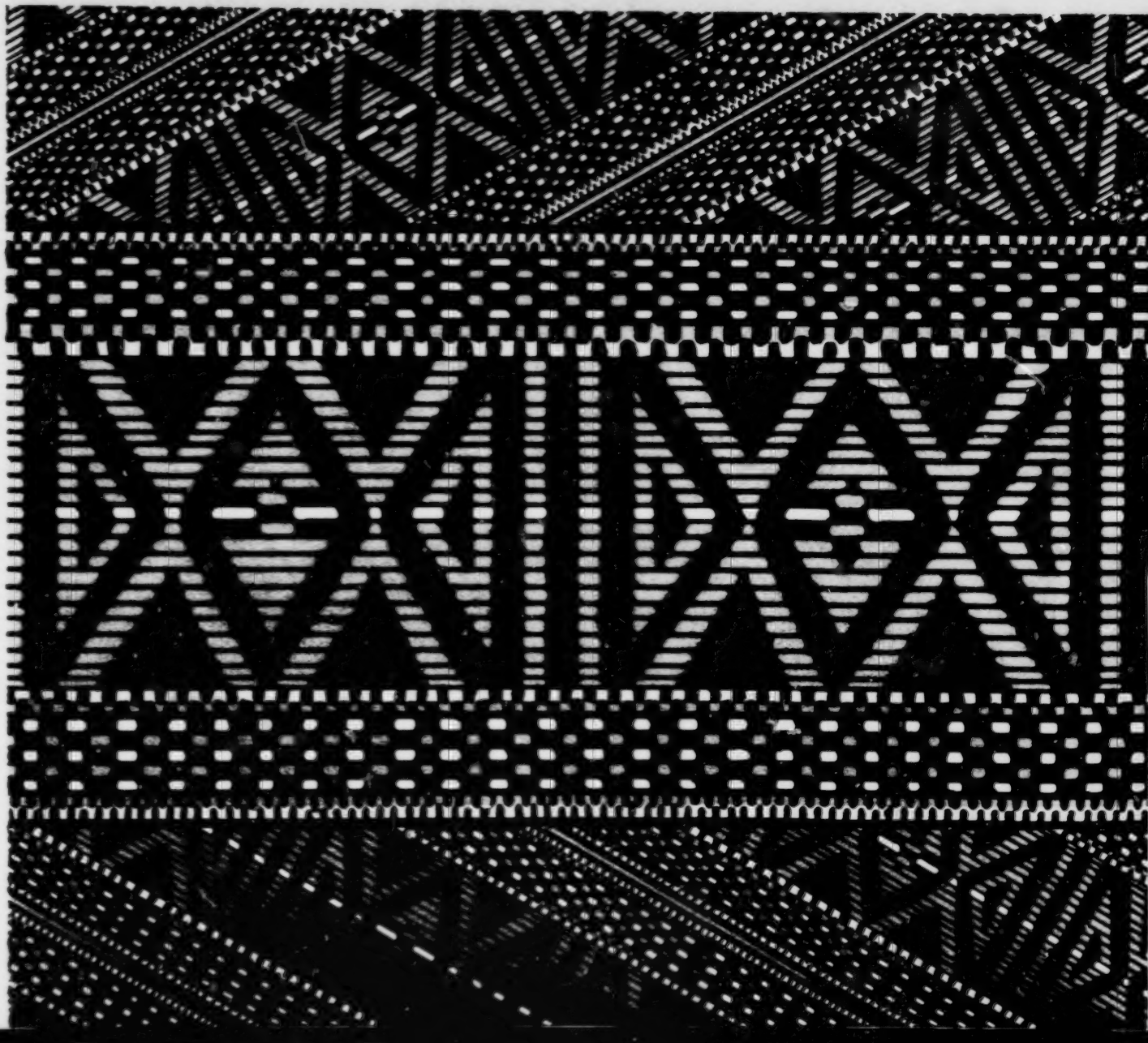
9 Resources for Native Peoples Studies



Resources for Native Peoples Studies

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RESEARCH COLLECTIONS IN CANADIAN LIBRARIES

9 Resources for Native Peoples Studies

National Library of Canada
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Canada

by
Nora T. Corley

RESOURCES SURVEY DIVISION
COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

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PREFACE

The ninth in the series Research Collections in Canadian Libraries: Special Studies, like the preceding reports, covers new ground by describing and recording the library resources for Native studies in Canada.

This complex survey was executed with great dedication by Nora Corley Murchison, who personally visited 65 libraries, travelling great distances. Her long library experience and interest in the affairs of the North proved to be invaluable.

As in previous surveys Patricia Matheson, coordinator, Resources Survey Office, provided the necessary support by keeping the operations on track and solving a great number of liaison and editorial problems, and contributed effectively to the preparation of the bibliographical aids.

The Collections Development Branch of the National Library funded the survey and is responsible for its contents, while the Publications Section of the National Library is responsible for the physical shape and lay-out of the report.

In many aspects, the present report and survey is quite different from the earlier ones. It deals with a greater range of libraries scattered over a vast territory, and with a great variety of collections containing different types of material to serve many levels of user needs.

The report consists of a general description of the state of collections for Native studies in Canada, followed by a more detailed directory of individual libraries in the provinces and the territories. It is complemented by several very useful bibliographical aids:

- List of periodicals published in Canada, by and about Native peoples, containing 600 titles, and indicating where they can be found in Canadian libraries — the most complete list in Canada.
- "List of Periodicals about Native Peoples Published Outside Canada but Held in Canadian Libraries" (319 titles).
- "Some Reference Works Useful for Native Peoples Studies," as reported by the practitioners in the field.
- "Bibliography of Selected Reference Works for Native Studies in Canada."
- "Sources of Information" used in the course of the survey.

It is hoped that the interest and generous cooperation of many libraries and individuals evidenced during the survey will be amply repaid by this report, which aims at providing information on and facilitating the use of resources described herein.

André Preibish
Director
Collections Development Branch

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank all the people, institutions, and organizations who have assisted us in carrying out this survey, especially the following: Gaétan Drolet at Université Laval, Benny Hoyer at the Greenland National Library, John MacDonald, Bev Howard, Jean McNiven, Diane Rudzevicius and Warren Woodstock at the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Father Gaston Carrière at the Archives Deschâtelets, Monica Morrison at the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Trent University's Bata Library, the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta, the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, and Roseanne Ducharme and Linda L'Heureux of the National Library's Publications Section, who transformed a complicated manuscript into its published form.

METHODOLOGY

The survey of resources for Native studies in Canadian libraries is the latest in the series of subject surveys by the National Library of Canada.

It has been planned and carried out by the Resources Survey Office of the Collections Development Branch in cooperation with the surveyor specialist in the field of northern studies.

The following terms of reference and parameters of the survey were established:

> To locate and describe the collections of library materials pertaining to Native peoples which exist in Canada. To ascertain their usefulness to various audiences and to investigate as to how they can be used. To provide bibliographic aids, e.g., a list of periodicals published in Canada by and about Native peoples, a list of non-Canadian serials, and a list of selected reference works. Finally, to bring to the notice of the interested public the state of the art in this subject field.

The tasks connected with the survey were divided between the Resources Survey Office and the surveyor, Nora Corley Murchison, in the following manner:

> The Resources Survey Office was responsible for the methodology of the survey, for the preparation and mailing of the questionnaires, for the collection of the information, for the tabulation of the data, and for the preparation of the camera-ready copy.
>
> The surveyor was responsible for the evaluation of the replies, the visits to the libraries, the personal interviews, and, on the basis of the documentation obtained, for writing the report.

Development

In December 1981 the first of a series of meetings was held with the surveyor, the Resources Survey Office, and the director of the Collections Development Branch. As a result, the following methodology was followed:

1. An exploratory, general questionnaire was sent to a number of libraries and organizations believed to hold collections of library material pertaining to Native peoples, both research and non-research;

2. Based on the information received, selected libraries were visited and a supplementary interview questionnaire was completed.

To help in bibliographic control and to provide access to the collections, checklists were drawn up as follows:

a) list of periodicals published in Canada, by and about Native peoples;

b) list of periodicals about Native peoples published outside of Canada but held in Canadian libraries;

c) list of selected reference works.

Preliminary Questionnaire

Librarians were asked to report on their holdings in a variety of formats: books, periodicals, government documents, vertical files, manuscripts, archival materials, and audio-visual materials, consisting of microforms, slides, films, and phonotapes.

The LC and Dewey Decimal classifications were supplied to the librarians to assist in gathering data on their collections.

In April 1982, preliminary questionnaires were mailed to 437 libraries and related institutions. The libraries chosen were considered to contain collections of materials pertaining to Native peoples. Libraries from universities and colleges, public and special libraries, federal and provincial government libraries, and Native community libraries were approached. Every effort was made to encourage response to these questionnaires. Follow-up letters were mailed in July 1982 and telephone conversations were held to elicit information where the questionnaires proved to be ineffective.

The Resources Survey Office has worked in conjunction with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Library Documentation Centre of the National Library, and the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies in Ottawa, in order to assemble the list of libraries contacted. In addition, each of the provinces was contacted through representatives, e.g., Indian and Northern Affairs B.C. Region, Indian Association of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre, Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre, Université Laval, and the provincial archives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and the governments of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Visits

Criteria that determined the selection of libraries to be visited were:

1) size and/or importance of collection;

2) nature and variety of materials in the collection;

3) type of library;

4) existence of significant subject emphasis in the collection;

5) geographical location of the library, institution, or organization.

The surveyor, with assistance from the Resources Survey Office staff, visited libraries in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

LIBRARY MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF NATIVE PEOPLES IN CANADIAN COLLECTIONS: AN OVERVIEW MAINLY STATISTICAL

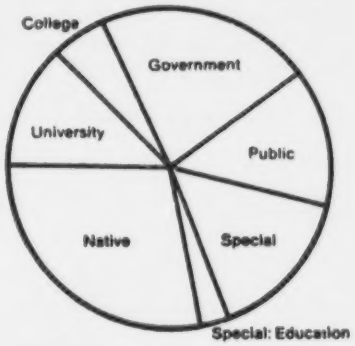
In the course of the survey, 437 libraries and collections were contacted. Not all of them were able to respond to the questionnaire but 356 (i.e., 81.5%) did so. This is a fairly satisfactory figure for surveys of this type.

There still may exist collections which were missed in this first nationwide Canadian census of library materials for the study of Native peoples in North America.

Seven categories of libraries and their holdings have been investigated and the responses are presented on the diagram below:

Contacted

53	University	12.36%
24	College	5.49
95	Government	21.74
61	Public	13.96
68	Special	15.33
12	Special: Education*	2.75
124	Native	28.38



Replied

51	University	14.61%
23	College	6.46
83	Government	23.31
50	Public	14.04
46	Special	12.64
9	Special: Education*	2.53
94	Native	26.40

The Table (p. 13) shows the geographical distribution — by province and territory — of the various types of libraries. It should be noted that Native peoples' libraries are numerically well represented. The surveyors travelled from Vancouver Island to Prince Edward Island, visiting 65 libraries.

It appears that the collections of monographs in the universities of the Prairie Provinces are, on the whole, larger and more specialized in the field of Native studies. While quantity does not necessarily denote higher quality, nevertheless the concentration of the resources in this geographical region is significant. Among the ten largest holdings of monographs in university libraries, five are in the prairie provinces, three in Ontario, and one each in British Columbia and Quebec.

Trent University, with 300 serials titles in the field of Native studies, leads all university libraries. There are also good holdings in some prairie universities, e.g., Calgary, which acquired some years ago the collection of the Arctic Institute which was located at Montreal.

The largest collection of monographs is reported by the University of Alberta: 12 000 titles. Were the figures for Toronto University Library available, this dominant position might have been challenged. The data for the main Toronto University library could not be obtained due to the classification systems used, as well as to the scattered locations. However, the description of the collections appears on pages 135-137.

* "Special: Education" indicates special libraries devoted to the educational needs of the Native peoples.

The median figure for monographs holdings in university libraries is 1600, for college libraries only 288, and for public libraries 420. Among the public libraries, Metropolitan Toronto Library, with 4177 monograph titles and 57 serial titles, is by far the most significant collection; it excels qualitatively as well.

The government libraries' collections are led by that of the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which has 20 000 titles (estimated). The libraries of the National Museums reported an impressive number of serials, 3000 titles. This figure should be treated with caution since not all serials held by these libraries deal with Native peoples. There are in government libraries, both federal and provincial, considerable holdings of Canadian official publications relating to studies of Native peoples, with special emphasis on Indian rights and treaties.

The National Library of Canada has particularly strong holdings in this field because, in addition to a nearly complete collection of Canadian official publications, it has the materials from the Indian Claims Commission library which were transferred after its closure in 1979. There are approximately 2800 relevant official publications in addition to 6925 monographs and 310 serial titles. More details about the National Library of Canada holdings can be found on pages 103-106.

The following categories of libraries are rather specific to this survey and deserve our attention:

1. special libraries

2. special (education) libraries

3. Native peoples libraries.

Among the **special libraries** should be mentioned:

1. Northern Studies Library at McGill University, with 9550 monograph and 149 serial titles.

2. Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, with 3750 monograph titles and 70 serial titles.

3. Glenbow Museum in Calgary, with 2250 monograph and 150 serial titles.

There are many such specialized collections, not all as large as those mentioned above, with collections of regional importance.

Special (education) libraries are devoted nearly exclusively to education. For example:

Sandy Bay School Library, Manitoba, with nearly 1000 monographs;
Saskatoon Native Survival School, run by the Saskatchewan Board of Education, with approximately 5000 monographs;
Bedford Road Collegiate (high school), Saskatchewan, with 300 books.

Native peoples libraries contain a great variety of materials in all formats: manuscripts, audiovisual materials, microforms, and, of course, monographs and serials. The latter two are not, in many cases, the principal holdings. For instance, the sizeable collection of the Assembly of First Nations, Ontario, contains mostly microfiche and manuscripts.

There are ten collections containing more than 1000 monographs and a considerable number of serial titles. In addition to the already-mentioned library ot the Assembly of First Nations, Ontario, the following collections should be noted:

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, Ontario
Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre
Ojibway Cree Resource Centre, Ontario
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Saskatchewan
Nicola Valley Indian Library and Archives, British Columbia
Native Friendship Centre, Quebec
Nakoda Institute, Morley, Alberta.

The holdings of these and many other libraries of Native peoples are described in detail in the directory.

Table: Distribution of Questionaires by Province and Territory[1]

Questionnaires Sent

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NS	NB	NF	PE	NWT	YK	Total
University	3	4	2	3	20	11	5	**3	1	1	-	-	53
College	4	4	1	-	5	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	24
Public	*5	2	*10	*3	*22	4	-	*5	1	2	2	5	61
Government	4	7	7	6	27	16	7	4	6	1	8	2	95
Special	3	7	4	6	15	20	1	2	3	-	3	4	68
Special Ed.	-	-	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
Native	10	9	8	18	30	22	3	5	5	1	[illegible]	4	124
Total	29	33	36	38	123	80	18	19	18	5	23	15	437

Questionnaires Received

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NS	NB	NF	PE	NWT	YK	Total
University	3	4	2	3	19	10	5	3	1	1	1	-	51
College	4	4	1	-	5	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	23
Public	5	2	10	3	17	3	-	2	-	2	2	4	50
Government	3	4	6	4	27	13	7	4	6	1	7	1	83
Special	-	5	4	5	12	12	1	1	3	-	2	1	46
Special Ed.	-	-	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Native	7	9	7	16	24	13	3	5	3	1	5	1	94
Total	22	28	34	33	106	58	17	15	15	5	16	7	356

* includes:-

BC 1 library system & 1 library services branch
SK 5 regional libraries
MB 2 regional library systems
ON 9 regional library systems & Akwesasne library which covers NY/ON & QC
NB 3 regional libraries

** includes both St Thomas & Univ. of NB

[1] These figures represent the number of libraries and organizations contacted by April 30, 1983.

INTRODUCTION TO NATIVE STUDIES COLLECTIONS

When Jacques Cartier planted the flag of France on Gaspé's shores in 1534 he was greeted by the local inhabitants. Like all of Canada's aboriginal populations, these people were the descendants of the pre-historic tribes who had left central Asian climes some 50 000 years ago, migrating north and east, eventually crossing Bering Strait over the now-disappeared Bering land bridge, surging into Canada, south across the rest of the continent, and into Central and South America. Indian legend does not agree with this theory. They have been here as long as the mountains, they say.

The early explorers were the first white men to come into contact with the Indians and the Inuit, and they recorded their customs in their journals. The explorers were followed by the fur traders and the missionaries, all of whom influenced, and changed forever, the way of life of the Indians with whom they came into contact.

When Canada was discovered, there were fewer than a quarter of a million people claiming and occupying some four million square miles. Diamond Jenness, one of Canada's foremost anthropologists, has divided these people into seven broad groups:

(1) Migratory Tribes of the Eastern Woodlands. This group comprises the Micmac Indians of Nova Scotia; the Malecite of New Brunswick and the neighbouring parts of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence river; the Montagnais of eastern Quebec and their near kinsmen the Naskapi in the eastern half of the Labrador peninsula; the Algonkins between Ottawa river and the St. Maurice; the Ojibwa of northern Ontario; the Cree from about the middle of the Labrador peninsula westward to the prairies; and, finally, the extinct Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland.

(2) Agricultural Tribes of the Eastern Woodlands. In this group are the Iroquois-speaking peoples, viz., the Five Nations of the Iroquois (Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Mohawk), the Hurons, and the now extinct Tobacco and Neutral tribes of Niagara peninsula.

(3) Plains' Tribes. The three divisions of the Blackfoot (Blackfoot proper, Piegan, and Blood), the Sarcee, the Assiniboine or Stonies, and a branch of the Cree.

(4) Tribes of the Pacific Coast. The Tlinkit Indians in south-eastern Alaska, who encroached on what is now British Columbia; the Tsimshian of the Nass and Skeena rivers; the Haida of the Queen Charlotte islands; the Bella Coola of Dean channel, North Bentinck arm, and the Bella Coola river; the Kwakiutl from Douglas channel to Bute inlet on the mainland (except for the portion controlled by the Bella Coola), and in the northeast corner of Vancouver island; the Nootka on the west coast of the same island; and finally, the Salishan-speaking Indians at the southern end of Vancouver island and around the mouth of the Fraser river.

(5) Tribes of the Cordillera. The interior Salishan-speaking peoples of the Fraser river; the Kootenay; the Chilcotin of the Chilko River district; the Carriers along the line of the trans-continental railway running to Prince Rupert; the extinct Tsetsaut tribe at the head of Portland canal; the Tahltan on the Stikine river; and the Tagish of Marsh and Tagish lakes.

(6) Tribes of the Mackenzie and Yukon River Basins. The Sekani at the head of the Peace River; the Beaver lower down its course; the Chipewyan who roamed between Hudson bay, Athabaska river, and Great Slave lake; the Yellowknives northeast of Great Slave lake; the Dogribs between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes; the Slaves on the Mackenzie river from Great Slave lake almost to Norman; the Hare from Norman to the ramparts of the Mackenzie river; the little-known Nahani tribes of the Rocky mountains from the upper Liard river north to the headwaters of the Keele and Stewart; and the rather confused Kutchin tribes of the Peel, Porcupine, and upper Yukon rivers.

(7) The Eskimos along the Arctic coast, and around the shores of Hudson Bay and the Labrador peninsula.*

Even though writers had to lump all these tribes together under the term "Indian," these people are no more similar to one another than are the natives of the European continent, or of any other continent.

*Diamond Jenness, Indians of Canada, 7th ed., 1980, p. 12-14.

These original people spoke a total of eleven languages, most of which were broken down into various dialects. Algonkian, the most widespread, together with Athapascan covered some ninety percent of the country south of the Arctic, where Inuktitut was spoken. Five linguistic groups were found in British Columbia alone: Tlinkit, Haida, Tsimshian, Salishan, and Wakashan (or Kwakiutl-Nootka). Small bands speaking Kootenay and Siouan crossed into what is now Canada from south of the border shortly before historic times. Beothukan is considered by some to be a separate language.

Many Native words have become part of the Canadian language: moccasin, pemmican, tipi, igloo, kayak, mukluk, parka; and many Canadian place names are Indian in origin: Canada itself, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Toronto. In the province of Quebec alone there are some 14 000 place names of Indian and Inuit origin.

The Métis consider themselves the only true natives of Canada, being the result of the meeting of the Europeans and the Indians in western Canada, originally French or Scottish fur trader fathers and Indian mothers. This mixture resulted in a distinct way of life, resulting from the mingling of two very different cultures. Metissage, the intermarrying among themselves, furthered the growing sense of identity and uniqueness of these people.

The Native peoples of Canada represent only slightly more than 2 percent of our total population (1.22% are Status Indians, .31% Non-Status Indians, .1% Inuit, and .41% Métis) but they are a most important part of our history and culture.

Once the sole possessors of this vast country, the Native people are now relegated to a very small portion of it. Though many still live a traditional life, many more live on reserves, land put aside by the federal government for them, and others live in urban centres, no longer an active part of a band or tribe.

Definitions

Canada's Native peoples are often referred to by various names: Treaty Indians, Non-Status Indians, Inuit, Eskimos, Métis, Bois-Brulées. Definitions for the most commonly used terms are the following:

Native People refers to Indians, Métis, and Inuit when there is no need to be specific.

Aborigine refers to Indians and Inuit before the coming of the Europeans.

Indian is the name for all American Native people living south of the tree-line. It is attributed to Christopher Columbus, who, on arriving in the New World, thought he had reached the East Indies, and so called the inhabitants Indians. Columbus called these people Los Indios, which some have interpreted to mean "Children of God" because they were generous and peaceful. American Indian refers to all the Indians living in the Americas, including Canadian Indians.

Registered Indian or Status Indian means those whose names are listed in the Indian Register, a record kept by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development of all persons having legal Indian status.

Treaty Indian signifies those whose ancestors signed a treaty with the representatives of the Queen, living in one of the eleven post-Confederation treaty areas, covering Northern Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and parts of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. In practice, this term and the two above mean the same thing.

Non-Status Indian is a person who does not have Indian status as defined in the Indian Act, but who considers himself to be an Indian because of descent or way of life.

Non-Treaty Indian, according to the Indian Act, refers to "any person of Indian blood who is reputed to belong to an irregular band, or who follows the Indian mode of life, even though such person be only a temporary resident in Canada."

Dene, "the People," are the Indians of the Northwest Territories.

Enfranchised Indian is one who has been declared enfranchised by an Order in Council and so is no longer entitled to be registered as an Indian.

Band is a small group of Indian people, generally several extended family groups. As defined by the Indian Act, the band is the basic unit of Indian government recognized by the federal government. Leadership is provided by a Chief, assisted by his Councillors; together they form the Band Council.

Elders are the older men and women of the band. The wiser elders are relied upon to guide and advise the band, and to transmit cultural, traditional, and linguistic history.

Tribe is a group of several bands who speak the same language, who come together for such purposes as religion, ceremonial occasions, war, or the division of territory for hunting. All the band chiefs of the tribe and their councillors form the Tribal Council as a meeting of equals.

Reserve or Indian Reserve is the land set aside for the use or occupancy of a band.

Red Indian or Red Skin was the name originally given by early explorers to the Beothuks of Newfoundland because they smeared their bodies and clothing with red ochre, partly for religious reasons and partly as protection against insects. The name was gradually given to other Indian people.

Indian Act, the federal statute passed in 1876 embodying most of the law concerning the Indian people, was revised in 1880 and 1951. In the new Constitution Act, 1982, it is recognized that Canadians of aboriginal descent include Status and Non-Status Indians, Inuit, and Métis.

Métis is a French word meaning "people of mixed blood." The term, originally used in Western Canada, describes people of mixed Indian and European blood not classified legally as Indian. Sometimes the descendants of Indian and Scottish parents were called Half Breed. In the east, people of mixed blood were generally absorbed into European society or the Indian tribes. Those who were not absorbed were called Non-Status Indians. Since 1967 the term Métis has come into use throughout the country.

Bois Brulé is the French translation of an Ojibway word meaning "half burnt-woodman," a term describing the lighter-toned skin of the descendants of Indian and European parents.

Inuit (singular, Inuk), meaning "the people," is the term used to designate those peoples living north of the tree-line in Canada, who are quite distinct in their physical appearance, language, and customs from their Indian neighbours to the south.

Eskimo, a Cree word meaning "eaters of raw meat," is the former name used for the Inuit.

Native Literature

There is a great deal of literature about the Native people of Canada. Until recently it was written largely by non-Natives, much of it stereotyping the Indians, or so biased as to be unacceptable to Native people. Only twenty years ago some publishers thought that Indians could not write books. Today the writings of Native people are being published, not only in English and French, but in their own languages and on every level of scholarship. However, since Canada's Native people have an oral culture, their history is passed on from generation to generation by the spoken word, not written on paper. It is therefore difficult to set their stories down in non-Native languages, as the inflections of the voice, the expressions in the eye, and the gestures of the hand cannot be transposed. Printing in the original Native languages does not seem to carry this restriction. The day has yet to come when Native children can go into their local school or public library and find a good selection of reading material in their own language.

Though books may be slow in appearing, Native serials have increased greatly in the last few years. While there were previously many dealing with the Indians, Inuit, and Métis, it is only in the last few years that a profusion of Native serials, in the two official languages and in Native tongues, have appeared. Many of these are in newspaper form, and are the voice of Native organizations or band newsletters. A good many come from the Inuit in the North.

These Native periodicals have become an important factor in Native life in Canada. They express contemporary concerns and opinions. Most of the authorship of these publications is Native, and so is more widely read than other material. In fact, in many ways the Native periodicals can be considered the historical documents of the future.

Library Services for Native People

Canadian Native people have access to public libraries, but for various reasons they cannot or will not avail themselves of the library services rendered to the public. The sober atmosphere in public libraries is not inviting to Native people, and librarians are not necessarily sympathetic to their needs. Librarians often do not know much about their Native patrons, and so do not put them at ease, nor do they try to help them or encourage them to use the library. The coordinator of an Ojibway and Cree resource centre cautioned that "women librarians should be especially careful not to show an overly agressive manner to native leaders. Indians generally, and especially the men, do not care for overly agressive women. (In my case they scare the dickens out of me.)"*

Because of the oral tradition of Canadian Indians, their high illiteracy rate, and their mistrust of white institutions, they tend not to patronize public libraries. However, since public library services are extended to Indian bands in all provinces, any band council desiring public library services need only approach the nearest regional or county library.

Native Libraries

With the growing awareness of the value of their history and ancient customs, numerous Native groups have founded cultural societies, which usually include libraries dealing with all aspects of Native life, past, present, and future. Native associations have established specialized libraries to back up their land claims or treaty rights, and to promote their political, educational, or cultural objectives.

Band councils may vote to form a band library, pledging support on a per capita basis. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development then grants $3.00 per capita and the province $2.15.** This money is used to establish a band library, often in conjunction with the local town, county, or regional library. Band libraries are usually in the care of untrained custodians. The small collections, having been selected by non-Native librarians in the parent library system, lack coordination and fail to meet the needs of users. These inadequacies are difficult, but not impossible, to remedy once the Indians themselves recognize the need for information and library services.

The Band council is responsible for the library and the appointment of a library committee to operate it. At present, there are only a handful of professional librarians who are of Native descent.

Native Studies

Until relatively recently, Native studies were largely neglected at the university level. Archaeology and anthropology were available, but little else. In 1960, the University of Saskatchewan became the first university to offer bachelor of education and master of education degrees in Indian and northern education. Now several others, such as Regina, Brandon, Lakehead, and Western Ontario universities, offer teacher training programs specifically geared to Indians, and some forty Native cultural educational centres help schools with material for curriculum development.

In 1969, Trent University in Peterborough became the first university to have a full-time interdisciplinary degree-granting program in Native studies. By 1972, the program had progressed to become the Department of Native Studies, with most of the staff and about one third of the students being Native people. Generous grants to this program have allowed the establishment of excellent library resources, with archives, subscriptions to over 300 Native periodicals, and a film library in Native studies.

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* From a speech by Earl Commanda, "Native Peoples and the Library," The Revolting Librarian, volume 4, no. 4 (December 1977), p. 29.

** In 1982 these direct grants were removed in the reorganization and decentralization of the Native funding system. Classified as non-discretionary funds are those used for education, health, and welfare. Lumped together for the discretionary grants are libraries, school lunches, counselling, adult education, and other social services which must now compete for money from the funds remaining. This is, of course, a tremendous blow to the development and improvement of band libraries, necessitating reduced hours of service and fewer book and other purchases, and thus affecting Native education. On the bright side, provincial grants have not yet (as of May 1983) been cut.

Laurentian, Lakehead, Manitoba, Brandon, Regina, and Lethbridge universities, and Old Sun College on the Blackfoot Reserve in Gleichen, Alberta, offer many courses. Smaller programs are available at Erindale College of the University of Toronto and St. Thomas University in Fredericton. Calgary, Alberta, and Simon Fraser universities also offer a good selection of Native studies courses. However, in Quebec, the Manitou Community College at La Macaza had to close because of lack of interest. In the last several years the strongest growth in Native studies has been in the prairie provinces.

Archaeology and anthropology are still being taught, but Native studies are no longer simply the study of Natives peoples and their ways. Natives studies now cover numerous other disciplines: sociology, economics, religion, education, history, philosophy, art, law, literature, poetry, theatre, language, and northern studies. Some consider the Native outlook on world affairs entirely unique and feel that it cannot be adequately taught within the present confines of university departments, but that it must only be taught by people who believe in and follow the Native way of life.

There is at present a particular interest in preserving and learning Native languages, because Native culture, religion, and intellectual heritage are closely linked to language. For instance, many elders fear that if their religious customs and ceremonies were to be translated from their original language into English or French the mystic qualities would be lost, perhaps forever. That is why many have refused to allow the sacred ceremonies to be filmed or videotaped, and why others have reluctantly agreed to allow filming, only with the understanding that translations should never be made, and that the tapes depicting the ceremonies be made available to only a select few.

In an effort to preserve the Native linguistic heritage, languages are being taught to Natives and non-Natives alike at Brandon University (Cree, Saulteaux, Sioux, Chipewyan, Inuktitut), Lakehead University (Ojibway, Algonkian, Iroquoian), Laurentian University (Ojibway, Cree), Lethbridge University (Plains Cree, Blackfoot), University of Manitoba (Cree, Ojibway), Trent University (Mohawk, Ojibway), and the University of Ottawa (Inuktitut, Cree).

Non-Indian schools are also beginning to teach Native languages. A notable example is the General Vanier Secondary School in Cornwall, Ontario. Here Mohawk is taught on two levels — for beginners and for students who studied the language in the Indian school on the nearby St. Regis Reserve. It is a sad fact that some Indian children must learn Native tongues at school. Their parents, in many cases, speak only English or French, having grown up as part of a generation whose languages were suppressed in the schools, and who were punished for using them. Between 1971 and 1981 the number of peoples speaking a Native tongue in the home dropped by almost 25 percent. Thus, of necessity, Native languages are being taught from the ground up.

Native studies are not only the study of Canada's Native people, but also the education of our Native people, many of whom are completing higher education and university courses in order to enter the professions, or to be better qualified to become leaders of their people. In his Confederation Lament, Chief Dan George said:

> "I shall see our young braves and our chiefs sitting in the houses of law and government, ruling and being ruled by the knowledge and freedoms of our great land. We shall shatter the barriers of our isolation. So shall the next hundred years be the greatest in the proud history of our tribes and nations."

In Ontario alone there are many types of post-secondary courses given specifically for Native students. The University of Western Ontario has a diploma program in journalism for Native people. The University of Ottawa, Queen's University, University of Toronto, the University of Western Ontario, the University of Windsor, and York University all encourage Natives to enter their law schools, fully endorsing the pre-law summer orientation program for Native students given at the University of Saskatchewan to facilitate the Native students' adaptation to the university environment and the study of law. Carleton University offers a special program in social work; Lakehead and Laurentian universities have instituted teacher education programs intended to increase the number of Native teachers.

Adult training and apprenticeship programs are offered in such areas as band management, business and commerce, construction trades, community improvement, health care aid and nursing assistants, heavy equipment operation, homemaking, logging and small sawmill operation, marine and small-powered equipment mechanics, Native alcoholism counselling, Native community work, Native legal work, and recreational work.

Directory

With the increase in interest in Native studies at all educational levels has come a demand for increased library services and resources. The purpose of this directory is to help researchers, university students, Native people, school children, and anyone else interested in any aspect, past or present, of Native studies, to locate either a nearby collection or a collection containing the specific information they want. Thus the directory is divided first by province and territory, west to east, then by city and town in alphabetical order. A detailed index leads users of the directory to the libraries specializing in the subjects of their interest.

A suitable questionnaire was devised to plumb the depth of the various collections for Native studies throughout the country. It was first sent to the holders of such collections: university and college libraries, public libraries, federal and provincial government libraries, and special libraries, including those of the well-known Native associations. Special libraries included those of museums and church archives, as well as Native libraries, education collections, and school libraries. Since we asked each cooperating library for names of other libraries to add to our list, we soon had many more. All suggestions were followed up, some proving most useful. When librarians were interviewed, more names came up, and even more were found in the copious literature collected for the project. In fact, a year after we began, new libraries were still being discovered. All in all, 318 separate libraries and collections are included here.

Originally it was thought that we would include material about all the Indian and Inuit tribes of the Western Hemisphere and the Métis of Canada. As the project went on, it was limited to those Native people living north of Mexico's southern boundary, including the Inuit of Greenland. This provided us with more than enough information. However, when we have received notice of holdings on the Indians of Central and South America, the information has been included.

Some librarians responded to the questionnaire with considerably more enthusiasm than others. It would seem that librarians in general prefer not to receive questionnaires, of whatever length or complexity, so that they can get on with their more important work. Some answered promptly, most within a reasonable amount of time, and a few not at all, even though they were badgered by telephone. This latter group were most frustrating, especially when we knew they had a collection for Native studies.

The word "collection" has had to be redefined for the purposes of the directory. Some special libraries, such as at the Woodland Indian Cultural Centre, the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, and the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, are devoted to Native material and so can be called "collections" in the usually accepted sense of the word. However, as scattered as are Native people through Canada, so is the literature about them scattered through the major classification schemes. The large university and public libraries generally have a great number of books on Native peoples, but due to the nature of the classification schemes used, the material is located throughout their collections. In this case the word "collection" is taken to mean the Native publications and other material held by their library, albeit not all in one place, as a "collection."

Some of the larger libraries found they could not easily respond to the questionnaire because the arrangement of their Native studies material was so diversified as to be virtually impossible to count. Some of the smaller libraries found a seven-page questionnaire frightening or intimidating, and they simply did not know how to answer it. In such cases telephone calls were often reassuring: after the purpose of the questionnaire was explained, in some cases the libraries found it easier to send brief descriptions than the figures requested. On the whole, most librarians described this questionnaire as everything from "not bad" to "quite good," and few had any concrete complaints about it.*

The first figures asked for on the questionnaire were the number of books, periodicals, and government publications, either in volumes or linear metres. To facilitate the answering of these three questions, a list of the general Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal classification numbers were included with the questionnaire. It was up to the librarians to supply the supplementary numbers on their own. Many complained on this point, but unfortunately there was no easy way of solving this problem. Collections may or may not have been searched for those volumes, depending on the interest of the person answering in making a complete and reliable count. The information given in the directory is that supplied on the questionnaires. The contents of vertical files, picture files, manuscript and archival material were also included.

* The questionnaire, with covering letter will be found on pages 313-322.

Since modern libraries no longer restrict their collections to the printed word, information was requested on holdings of audio-visual materials, including microforms, slides, films, phonotapes and kits. Many small libraries had good collections of this type of material, even when their regular book holdings were small or insignificant.

A brief account of the special strengths of the collections was requested. This included rare material, such as old, unique, or limited editions, original material written in Native languages, special tribal or geographical areas for collecting, and any subject strength, such as anthropology, folklore, arts, costume, language, history, ethnology, government relations, or treaties.

Most of the libraries questioned use the Library of Congress or Dewey Decimal classification systems, and only two use the Universal Decimal Classification. Some of the Native libraries use especially devised classification systems, such as the Brian Deer Classification used by the National Indian Brotherhood (now the Assembly of First Nations) library and the Ojicree classification used by the Ojibway Cree Resource Centre.

Libraries having publications, such as descriptive folders, guides to collections, accessions lists, printed catalogues or union lists, were asked to supply copies to help in the evaluation of their libraries. General information of interest to users and to other librarians, such as whether the library is open to the public, was requested as was the library's loan and interlibrary loan policy.

Visits were made to 65 of the more important libraries and collections to garner more detailed information for inclusion in the directory. The interviews yielded a great deal of information that the librarians had either not considered for the questionnaire or had discounted as useless to the inquiry. Some librarians who had been reluctant to describe their Native collections in writing became quite enthusiastic once they realized that the National Library was not trying to interfere with, nor to pry into, their business, and that it was not checking up on them. The librarians interviewed were generally most helpful and happy to show off their collections, pleased that someone was actually interested in what they were doing. Treasures were unlocked and displayed, services described, guided tours provided, and ambiguities sorted out, all with an air of affable enthusiasm.

The final result is the directory that follows. It is hoped that it will encourage interest in the libraries and collections described, and that it will increase their use.

Periodicals Lists

To facilitate further research in the field of Native Studies, two lists of periodicals follow the directory. The first, and more important, list is of Canadian periodicals by, for, and about Canadian Natives. The titles on this list have been gleaned from many sources, mainly the periodical lists of Trent University, the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta, the Glenbow Museum Library in Calgary, and the departmental library of the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. In addition to these library lists, two main bibliographies were consulted: "Newspapers of the Modern Northwest Territories: A Bibliographic Study of Their Publishing History (1945-1978) and Publishing Record," by Hugh W. McNaught (Edmonton, Alberta, Faculty of Library Science, University of Alberta, 1980, 106 l.) and "Inuit Periodicals: An Illustrated Listing of Newsletters, Newspapers, and Magazines by, for, and about Canadian Inuit," being Appendix 3 of Robin McGrath's Ph.D. thesis, "Canadian Eskimo Literature: The Development of a Tradition" (London, Ontario, Faculty of Graduate Studies, The University of Western Ontario, 1983, pp. 218-258).

This Canadian Native periodicals list consists of both general (The Beaver, Alberta History) and technical periodicals (Anthropologica, The Canadian Journal of Native Studies), newspapers (Inuvik Drum, The Whitehorse Star), government serial publications (Inuktitut, North/Nord), association newsletters and bulletins (New Breed, Sweetgrass), and Native language publications (Imianik, Inuit Nipingat). Many of these titles are difficult to trace. Publications appear, run for a few issues before they become known outside their own immediate areas, and then come to a sad demise, again without notice. Many change their names, often keeping the same numbering. As recently as Spring 1983, Inuit Today, a glossy bi-monthly, changed its format to a bi-weekly newsletter, calling itself Inuit Today Newsletter on the first issue; the second and subsequent numbers, however, were titled Inuit Today. Similar name changes on older publications are hard to trace as there is seldom any indication on the publications themselves of the publishers' intentions.

However, on the list included in this survey, every effort has been made to track down all changes of titles, and to list them in their varying forms. This list is as complete as it was possible to make it at the time of publication. Library holdings have also been included, where known, in the form reported to the National Library.

The second periodical list is of non-Canadian publications held in Canadian libraries, useful for Native studies research. Periodicals published in Greenland or about Greenlanders are also included. The list is by no means complete, consisting only of titles that came to our attention while the first list and the directory were being completed.

Basic Reference List

The final bibliography in this survey is of basic reference books in the field of Canadian Native studies. There are a great number of books written about Indians, Inuit, and Métis of Canada, but not all of them are reliable or objective. This limited list tries to indicate titles most useful to students, or to new library collections. Only monographs have been included.

From H.Y. Hind, Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858, v. I. London, 1860.

HOW TO USE THIS DIRECTORY

The libraries and collections in this directory are listed 1) by province or territory, in order from west to east; 2) by community, in alphabetical order; and 3) by library or collection, in alphabetical order, by the form of name printed wholly in bold face in the entry, e.g.:

1) SASKATCHEWAN
2) **Saskatoon**

3) Library Department
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
P.O. Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S9

The library's name and address are given as reported on the written questionnaire that was originally sent out (see p. 316.) Following the address is the telephone number. Other information of immediate interest follows below in two columns. To the right, the library's street address, if this differs from the postal address, and the Telex number, if there is one. This is followed by notes on the library's classification system, public access, and interlibrary loan policy. The column to the left notes the library's holdings of Native studies materials. In most cases the number of holdings of books or monographs, periodical titles, and government documents is given. This is followed by holdings of other types of materials, e.g., microforms, slides, audiotapes, rare material, original materials in Native languages, and so on. Where there is no mention of such holdings in the questionnaire, there is no mention in the directory entry. Very often there is no number given for government documents, as these may have been included in the number for the books, not catalogued, or not analyzed.

Some libraries were interviewed by telephone, or chose to describe their holdings by letter. These libraries will not have these two columns of information.

Additional information of interest supplied on the questionnaires is noted below the two columns. Libraries from whom additional information was received, either by personal interview, inquiry by telephone, or from printed material, will have text below the two columns giving this further information.

N.B. Many important reference works, other than periodicals, found useful by libraries and resource centres, have been mentioned in the directory without full bibliographic details. Complete entries, listed in alphabetical order, can be found in the notes at the end of the directory section. (See pages 193-199.) Names of periodicals will be found in the Bibliography of Periodicals. (See pages 207-288.)

ABBREVIATIONS USED

BRS	Bibliographic Retrieval Services
CEGEP	Colleges d'enseignement général et professionnel
CAN/OLE	Canadian On-Line Enquiry
CLA	Canadian Library Association
CODOC	Cooperative Documents Project
COM	Computer Output Microform or Computer Output Microfiche
COMCAT	Computer Output Microfiche Catalogue
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
DIALOG	DIALOG Information Retrieval Service
ILL	Interlibrary loan
Info Globe	On- Line Information Division of the Globe and Mail
KWIC	Key Word in Context
KWOC	Key Word Out of Context
LC	Library of Congress
m	metre
NTS	National Topographic System
RG/MG	Record Group/Manuscript Group
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
UTLAS	University of Toronto Library Automation Systems
UTLAS/CATSS	University of Toronto Library Automation Systems Cataloguing/Catalogue Support System
±	approximately
+	holdings, uncounted
-	none
<	more than

Provinces

AB	Alberta
BC	British Columbia
MB	Manitoba
NB	New Brunswick
NF	Newfoundland
NS	Nova Scotia
NWT	Northwest Territories
ON	Ontario
PE	Prince Edward Island
QC	Quebec
SK	Saskatchewan
YK	Yukon

British Columbia

TOTAL POPULATION	2 713 615[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	82 645
INUIT	515
STATUS INDIANS	54 085
NON-STATUS INDIANS	19 085
MÉTIS	8 955

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA[2]

Bella Coola	Bella Coola area
Carrier	British Columbia Interior
Chilcotin	Chilcotin River region
Coast Salish	Lower Fraser River and south Vancouver Island
Haida	Queen Charlotte Islands
Interior Salish	Southern British Columbia
Kootenay	Area between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades
Kwakiutl	Northeastern Vancouver Island
Nahani	Northern British Columbia
Nootka	Southwestern Island
Tsimshian	Area from Douglas Channel to Portland Canal

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARIES[3]

Universities and Colleges	9	Special Libraries	2
Public Libraries	3	Native Libraries	5
Government Libraries	3	TOTAL	22

The three largest collections of Native studies materials in British Columbia are at the University of Victoria, Simon Fraser University, and the University of British Columbia. Malaspina College and Vancouver Community College also have good collections. The Vancouver Public Library has a substantial Native studies collection, as have the Provincial Archives of British Columbia and the Library of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, British Columbia Region. The Nicola Valley Indian Library and Archives has a good sized collection.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix 1, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

Burnaby

1

W.A.C. Bennett Library
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5A 1S6

(604) 291-3265

Native Studies Holdings:
6500 volumes, books
+ periodicals
+ government documents
+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microform

Telex: 043-54614

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: no charge, unless borrowing library is one that charges SFU

There is no special collection of Native studies material at Simon Fraser University. Such material is collected only as required to support the six related courses given by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Canadian studies courses. The library collects intensively material pertaining to the Indians of British Columbia, the West Coast, and Canada, and tries to be independent of other collections. Holdings also include material on the Plains Indians, the Chippewa, the Inuit of Canada and Alaska, Aleuts, and Greenlanders. The emphasis on British Columbia and West Coast Indians is supported by the Department of Archaeology summer schools held every year aboard a boat in the British Columbia coastal waters. Indian language material is purchased by the library's linguistics department, but is not a big area of speciality.

Indians sometimes come to the library looking for backup material for their claims. Some publications found to be useful to researchers are B.C. Studies; Canadian Journal of Native Studies; the Peabody Catalogue (indispensable); Abstracts in Anthropology; Anthropological Literature, which indexes the periodicals held in the Peabody Museum (now called the Tozzer Library) at Harvard University; Murdock and O'Leary, Ethnographic Bibliography of North America; Hoover, A Selection of Publications on the Indians of British Columbia; The Handbook of North American Indians; the catalogue of the British Columbia Archives; American History and Life; British Columbia newspaper index; and the various periodical indexes.

The British Columbia archaeological site reports are housed in the Archaeology Department. The library has the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples documents (1968-78), the Boreal Institute files (1979) on microfiche, and the Human Relations Area Files, also on microfiche. The library has 30 reels of microfilm dealing with Alaska and the Northwest Coast, part of the 7500 linguistic documents collected by John Peabody Harrington, which have been indexed for 1907-1957. The library reports its periodical holdings to the Canadian Union List of Serials, and its monographs to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books, as well as to the British Columbia Union Catalogue, which lists the holdings of some 20 university, college, and public libraries. The library has issued Cultural Anthropology, A Guide to the Literature (1981), and, in its Reference Bibliography series, Indians and Inuit Periodicals (1981), Archaeology Periodicals (1981), and Prehistoric Archaeology and Physical Anthropology (1982).

Kamloops

2

B.C. Native Women's Society Resource Centre
116 Seymour Street
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2C 2E1

(604) 374-9412

When the B.C. Native Women's Society Resource Centre opened in June 1980, the Canada Council donated 200 books to the library -- 80 fiction, 80 non-fiction, and 40 children's books. These books, and all acquired since, have been classified by DDC. The Centre has approximately 18 metres of shelving, full of material. A gift of 85 books was recently received from the Solicitor General's Office. The

library contains a variety of materials pertaining to various issues of concern to Native peoples, such as minutes of conferences, reports of Native and non-Native organizations, maps, pamphlets, periodicals, newspaper clippings, and posters. There are many government documents, especially those of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Material will be photocopied for a nominal fee. The library is open to the public, and all materials may be borrowed for one month.

Kamloops

3

Department of Learning Resources
Cariboo College
P.O. Box 3010
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2C 5N3

(604) 374-0123, local 300

Native Studies Holdings:
20m volumes, books
5 periodicals titles
3m government documents

25 vertical file titles
+ microforms, films

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: open, will loan to researchers, students, and the general public

Cariboo College does not have a Native studies program; however, there are a number of Native students. Unfortunately, archaeology courses which dealt with Native Canadian studies have been cancelled.

Kamloops

4

Cultural Resource and Research Library
Central Interior Tribal Councils
345 Yellowhead Highway
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2H 1H1

(604) 372-1335

Native Studies Holdings:
- volumes, books
- periodicals titles
- government documents

+ picture files of various events in tribal activities, band activities, fisheries
+ microforms: Black Series, Record of government and Indian bands in Western Canada
+ slides
1 16mm film
+ tapes of meetings within the tribal council and the political umbrella organizations
+ original language material in Shushwap language

Classification: Brian Deer
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none

This Native library was established in 1981, and now has about 2000 documents dealing with economic development, aboriginal rights, and political leanings. The original Shushwap language projects, cultural programs started by the Shushwap 15-16 bands, are expected to become an important cultural program in the next five years. Reports and materials for this project are housed in the library. The library has

the Black Series (RG10) on microfilm, and tapes of meetings within the council and the political umbrella organizations.

Merritt

5

Nicola Valley Indian Library and Archives
Nicola Valley Indian Administration
P.O. Box 188
Merritt, British Columbia
V0K 2B0

(604) 378-4235

Native Studies Holdings:
3000 volumes, books
100 periodicals titles
+ government documents

+ archival material dating back to 1920s or earlier, serving five Indian bands
10m vertical files
+ picture files, manuscripts, artifacts
+ videotapes, phonotapes
+ original material in Native languages
+ special collections on specific tribes

Street Address: 2090 Coutlee Avenue
Telex: 048-785

Classification: documents are filed according to system developed by the Five Bands
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: liberal - material is loaned for the use of researchers and students

This library serves the Upper Nicola, Lower Nicola, Coldwater, Nooaitch and Shackan Indian Bands. It publishes a monthly newspaper, Nicola Indian.

Nanaimo

6

Learning Resources Centre
Malaspina College
900 - 5th Street
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5S5

(604) 753-3245

Native Studies Holdings:
1300 titles, books
6 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ films, phonotapes
+12 video recordings

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to students, researchers, and the public

The library, opened in 1969, has always collected Native studies material. It issues an accessions list which includes Native material.

Prince Rupert

7

Synod Office
Anglican Diocese of Caledonia
208-4th Avenue West
Prince Rupert, British Columbia
V8J 1N5

(604) 624-6013

This Anglican Diocese at Prince Rupert deals only with the Indian villages and reserves. Its records go back to the mid-1800s. All its records are available at the Provincial Archives in Victoria, and its parish records have been microfilmed by the General Synod Office in Toronto, and are available there.

Prince Rupert

8

Museum of Northern British Columbia
P.O. Box 669
Prince Rupert, British Columbia
V8J 3S1

(604) 624-3207

Native Studies Holdings:
133 titles books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

±100 picture files
±3000 artifacts and museum materials
±300 slides

Street Address: 100 - 1st Avenue East

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The museum collection began in 1924, but the bulk of the library has been acquired in the last ten years. The library has many books, some now out of print, on Native peoples. It has published a book on totem poles, and is now working on a slide show illustrating eight Metlakatla legends. Archival material is for use only at the museum.

Prince Rupert

9

Northwest History Collection
Prince Rupert Library
101 - 6th Avenue West
Prince Rupert, British Columbia
V8J 1Y9

(604) 627-1345

Native Studies Holdings:
335 book titles
2 periodical titles
±15 government documents about languages of the Coastal and Northern Interior Indians

+ films, phonotapes
+ rare materials, including early anthropological studies of the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Coastal Indian tribes

Classification: DDC will be used when the collection is classified
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: duplicates only will be loaned; otherwise a photocopy will be supplied, for use of researchers, students, and the general public

This public library collection first purchased historical documents relating to the Coastal tribes in 1971, using money donated by the Rotary Club. The collection has been supplemented through regular purchases from the library's own budget. Its special strength is in early anthropological studies in the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Coastal Indian tribes. A monthly accessions list is available, and special subject lists are made from time to time.

Sardis

10

Coqualeetza Library
Coqualeetza Education Training Centre
P.O. Box 370
Sardis, British Columbia
V0X 1Y0

(604) 858-5011 or 858-9431

Native Studies Holdings:
- volumes, books
- periodicals titles
- government documents

+ rare material: original Native language material
+ special tribal material: Stó:lō Nation

Street Address: 7201 Vedder Road

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: restricted only to Coqualeetza membership ($5.00 per year) and to supporting band members

This Indian band library concentrates on collecting in the fields of anthropology, arts and crafts, history, language, medicine, food, legends and folklore, literature, social sciences, and children books. The centre has four departments: 1) administration; 2) adult education; 3) Resource Centre; and 4) Cultural Research and Development, which includes Stó:lō Sitel curriculum development, history, and language. Eventually materials will be transferred to the library from the History Department (microfilm, oral history tapes, archival photos, government documents), the Language Department (tapes and lessons) and from the Stó:lō Sitel Curriculum Department (Stó:lō studies materials). A new centre is being planned which will provide adequate space for the library's growing needs, and may include a museum.

Terrace

11

Terrace Collection
Terrace Public Library
4610 Park Avenue
Terrace, British Columbia
V8G 1V6

(604) 638-8177

Native Studies Holdings:
399 volumes, books
3 periodicals titles
+ government document

1.4m vertical files
+ tapes of oral history

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions; however, items in the Terrace Collection are for use in the library only
ILL Policy: materials will be loaned to other institutions for use in their libraries only

The Terrace Collection of the Terrace Public Library was established in 1966, when a collection of books was purchased for $800 from Stan Rough, editor of the Northern Sentinel. These books concentrated chiefly on materials about and from the Northwest Coast. The collection also includes some older books donated to the library by early residents of the town. The library issues a monthly list of new titles added to the library, including material added to the Terrace Collection.

Vancouver

12

Resource Centre
Information Services
Indian Affairs, B.C. Region
P.O. Box 10000
800 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6V 2J3

(604) 666-5119

Native Studies Holdings:

2500 volumes, books
50 periodical titles
±1000 government documents

250 files, newspaper clippings
\+ photographs
4 slide-tape presentations
±30 films
±10 phonotapes
±20 video cassettes
\+ rare material
\+ maps

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Information Services started in 1977 and the Resource Centre was founded in 1978. The collection emphasizes British Columbia Indians, especially the Shushwap, Haida, and Nootka; it is poor on the other tribes. It purchases what it can on British Columbia tribes. It would like to include more on the Plains Indians, especially for staff looking for work in other areas and wanting to be informed. It also has some information on the Inuit, to satisfy occasional requests. The Resource Centre is funded by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. However, its relationship with the headquarters library is still largely undefined. It has access to machine-readable on-line references. The centre's priority areas are program services, funding sources for Indians, small business information, the Indian Act, land claims, and everything dealing with Indian history and education. The centre does its own acquisitions and tries to anticipate the needs of its users. The centre has good relations with the Vancouver Public Library, and is in daily contact with the Union of British Columbia Chiefs, from whose library it borrows regularly. It also has contact with the University of British Columbia Native Indian Teacher Resource Centre, though it has few personal ties with university libraries. Archival information is referred to the Provincial Archives in Victoria. The development of the collection is influenced by the Indian and Inuit program of the department, the Native Education Centre, which assists Indians who want to finish their formal schooling, and the Native Indian Teacher Program. The library has the catalogue of the headquarters library on microfiche, which will include, in due course, all the holdings of the branch libraries as well.

British Columbia Indian newspapers produced by Indian organizations are a good source of current information in the centre, as are the Native Voice, Indian Voice, now defunct due to lack of funds, Indian World, Ha-shilth-Sa, Tse'kalum, which it considers excellent, and Affairs, produced by the Information Services of Indian Affairs, B.C. Region. It also finds most useful the Indian Act and Amendments (1868-1975), the Canada Yearbook, publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Research Branch, the Canadian Native Law Reporter, and the other publications of the Native Law Centre in Saskatoon. The centre's clipping file is supplied by a professional firm; 155 British Columbia newspapers, the Globe and Mail, and the Whitehorse Star are searched. Photocopies of these clippings are sent out to program managers and the district offices of Indian Affairs. Bands wishing copies may make arrangements with the district office. The vertical file material contains population statistics, which includes bands, locations, and age breakdowns. This information is very detailed back to 1975, and is less detailed before that. In its map collection are maps of electoral districts, traplines, resources, and mineral rights. It has a complete set of the annual reports of the department since 1883 in print form. The centre has some rare material, such as the second volume of the Carrier dictionary by Morice, curriculum material done at the band level, material in Stó:lō, and an Ojibway dictionary. The centre has a special interest in networking with band and tribal councils in British Columbia. The centre issues monthly acquisitions lists, has published its Resource Centre Catalogue of Library Holdings (1982), and issues regularly Affairs, a newsletter of Indian Affairs, B.C. Region. The centre also has some twenty-five metres of hand-out material about and for Indian people, most of which is supplied by the headquarters library. This material is available to anyone who asks, and is particularly useful to teachers, Indian and non-Indian.

Vancouver

13

Native Indian Resources Centre
NITEP Centre
Faculty of Education
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1Z5

(604) 228-5240

Native Studies Holdings:
+ volumes, books
+ periodicals titles
- government documents

+ vertical files, picture files
+ slides, films
+ some Native language material
+ special tribe materials

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none as yet

The materials being organized for the Native Indian Resources Centre were given to the Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP). They were stored for several years after the British Columbia Native Indian Teachers Association became defunct in 1978. The Native Indian Teacher Education program began in 1974.

Vancouver

14

Resource Centre
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1L1

(604) 684-0231

Most of the material in this library is about Indians, in particular Indian claims, economic and social conditions, employment, and relations with the federal and provincial governments. The library has been suffering from a lack of funds and so is not very active at present (August 1983).

Vancouver

15

Woodward Biomedical Library
University of British Columbia
2198 Health Sciences Mall
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1W5

(604) 228-2884

Native Studies Holdings:
1m books
- periodicals
+ government documents

Telex: 04-508690

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: charges are made for transactions costing more than $8.00

The library issues a descriptive leaflet giving its history and containing important statistics.

Vancouver

16

University of British Columbia Library
1956 Main Mall
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1Y3

(604) 228-2740

Native Studies Holdings:
120m volumes
130 titles, periodicals
+ government documents

9.6m vertical file material
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ microforms, slides, phonotapes
+ rare material
+ original Native language material
+ special collections on various tribes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries, but charges a fee

The University of British Columbia does not offer a formal program in Native studies leading to a degree. However, enough courses are offered every year to enable students to emphasize Canadian ethnic studies, which includes Native studies, in a B.A. program. Departments offering Native studies courses are anthropology (Indians of British Columbia, Ethnology of the Northwest Coast, Canadian Far West in Prehistory, Indians and Eskimos of Canada, Indians of North America, and Archaeology of British Columbia), fine arts (North American Indian Art), geography (Geography of the Canadian Arctic), history (History of the Canadian West, and other subjects in which Native peoples are relevant), and linguistics (North American Indian languages). The University of British Columbia Library therefore reflects this emphasis. There is no separate Native studies collection; material is scattered throughout the university libraries according to subject and call number. Counted in with the book collection are the non-current periodicals files; the figure quoted above for periodical titles indicates only those being received currently. The library has a basic depository collection of the publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and its predecessors. There are also statistical printouts covering the registered Native population, publications of the National Museums of Canada, commissions of enquiry, and British Columbia government publications. There is a particularly good collection of books on Native costume and one on the Pacific Northwest. Because Native studies material is split among a number of divisions and branches, it requires effort on the part of users to establish locations and to search out the material. To facilitate finding basic material on the subject, several of the library's Start Here bibliographies are helpful, including no. 14, The Native Peoples of Canada (2nd revision, 1982, 4 p.); no. 56, Pre-Columbian Art (1975, 2 p.); and no. 107, North American Indian Art (1980, 2 p.). The series title reflects the librarian's advice, to "start here" when embarking on a new course of studies. The library's complete holdings are available for sale on microfiche, as is a similar list for serials only. The British Columbia Union Catalogue, listing the holdings of the province's universities and colleges, is also sold on microfiche.

The **Special Collections Division** is a non-circulating collection of rare books, manuscripts, university archives, and western Canadiana. It includes a large number of books about Native peoples. Its copy of Curtis is so heavily used that copies of the illustrations are available for sale. There are also numerous photographs and slides, copies of which may also be purchased, and the field notes of local anthropologists. The division's manuscripts are totally reported to the National Library of Canada and listed in the Union List of Manuscripts. The University Archives, part of the Special Collections Division, holds the records of the university, including research records. It contains some manuscript material with references to Native peoples not reported to the union list, such as the Henry Doyle Papers: Notebooks, 1900-1922, with comments on Native fishing; Insurer's Advisory Organization: Maps of Canneries, 1923, showing locations of Native huts; and papers of Carl Borden, Harry Hawthorn, and W.N. Sage. A useful brochure, Major Manuscript Collections Relating to Canadian Studies in the University Libraries of British Columbia (n.d., 20 p.), is no longer available, but photocopies can be made. It covers the major collections at the University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University, with brief notes on contents. Some twenty items listed as University of British Columbia Special Collections and Archives holdings deal in whole or in part with Native peoples.

The Fine Arts Division Library contains materials on architecture, city and regional planning, costume, dance, graphics, interior decoration, and painting. There is quite a bit of material on Native sculpture,

pottery, and art. A newspaper clipping file is kept on Native art, community planning, reservations, and the problems of Indian housing. There is a subject index to this file by personal names of Indian and Inuit artists, institutions, concepts, names of tribes, and technologies (e.g., totems, argellite). The Globe and Mail, Le Devoir, The Vancouver Sun, and The Vancouver Province are all clipped regularly, as are the Victoria newspapers from time to time. Copies are made of each article, multiple copies of significant ones, and the original is discarded. Every periodical received by the division library is fully indexed by the staff. The detailed indexing of Indian material is inspired by the courses given in pre-Columbian art and North American Indian art. The Art Index (1929 -) is used extensively for art and archaeology; the Bulletin signalétique 526: Sociologie-ethnologie and the Avery Architectural Index (v.1, 1973 -) are useful for pre-Columbian art and architecture.

The **Social Science Division** contains mostly standard works on the subject. It has the Human Relations Area Files, the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files, Arctic Bibliography, Northern Titles, Murdock's bibliography, the publications of the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology in Washington and of the National Museums of Canada. There is a large pamphlet collection containing material on the Red River Settlement. The **Data Library** contains computer-readable data bases and related materials. It holds several Public Archives of Canada files concerning Indian memberships and events and other population studies.

Vancouver

17

Langara Campus Library
Vancouver Community College
100 West 49th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5Y 2Z6

(604) 324-5387

Native Studies Holdings:
1250 titles, books
18 periodicals titles
\+ government documents, integrated in the general collection
\+ manuscripts, artifacts
\+ microforms
60 sets of slides (titles)
40 16mm film titles
60 audiotape titles
18 filmstrip sets (titles)
1 kit title
3 videotape titles

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restriction
ILL Policy: ILL services are available to Vancouver Community College students, faculty, and staff free of charge. The public may request materials by following standard ILL procedures through their own library. A charge for photocopying may be levied.

Langara Campus of Vancouver Community College does not have a designated Native studies department. Courses relating to Native studies are integrated into the Canadian and British Columbia history courses. The collection of resource materials in the library has been developed over the past ten years. The library is especially strong in all aspects of British Columbia Indian life. There is a microfiche catalogue of the library's complete holdings.

Vancouver

18

Vancouver Public Library
750 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 1X5

(604) 665-3566 - History and Government Division
665-3388 - Historical Photograph Section

Native Studies Holdings:
2385 titles, books
43 periodical titles
66 titles, government documents

3m vertical file material
+ microforms
+ phonotapes
+ original Native language material
+ slides, photographs

Telex: 04-51196

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan selectively

The Vancouver Public Library has no separate Native studies collection. The library is organized into subject divisions and Native materials are classified accordingly. There is material relating to specific Native issues — folklore, education, statistics, religion, various tribes, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. The Sound Heritage Series on phonotapes includes a small number of Indian legends.

History and Government Division: The cut-off date for this collection is 1950, with the exception of Native studies material, which is collected up to the present. It has original Native language material, such as grammars, vocabularies, and religious works by early missionaries in British Columbia. Interesting works include the Jesup Expedition reports, the Curtis expedition reports, Morice's work on the Carrier language, and various volumes by Lejeune, containing his shorthand form of writing the Chinook language, and the British Columbia Heritage Series, Our Native Peoples, about the tribes of British Columbia. The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia (1916) receives a lot of use by Indians wanting to know exactly where their traditional lands are. The report lists only the decisions made on reservations and other treaty lands. **The Art Department** has quite a collection of Native art books. It buys two copies for reference and up to ten to circulate. Unfortunately, these books are subject to theft and vandalization. The department specializes in Northwest Indian art, but there is material on other Native peoples, including exhibition catalogues. There is also a good deal of Native craft material, and some works on petroglyphs.

The **Historical Photograph Section** collects slides and original and copies of photographs and negatives. It was founded in 1965, and photographs of Native peoples have always formed a part of the collection. There are about 1000 original and copy negatives and prints of Native life in British Columbia. The section has contacts with other institutions throughout the province and gets many requests from them. The city's interest in the collection keeps it going, as it serves the needs of the community. Unfortunately, because the staff lacks specialized knowledge, many of the photographs of Indians remain unidentified. Staff members do not attempt identification without proof. The collection is strong in holdings of photographs of British Columbia Indians, but it has pictures of other tribes and some of the Canadian Inuit. The section is always happy to accept gifts of photographs or negatives dealing with any aspect of British Columbia. The Historical Photograph Section has devised numerous slide kits, including nine dealing with British Columbia Indians. The kits, including slides and text, may be viewed at the library; slides may be purchased individually or in kits. A slide catalogue is available, listing and describing the seventy kits available and giving prices. The slide kits are aimed at the secondary school level. Kit number 20 is entitled Portraits of the Indians of Quatsino, by Benjamin W. Leeson. Leeson was most active as a photographer between 1895 and 1920, and his photographs form an important part of the collection.

The Vancouver Public Library branch at Hastings and Main, in the heart of Chinatown, has substantial Indian clientele. The librarian has collected quite a lot of information in many formats so that Indians may have access to their own material.

Victoria

19

Indian Education Branch
British Columbia Ministry of Education
203, 835 Humboldt Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 2M4

(604) 387-1842

Native Studies Holdings:
50 volumes, books
10 periodicals titles
+ government documents

+ slides (in kits)
+ phonotapes (in kits)

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions, to teachers and curriculum developers
ILL Policy: none

The Indian Branch of the Ministry of Education maintains this small, non-circulating uncatalogued library on Indian education subject materials. The special strength of the library is the curriculum material developed by the school districts and the Indian education organizations on various Indian languages and cultures. The collection is by no means exhaustive.

Victoria

20

Learning Resource Centre
Camosun College
3100 Foul Bay Road
Victoria, British Columbia
V8P 4X8

(604) 592-1281, ext. 380

Native Studies Collection:
463 titles, books
19 periodical titles
+ government documents

.5m vertical file material
1 title, microform
15 titles, slides and filmstrips
11 titles, films and video material
22 titles, phonotapes
4 titles, kits

Telex: 049-7437

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to B.C. institutions

This small Native studies collection supports the courses given at this community college. About 1970-71 a special Indian upgrading program was started, with special emphasis on Indian history and culture. It emerged as Native Indian studies in 1973.

Victoria

21

Library
Provincial Archives of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

(604) 387-6516

Native Studies Holdings:
1862 titles, books
74 periodical titles
+ government documents

45 4-drawer vertical file cabinets
+ manuscripts
+ microfilms, films, phonotapes
+ rare material
+ original Native language texts

Street Address: 655 Belleville Street

Classification: DDC (modified)
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Provincial Archives of British Columbia is the oldest archival institution in western Canada, dating from 1893, when the Legislative Library was reorganized. As it was unique at the time of its formation, the library collected material relating to Canada west of the Great Lakes, as well as the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and the Canadian North. The collection is strong in material concerning the coastal areas of North America from the San Francisco Bay region in California to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. The library serves as the research collection for the Provincial Museum Human History Section and so includes much print material on archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology. Apparently, collecting material on Native peoples began with the book collection. The map collection does not have much on Native peoples. There is a considerable oral history collection of Native studies material, consisting of interviews and linguistics. There is even a wax cylinder in Kwakiutl.

The general holdings consist of material on North American Indians, in particular British Columbia Indians, Inuit and Alaskan Eskimos, some Greenlandic material in the Arctic collection, and material about the Aleuts in the Northwest collection. A special strength is in the tribes of British Columbia and related areas, such as the Canadian and American Plains, and the northwestern United States before and since the Oregon Treaty. The Chipewyans and the fur trade also receive special attention. The book collection tries to get all Native language texts and textbooks, and everything on British Columbia history and culture. The library has a comprehensive collection of newspapers published between 1850 and 1900. Clippings are still filed, though sporadically. There is, however, a large clipping file with many headings for the names of various local tribes. There are 45 file drawers of colonial correspondence index, which is, however, incomplete. The library is fortunate to have many early colonial records, which include much information on Indians. The Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia was published by G.K. Hall in 1971. The archives also administers the Emily Carr Gallery, where there is much documentation in the form of letters, manuscripts, sketches, and paintings related to this famous painter of British Columbia totem poles.

Victoria

22

McPherson Library
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3H5

(604) 721-8245

Native Studies Holdings:
7004 titles, books
72 periodical titles
\+ government documents
\+ manuscripts
\+ microform
\+ films

Telex: 049-7222

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to other libraries

Courses which included Native studies were introduced as early as 1963 at the University of Victoria. At present there are fifteen courses being given, in ethnology, the contemporary Canadian Indian, Indians of the Northwest Interior, the Northwest Coast, the Prairies, archaeology of the Pacific Northwest, Native languages of Vancouver Island, grammar, lexicology, and Indian languages of British Columbia. The selection of Native studies materials is made with these courses in mind, with comprehensive collecting of materials published by or concerned with Indians and Indian organizations in British Columbia, dictionaries and other works relating to North American Indian and Inuit languages, history and ethnology of British Columbia and Canadian Indians. There is rare Native studies material in the Northwest Coast Collection, which includes anthropology and archaeology of the Pacific Northwest, works illustrating Indian culture, aboriginal dictionaries, and the works of Frank Gilbert Roe. There are also some Cree Bibles. The Native studies holdings include material concerning North American Indians, especially those living in British Columbia, the Inuit and Alaskan Eskimos, Aleuts, and Greenlanders, with emphasis on the tribes of British Columbia, Alaska, and the state of Washington. The library reports all its Native studies periodicals to the Canadian Union List of Serials and its monographs to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books. Holdings are included in the tri-university catalogue on microfiche, which is used mostly by the community colleges for interlibrary loans.

Alberta

TOTAL POPULATION	2 213 651[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	72 050
INUIT	510
STATUS INDIANS	35 810
NON-STATUS INDIANS	8 595
MÉTIS	27 135

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF ALBERTA[2]

Assiniboine	
Beaver	Peace River area
Blackfoot	Southern Alberta
Blood	Near Lethbridge
Chipewyan	Northern Prairie Provinces
Piegan	Near Fort Macleod
Plains Cree	
Sarcee (Sarsis)	Near Calgary

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN ALBERTA LIBRARIES[3]

Universities and Colleges	6	Special Libraries	4
School Libraries	1	Native Libraries	11
Public Libraries	2		
Government Libraries	4	TOTAL	28

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix 1, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

The University of Alberta and the University of Calgary both have very large Native studies collections. The University of Lethbridge also has a good collection. The Glenbow Museum Library has a substantial collection of Native studies materials, as has the Alberta Vocational Centre at Grouard. The Nakoda Institute Library has a good collection, and the Maskwachees Cultural College has an important collection of videotapes. The library of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta and the Arctic Institute of North America collection of the University of Calgary are important collections dealing with northern Canada; both contain valuable material concerning the Inuit, as well as Indians of the North.

Banff

23

Archives of the Canadian Rockies/
Peter Whyte Gallery/
Banff Heritage Homes
P.O. Box 160
Banff, Alberta
T0L 0C0

(403) 762-2291

Native Studies Holdings:
7m books
6 periodical titles
+ government documents

8 folders, vertical file material
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microforms
+ phonotapes
+ rare material

Street Address: 111 Bear Street

Classification: own
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

When the Peter and Catharine Whyte Foundation was established in 1968, Catharine Whyte contributed a substantial portion of her personal library to form the nucleus of the archives and gallery collections. These included a number of books on the Indians of western Canada. While the archives have retained most of these, it is not their policy to collect material other than that concerning tribes who spent considerable time in the Rockies. These include, for the most part, Stoneys and Kootenays. The archives have a large picture file, which includes the photographs of Byron Harmon, the first photographer of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

Calgary

24

Calgary Public Library
616 Macleod Trail South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 2M2

(403) 266-4606

Native Studies Holdings:
850 titles, books
2 periodical titles
±30 government documents

1m vertical file material
+ microfiche
+ films, records

Telex: 03-821591 or 03-826788

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan current material

The Calgary Public Library has no Native studies collection as such, but it does purchase materials on Indians and Inuit, with special emphasis on the Plains Indians, for the regular circulating collection, keeping in mind the interests of patrons. There are quite a number of fictional books by and about Native people, but this is not stressed in the catalogue. Of special interest are authors Maria Campbell, who is an Indian, and Bill Kinsella. The library collects material on North American Indians, particularly Alberta Indians, such as Blackfoot, Stoney, Blood, Peigan, and Plains Cree. It also has material on the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, Aleut, and South American tribes. In the pamphlet files are learning and instructional materials on Indian languages. The library also has some Blackfoot and Cree dictionaries, and the linguistics section of the library has books on Native languages.

The Calgary Public Library's Canadiana Collection is a special non-circulating local history collection. Its priorities are 1) Calgary, information on the city and area, local authors, local Indian tribes and individuals; 2) southern Alberta; 3) the rest of Alberta; 4) the Prairies; 5) the rest of Canada. The collection also has a great deal of valuable material on the Riel rebellion. Though the Native inhabitants of Calgary use the general library collection, they do not seem to use the Canadiana Collection, which is housed in a locked room and has its own librarian. The microfiche of items listed in Peel's Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces are housed in the Canadiana Collection. Approximately 240 items in this set are indexed by subject under Indians or Indian languages. Library users find the Native News very useful and the library indexes references to local events, including pow-wows and rodeos. Other useful titles are the Handbook of the Indians of North America, the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, Hugh Dempsey's books about the local Indians, and About Indians: A Listing of Books.

Calgary

25

Glenbow Museum Library
130 - 9th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 0P3

(403) 264-8300

Telex: 03-825523

Native Studies Holdings:
3000 volumes, books
150 periodical titles
+ government documents

2m vertical file items
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microform
+ films
+ phonotapes
+ maps
+ rare material

Classification: DDC (own modified form)
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will not loan within Calgary; all requests considered individually

The Glenbow Museum Library came into being in 1956, when the private collection of Eric Harvie became public. Native studies materials are part of the general library collection. The collection on the Blackfoot Indians and the Cree is one of the best. Interest is also shown in the Native populations of the North and of the northwestern United States, the Blackfoot of Montana, the Indians of the Upper Missouri, the Crow, and the Mandans. There are also materials on the Alaskan Eskimos and Aleuts. There is some information on the Greenlanders, but emphasis is on the Western Arctic. There are some 250 000 pictures in the photographic section, all of which have been indexed; a high proportion is of Indian material and pictures of the Arctic. The collection also includes photographs taken by Edward Curtis which have not been included in his published works, and photographs belonging to the Lomen Brothers of Nome, Alaska, some of which depict the Inuit, 1908-1934. The library has a few early publications in Native languages, such as dictionaries and grammars. Periodicals useful to staff and users include leaflets published by the Denver Art Museum, Alberta History, The Beaver, North/Nord, and Kainai News. Useful reference works include the Murdock bibliographies, Jenness' Indians of Canada, Leechman's The Native Tribes of Canada, the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnography handbooks,

Dempsey's Indians of Alberta, and the handbooks of the Smithsonian Institution. The library issues a monthly accessions list for in-house use only.

Calgary

26

Sarcee Cultural Program
3700 Anderson Road Southwest
Calgary, Alberta
T2W 3C4

(403) 281-6314

This library is a resource of information about the Sarcee Indians. At present it is making videotapes of the elders talking about Sarcee life as a whole: songs, ceremonies, and history. There are about 25 cassette tapes of Sarcee stories and legends in both English and Athabascan. A file of over 200 stories told by members of the Sarcee tribe will eventually be recorded on tape. There is a small collection of books, again mainly about Sarcee Indians. The library publishes a calendar and childrens stories, and a dance group gives performances on request.

Calgary

27

University Libraries
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive North West
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 1N4

(403) 284-5953 (University Libraries Administration Office)
(403) 284-5965 (Social Sciences Library

Native Studies Holdings:
8651 volumes, books
177 periodical titles
900 government documents

1100 vertical file items
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
±5000 microfiche
±87 reels microfilm
+ 16mm & 35mm films
+ phonotapes

Telex: 038-22724

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Native studies materials are an integral part of the University of Calgary's libraries. They are collected to meet the research and teaching needs of the university, and include comprehensive holdings, in the English language, of all material on western and northern Canada and the western United States. Therefore, there are strengths in material about western Canada and British Columbia Indians, especially the Great Plains Indians, south as far as the Great Basin. There is little on eastern Indians, but some material on the Iroquois.

Among the old and rare materials in the special collections, many form part of the Arctic Institute of North America Collection. In the special collections too are some religious works in syllabics, and the Archives of the Calgary Diocese of the Anglican Church, containing information on local Native births and marriages; unfortunately, access to these archives requires the permission of the bishop. The University Libraries try not to duplicate heritage material held by the Glenbow Museum Library, and cooperate with the library of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta. Native serials found useful to users of the University Libraries include The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, various anthropology journals, Arctic Anthropology, The Beaver, Northian, Kainai News, publications of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and the files of the Canadian Association in Support of

Native Peoples, which are on microfiche. Useful works in the reference department include the Peabody Museum catalogue, Anthropological Index, Human Relations Area Files (not heavily used), the Curtis volumes (the originals and the reprints), about which a descriptive booklet has been issued (Occasional Paper no. 5, 1980, University of Calgary Libraries, Special Divisions), the Peel bibliography and its update, on microfiche (and all individually catalogued), the Murdock bibliographies, the reports of the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, and the University of Toronto bibliography. The University Libraries report their holdings to the Canadian Union List of Serials and the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books, and its holdings are also on DOBIS. The libraries are a full depository for federal and Alberta government publications.

The University of Calgary Faculty of Education maintains a **Native Studies Centre**, a home-away-from-home for Native students. Newspapers from the reserves, some periodicals, and books are housed there to help the Native students. The **Map Library** contains linguistic maps and maps of reserves.

In 1975 the Arctic Institute of North America moved to the University of Calgary campus. In 1979 it became a research institute of the university and the institute library was placed under the management and administration of the University of Calgary Libraries. Before that, the Arctic Institute of North America had been located at McGill University in Montreal, where it was an independent research institute, and its research library was independent of the McGill library network. In its heyday in Montreal, the library of the Arctic Institute of North America was world famous as one of the three largest polar libraries in the world, the other two being in Cambridge, England, and in Leningrad. Now the institute library is located within the mainstream of the university collections, as the library wants to impress upon researchers and students the interdisciplinary nature of northern studies and to make known that there is pertinent information in other areas of the university libraries' collections. However, the Arctic Institute of North America Collection, as it is now called, is intended to be the core of a northern studies information resource encompassing the whole of the University Libraries' holdings.

Native studies was of concern to the Arctic Institute Library while it was developing. Collections were made of material on northern Indians, the Chipewayan, Athapascans, Cree, and other Indians of the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and northern regions of the provinces, especially the Quebec Cree, the Naskapi and Montagnais, and the Indians of Alaska. There was extensive coverage of Inuit material, in numerous languages, covering all aspects of Inuit life in Canada, Alaska (including the Aleuts), Greenland, and Siberia from very early and rare books to the latest publications, from very technical or scientific to the general and popular. Archaeology, ethnography, anthropology, mythology, art, music, customs, language studies, and government relations are some of the subjects covered. There is a good collection of British Parliamentary Papers on Arctic expeditions. There is also a large pamphlet and reprint file of Native studies material. The Arctic Institute Library card catalogue, a detailed index to the collection, was published in book form by G. K. Hall, Boston, up to 1978, when a continuation, called ASTIS Bulletin, was begun by the Arctic Science Technology Information System (ASTIS) of the Arctic Institute of North America. The figures given above for book, periodical, and government document holdings of the University of Calgary Libraries include those of the Arctic Institute of North America Collection.

Edmonton

28

Professional Collection and Curriculum Collection
Alberta Education Library
4th Floor
11160 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0L2

(403) 427-2985

Native Studies Holdings:
130 volumes, books
4 periodical titles
+ government documents

40 vertical file items

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: two weeks loan, for researchers, students, and the public

The Alberta Education Library does not have a specific Native materials collection at present, although such a collection is certainly a possibility in the future. There are no Alberta Education Native studies programs at present. The Curriculum Policies Board has studied the situation, and in 1982 published a report entitled A Study of School Programs for Alberta Natives, which will provide the basis for the development of a departmental plan of action with regard to Native education. Alberta Education puts out an annual list of publications which include the Cree language materials available to schools and teachers.

Edmonton

29

Alberta Federation of Métis Settlement Association
Suite 400, 10357 - 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 1N3

(403) 428-6054

The library includes material on government programs, government services, and Métis history. It also has a publishing program.

Edmonton

30

Alberta Historical Resources Library
Alberta Department of Culture
12845 - 102 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5N 0M6

(403) 427-1750

Native Studies Holdings:
700 titles, books
15 periodical titles
<50 government documents

+ microforms
+ rare material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries; photocopies 15¢ per page

The library tries to accommodate the needs of the various departments it serves: Provincial Museum, Provincial Archives, Historic Sites, and the guide staff of the Provincial Museum. In many instances the material is not kept in the library, but in these branches. They are all in the same building. The library's aim is to make the library and the museum bookstore the best source in the province for materials on Alberta Native peoples. The library collection includes materials on the Indians of North, Central, and South America, the Métis, the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, and the Aleuts, with emphasis on the Indian tribes of Alberta, western Canada, and the western United States. There are some special holdings on the Plains and Woodlands cultures. The archaeology permit reports (not all of them dealing with Native sites) are kept here. Periodicals the staff and users find useful include The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, American Indian Art Magazine, Native People, and Kaimai News. Useful reference materials include the Plains Cree dictionary by Anderson, Jenness' Indians of Canada, Dempsey's Indian Tribes of Alberta, and reports of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta. The collection holdings are reported to UTLAS. A monthly acquisitions list is issued.

Edmonton

31

Alberta Indian Education Centre
c/o Indian Association of Alberta
Room 202, Kingsway Court
11710 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5G 0X5

Until March 1975, the Alberta Indian Education Centre operated out of the same building as the Indian Association of Alberta. The centre had a well-developed print and audio-visual library. Upon the closing of the centre all the library materials were placed in storage until a decision could be made regarding disposal. A decision has yet to be made (August 1983) and the collection is dormant. This collection was thought by some to be the best collection in Alberta.

Edmonton

32

Athabasca University Library
15015 - 123 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5V 1J7

(403) 452-9990

Native Studies Holdings:
100 book titles
5 periodical titles
±15 government documents

1 kit - "Inuit Way"

Telex: 037-41714

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

There is no Native studies program as such at Athabasca University. However, various aspects are included in history, anthropology, and sociology courses which were introduced in the latter half of the 1970s. The university's Blue Quills Native Educational Centre, located in St. Paul, Alberta, offers a two-year program for Native people, concentrating on liberal arts and administrative studies. The program is given by correspondence and by some lectures by staff. (See also Entry No. 50.)

Edmonton

33

Boreal Institute for Northern Studies Library
CW 401 Bio Sci Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2E9

(403) 432-4409

Native Studies Holdings:
20m shelf space, books
80 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts (a few)
+ artifacts (very few)
+ microforms
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes

Telex: 037-2979 (University of Alberta Purchasing)

Classification: UDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: most requests filled

This specialized multi-disciplinary library was started in 1960, and today is considered one of the finest of its kind in Canada. Native peoples materials have always been part of the collection. The library is area-oriented rather than subject-oriented, and so material on Canadian and Alaskan Indians, Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, Aleut, Greenlanders and Métis has only been collected insofar as it pertains to the areas of concern, that is everywhere north of 60°, and in the provinces as far south as the 45th parallel without particular emphasis. The Boreal Institute Library is recognized as a depository for northern material to be made available for public study. As the library is independent of the University of Alberta Library systems, it does not collect for the needs of the university, but rather for the institute. However, it does keep in mind users who may be taking education, anthropology, or Canadian studies courses. The library is also sometimes used by students in the program for training teachers for work in the North, and by medical people, especially nurses, working in the North. As the library has contacted the local Native associations to inform them of the services available, rather than to tap their resources, Native people also use the library from time to time. The library holds the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files. It is not particularly strong on maps, but is endeavouring to acquire land use maps for Indian claims research. It has the rare nine-volume set of backup material for the Dene land claims.

A particular effort is being made to collect all published Native newspapers and magazines from Canada and Alaska, and backruns of these publications have been bound. There are complete runs of both The Ulu and the Sachs Harbour Echo. Many newspapers in the collection are written in Inuktitut or Cree. The library reports its holdings of scientific serials to the Canadian Union List of Serials in Ottawa, and is considering sending its social science holdings in the future. The National Library automatically gets a copy of the Boreal Institute Library's KWIC index, Northern Titles. The complete holdings of the library are available in machine-readable form on the SPIRES data base management system to anyone who has an account with the University of Alberta computer service. The Boreal Institute Library issues a monthly Library Bulletin, and prepares the Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs (1975 to date) and Northern Titles, which is issued monthly and cumulated annually. This last is a KWIC index providing up-to-the-minute coverage of current topics from publications received in the library, periodicals, government documents, northern newspapers, and newspapers published by Canadian Natives. Many items indexed in Northern Titles appear nowhere else. Northern Titles may be ordered directly from the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. The Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs, a microfiche clipping service accompanied by a hardcopy KWIC index, provides access to a wide range of news on the North, mid-Canada development, and Canada's Native people. The clippings from six newspapers on a regular basis, and four others on an irregular basis, are recorded on microfiche semi-annually with an index (on paper) which is cumulated annually. The Boreal Institute files are available from Micromedia Limited (144 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2L7). Because the card catalogue is also machine-readable, bibliographies can be prepared on any aspect of Native studies.

Edmonton

34

Dr. Anne Anderson Native Heritage and Cultural Centre
12750 - 127 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5L 1A5

(403) 452-9550 ext. 240

Housed in the same building as the Métis Association of Alberta, the Dr. Anne Anderson Native Heritage and Cultural Centre is still in its formative stage. It will be a learning centre. Lectures are given in culture, crafts, and the Cree language. It also plans to publish story books in Cree for language teaching purposes. At present, the centre has a small library containing material on western Indians and the Métis.

Edmonton

35

Edmonton Public Library
7 Sir Winston Churchill Square
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2V4

(403) 423-2331

Native Studies Holdings:
336 titles books
10 periodical titles
96 government documents

54 vertical file items
+ films, phonotapes

Telex: 037-41744

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: Canadian Interlibrary Loan Code, for use of researchers, students, and the general public

There is no Native studies collection in the Edmonton Public Library. Monthly and weekly lists of new titles are issued for the library as a whole. The catalogue is on fiche and a local history index is kept.

Edmonton

36

Indian Association of Alberta
Room 202, Kingsway Court
11710 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5G 0X5

(403) 487-0070

The Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Department of the Indian Association of Alberta has a small, specialized library dealing particularly with Indian rights and land claims research.

Edmonton

37

Legislature Library
Legislative Assembly of Alberta
216 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

(403) 427-2473

Native Studies Holdings:
148 volumes, books
4 periodical titles
2.7m government documents

6 vertical file items

Classification: LC and CODOC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: conventional, for researchers, students, and the general public

Edmonton

38 **Métis Association of Alberta Library**
12750 - 127 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5L 1A5

(403) 452-9550, ext. 21

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The library's special strengths are in language and history.

Edmonton

39 **Native Counselling Services of Alberta**
9912 - 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 1C5

(403) 423-2141

About ten percent of the library of some two thousand books concerns Native peoples. A vertical file collection is being compiled, which will include files on Natives and the law, alcohol abuse, and child welfare.

Edmonton

40 Archives provinciales
Oblats de la Province d'Alberta-Saskatchewan
9916 - 110 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

(403) 482-5141

These archives contain a collection perhaps unique in Canada. There are some 130 titles of manuscripts written in Indian languages, a very considerable collection. Several of the manuscripts were compiled by missionaries who experimented in ways of setting the languages down on paper. These are of importance in understanding the Indian languages of western Canada. The collection also contains several dictionaries that have never been published. A listing of this interesting collection has been made by Gaston Carrière, o.m.i.: "Une riche collection de manuscrits en langues indiennes," Culture, v. 18, 1957, p. 105-112.

Edmonton

41

Provincial Archives of Alberta
12845 - 102 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5N 0M6

(403) 427-1750

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts and archival material
+ microforms, films, phonotapes

Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Provincial Archives of Alberta has no special concentration on Native studies; however, it has acquired relevant material during the normal course of its acquisitions program since being organized in 1963. Holdings include oral interviews and recordings of Indian ceremonies which were collected by the Ethnology Division of the Provincial Museum of Alberta. There is a microfilm copy of the Black Series (RG-10), Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, issued by the Public Archives of Canada. The archives participates in the Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories.

Edmonton

42

Humanities and Social Sciences Library
University of Alberta Library
North Rutherford
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J4

(403) 432-4674

Native Studies Holdings:
+12 600 titles, books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

+ microfiche

Telex: 0372723 (ILL Office, Cameron Library)

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL: will borrow for staff and students only

There is no collection of Native studies materials as such in the University of Alberta libraries. In the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, the anthropology and ethnology collections are strong in Canadian and northern United States Native studies materials; the Political Science Department has courses with Native content from time to time, depending on the instructors. There is some overlap with the materials in the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies Library, which is on campus. Law and Education libraries have distinct mandates and there is little overlap with their collections.

The university collections include the Edwards Collection of Native garments, craft work and ceremonial items at the Ring House no. 1. The Faculty of Education has a film library with some titles of interest. The library has some Native language materials, old Bibles, and prayer books. The Native studies materials collected are generally more current than retrospective, covering research materials required for the various courses offered. They are on North American Indians, especially Canadian, with emphasis on the western Plains Indians and the Indians of the Northwest, such as Slaves and Chipewayan, and indicate a peripheral interest in the Indians of the Pacific northwest. There is also material on the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, Aleuts, Greenlanders, Métis, and Central and South American Indians.

The University of Alberta Library reports its holdings to both the Canadian Union List of Serials and the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books in Ottawa, and the holdings are available through UTLAS. The periodical shelf list is arranged by title, and so it is impossible to give a number for those dealing with Native studies. The Library has the Human Relations Area Files on microfiche. The library is a depository for Canadian government publications. It probably has everything issued since Confederation in Parliamentary publications, such as Debates, Sessional Papers, and son on. It holds some 650 monographs and 16 periodical titles published by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; these are not, however, noted in the catalogue unless they were ordered for some specific reason.

Gleichen

43

Old Sun Community College Library
P.O. Box 339
Gleichen, Alberta
T0J 1N0

(403) 734-3862

Native Studies Holdings:
8.5m books
- periodicals
.3m government documents

24 vertical file items
+ picture files, manuscripts
+ artifacts
+ slides, phonotapes
+ videotapes of interviews, pow-wows and ceremonies
+ rare materials
+ original language material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: not yet established

In 1972 a cultural centre was affiliated to the college. Special projects for high school credit were initiated in the 1980-81 term. In 1976 the college staff went to Crowfoot School to begin the teaching program for Native children at the elementary and junior high levels. The archival, audio-visual, and museum materials are administered by the cultural department. The books and magazines are in the library.

Grande Prairie

44

Learning Resources Centre
Grande Prairie Regional College
Grande Prairie, Alberta
T8Y 4C4

(403) 589-2939

Native Studies Holdings:
230 titles, books
6 periodical titles
+ government documents

±30 vertical file items
+ slides, films, phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: no charge, available to researchers, students, and the public

Grouard

45

Learning Resources Centre
Alberta Vocational Centre - Grouard
Grouard, Alberta
T0G 1C0

(403) 751-3915, ext. 22 or 23

Native Studies Holdings:

45m books
13 periodical titles
\+ government documents

10 vertical files items
\+ picture files
\+ manuscripts
\+ artifacts and museum materials
\+ microform, slides, films, phonotapes
+500 videotapes
\+ rare material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: material not needed by staff may be borrowed for general public use

The special strengths of this collection are costume, history, and government relations. There is a museum as well as the library. Since the centre is a Native-oriented school, there is much resource material in the classrooms that has not been included in the above information. Native studies were introduced in 1974. The library issues a monthly accessions list, New Materials Catalogued.

Hobbema

46

Maskwachees Cultural College
Box 360
Hobbema, Alberta
T0C 1N0

(403) 585-3925

Native Studies Holdings:

\- books
\- periodicals
\- government documents

\+ slides
\+ films
\+ videotapes

Classification: own, for tapes
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan tapes

The Maskwachees Cultural College was planned in 1973, after the Alberta Indian Education Centre closed, and it opened in 1974. The goals of the college are to train people from the Reserve in education for three years (the fourth is spent at the University of Calgary) and to make sure that they can speak Cree. As a strong Indian education is desirable, much time is spent working with the elders, to produce materials for use in the schools, to produce Native teachers for the Reserve schools (as some communities would not accept Native teachers with only a second-year certificate). The college also has a living history program, a program to teach Cree — the College has given introductory courses to local Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers so they can better cope with problems on the Reserve. It gives the first year of a business administration course. (The second year is done at Red Deer College, where a certificate is earned.) The college tries to do everything at a professional level, so that graduates will be fully qualified. It serves the Four Bands of Hobbema (the Cree name of which is Maskwachees, meaning Bear's Hill), Samson Band, Erminskin Band, Louis Bull Band, and Montana Band. The Maskwachees Cultural College has set up a unique program to preserve the wisdom of the elders while taking advantage of modern technology. The college videotapes the elders as they talk about their tribal religion, legends, songs, and history, or simply reminisce about the old times. These tapes are edited by college staff into suitable lengths for use in schools. The elders generally talk in Cree, so

an English translation is provided. There are also tapes of rituals, ceremonies, and other cultural events. At first the elders were reluctant to participate in this project, as they thought the tapes might be used for profit. However, when they understood that the tapes were being made for use in the schools they readily agreed. The translating of the elders' talks is difficult. Obsolete words are often used and it takes much discussion with the elders to arrive at suitable equivalents; on other occasions Cree words are used for which there really is no English translation. There are some one hundred tapes now in the Maskwachees Cultural College collection. They cannot be purchased, but they are available to be loaned to any responsible borrower. This adaptation of a fairly common practice, the taping of elders talking, is unique, and was the subject of an ITV television program. The college also produces a videotape collection of charming cartoons about Mighty Moose, who goes fishing, helps Santa, goes camping, goes to school, cross-country skis and has fun on a snowmobile, all made with young children in mind. They are available in both Cree and English. The Living History Catalog of tapes in the loan library is available upon request. The college also has a collection of books, at present unorganized. However, a library school student from Edmonton is working on the collection.

Lethbridge

47

University Library
University of Lethbridge
4401 University Drive
Lethbridge, Alberta
T1K 3M4

(403) 329-2261

Native Studies Holdings:
1672 volumes, books
21 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ manuscripts
+ microfilm, films, phonotapes
+ rare material, mostly on microfilm
+ original Native language material, mostly in photocopy

Telex: 03849357

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: respond to requests for material for use of researchers, students, and the public

The special strengths of the University of Lethbridge library are anthropology, history, ethnology, and government relations, and the library is attempting to build up a collection of material on the local Blood and Piegan bands. There is much material including Native studies in early travel literature, such as the Hudson Bay Record Society publications and those of the Champlain Society, and in fiche sets, such as the Peel Bibliography and the Canadiana Before 1900 series. The Native studies collection has been built up largely to support the academic program.

Morley

48

Nakoda Institute Library
Stoney Reserve
Morley, Alberta
T0L 1N0

(403) 881-3949, 881-3951

Native Studies Holdings:
±2000 book titles
15 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ picture files, manuscripts, artifacts
+ microform, slides, films, phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none at present

The institute library is still in its formative stages. The collection includes 50 000 microfiche from the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions. It also has the complete records, on microfilm, of the Department of Indian Affairs and Public Archives of Canada Record Group 10. Dissertations from North American colleges and universities on Indian subjects are collected. Areas of special strength are Indian art and material on the Stoney/Assiniboine.

Red Deer

49

Learning Resources Centre
Red Deer College
P.O. Box 5005
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 5H5

(403) 342-3344

Native Studies Holdings:
675 titles, books
23 periodical titles
18 government documents titles

+ slides, films, phonotapes, videotapes

Street Address: 32nd Street
Telex: 0383340 RDC Kings RDR (not housed in library)

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: available for researchers, students, and the general public

St. Paul

50

Blue Quills Native Educational Centre
P.O. Box 379
St. Paul, Alberta
T0A 3A0

(403) 645-4455

Native Studies Holdings:
180 titles, books
6 periodical titles
30-40 government documents

2 vertical file items
+ original Native language materials

Classification: DDC and LC
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: none

Native studies were introduced in the early 1970s, when responsibility for Blue Quills was turned over to a Native council. The special strengths of the collection are biography and folklore, and, since a programme for teaching Cree has been set up, Native language materials are being collected. (See also Entry No. 32.)

Saskatchewan

TOTAL POPULATION	956 441[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	59 200
INUIT	145
STATUS INDIANS	37 470
NON-STATUS INDIANS	4 135
MÉTIS	17 455

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF SASKATCHEWAN[2]

Assiniboine
Chipewyan — Northern Prairie Provinces
Plains Cree

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARIES[3]

Universities and Colleges	5	Government Libraries	6
School Libraries	2	Special Libraries	3
Public Libraries	5	Native Libraries	7
		TOTAL	28

The University of Regina Library, together with the University's "Eeniwuk" Collection, is by far the largest collection in the province. There are three important Native libraries, the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research library, the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College library and the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College library. Other large collections are the Native Collection of the Saskatchewan Provincial Library, the Native Law Centre of the University of Saskatchewan, and the Palliser Regional Library.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix 1, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

La Ronge

51

Northern Branch
Saskatchewan Education
P.O. Box 5000
La Ronge, Saskatchewan
S0J 1L0

(306) 425-4311 (materials development section)

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
+ picture files, manuscripts, artifacts
+ slides, films, phonotapes, videotapes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none

This provincial government library is a very small collection specific to northern Saskatchewan, dealing with history, culture, economics, original material in Native languages, and environmental topics. Material pertaining to these topics is gathered for research and as teacher resource material. It has been gathered through personal interviews, photographs, and slides of processes in traditional food preparation and technology. It is used to develop and produce northern content learning materials for children in the schools of northern Saskatchewan. Examples of the materials become part of the resource centre. The collection is rather haphazard and depends on the curriculum development directions at any time. The resource centre became part of the Department of Education, Northern Division, on October 1, 1982.

Moose Jaw

52

Palliser Regional Library
P.O. Box 2500
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
S6H 0X6

(306) 693-3669

Native Studies Holdings:
1200 titles, books
18 periodical titles
35 government documents

290 vertical file items - clippings and pamphlets
+ picture files
+ manuscripts - letters and writtings

Street Address: 23 River Street West
Telex: 071-29221

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: anyone may borrow on ILL; material in Reference or Archives not loaned

North Battleford

53

Lakeland Library Region Native Collection
P.O. Box 813
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 2Z3

(306) 445-6108

Native Studies Holdings:
550 volumes, books
- periodicals
±50 government documents

10 cassette tapes of Cree songs

Street Address: 10023 Thatcher Avenue
Telex: 074-25157

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: all material available for ILL

The collection consists of titles of particular interest to Natives. Of 37 branch libraries, seven are located on reserves. Books are exchanged between branches every eight weeks. At that time the "reserve" branches are provided with about thirty extra books taken from the Native Collection. This separate collection was begun in 1975/76. Much of the material in the Native Collection is U.S.-oriented and often the reading levels are too high for children, who make most use of this library. Adults on the reserves have not used the libraries very much, so it is difficult to say how useful this special Native collection is.

Regina

54

Regional Resource Library
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Woodbine Place
2332 - 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G7

(306) 359-6421/29

Native Studies Holdings:
500 titles, books
+ periodical titles
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
10 photo albums
40 films
8 video cassettes

Classification: rolladex - subject and title
ILL Policy: will lend for use of researchers, students, and the public

This new library is still being organized (August 1983).

Regina

55

"Eeniwuk" Collection
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

(306) 584-4132

Native Studies Holdings:
4600 book titles
15m periodicals
+ government documents

23m vertical file material
+ microforms
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes
+ filmloops, filmstrips, videotapes
+ rare material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan certain material

The "Eeniwuk" Collection was purchased in the spring of 1980 by the University of Regina from the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, with grants from two crown corporations, and has been available for study since June 1981. Originally the association's library, the collection is composed of materials on the Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples. An important feature of the "Eeniwuk" Collection is twelve filing cabinets of newspaper clippings, pamphlets, and other ephemera dating from the 1960s. The collection also contains a large audio-visual collection and backfiles of many Native periodicals. Although the "Eeniwuk" Collection is properly the property of the University of Regina (and not its library), the books and the vertical files are housed in the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Library. The rest, unsorted and uncatalogued, is housed in the University of Regina Library, in need of sorting, and perhaps weeding, before it can become a useful and integrated part of either library. The collection's monographs are catalogued on the UTLAS/CATSS system and are accessible via the University of Regina Library's COMCAT union catalogue.

Regina

56

Indian Rights and Treaties Research Resource Centre
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
P.O. Box 4066
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R9

(306) 949-5666

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
±6m periodicals
±1m government documents

±5m vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ microform, films, phonotapes

Street Address: 109 Hodsman Road
Telex: 0 71 2302

Classification: own
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: limited information available upon written request from public and organizations

The Indian Rights and Treaties Research Program of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was formed in 1971. In the same year the collection of documents began as a result of research in Indian reserves/bands, treaties, treaty rights, the Indian Act, and land issues. The majority of the collection is confidential material, such as Saskatchewan band files and archival information, and is available only to Saskatchewan chiefs and councils, and researchers from Saskatchewan Indian bands.

Regina

57

Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research - Library
2505 - 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K6

(306) 522-5691

Native Studies Holdings:
4000 volumes, books
50 periodical titles
+ government documents

1 filing cabinet, newspaper clippings
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ microforms
+ slides
+ phonotapes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: participates in provincial ILL system

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research library/resource centre was established in 1980. The library's goals are to support the programs of the institute by providing pertinent materials, to develop a collection related directly to Métis and Non-Status Indian history and culture, to develop a system by which library materials can be easily located by patrons, and to establish the library/resource centre within library and information associations already existing in the province, Canada, and the United States. The library supports the curriculum development, research, adult education, community development, and teacher education programs of the institute, as well as the membership and programs of the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, with which the institute is affiliated. The majority of the library/research centre consists of Native materials. A good deal of the collection concerns teaching, some of the materials being very technical, but there is an effort to obtain more material dealing with Native education, especially so that it can be sent out to satellite SUNTEP collections. (See Entry no. 72.). All the students using this library are Métis and Non-Status Indians; Treaty Indians attend the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina or the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon. The library is responsible for setting up the three SUNTEP centres, in Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert, and for working with the staff.

The library uses the interlibrary loan system of the Provincial Library, which has been of great assistance. It also has a good working relationship with the Federated College, the Native Law Centre, and the Survival School, and, in the past, it has worked with the Cultural College in Saskatoon. There is also interaction with the university libraries, and all students are welcome in the institute library. The library tries to remain aware of Native resource centres, especially those unacquainted with the institute's services, and it tries to keep track of band libraries, but often does not hear of them until they have passed out of existence. Six newspapers are scanned for the library's clipping file. There is a photograph and slide collection, which will be indexed for historical content and contemporary subjects. The library catalogue contains references to the library's own holdings and also those of the satellite libraries. There are plans to produce the catalogue on fiche.

The main focus of the Gabriel Dumont Institute Library, Métis and Non-Status Indians, makes it unique in Canada. There is also some general material on the Indians of North America and a little on the Inuit. The Indians of Central and South America are not a priority at present. The library does not have any rare materials, though it does have a few tapes for teaching Ojibway (from Ontario) and some curriculum materials in Cree, a non-priority subject at the institute. The main focus of the library is, first and foremost, to procure material on the Métis, with educational material of second interest. As the Provincial Library has very little on the Métis, it is all the more essential for the Gabriel Dumont Institute Library to collect this material. The acquisitions policy is not as yet definite, because the institute is so new, but these two priorities will not change.

The institute library, being primarily interested in the Métis, does not to any great extent duplicate the holdings of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, which caters to Treaty Indians. Institute students may use the Federated College Library, and vice versa. The most useful periodicals in the library are the ones devoted to education, followed by The Beaver, New Breed, Saskatchewan Indian, Ontario Indian (now called Sweetgrass), the Journal of American Indian Education, The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, and Native women's magazines. General reference works are of little use in this library as they do not contain much information about the Métis.

Information on Native issues comes mainly from journal articles and newspaper clippings. An index of journals is planned so that current information may be immediately accessible. The Gabriel Dumont Institute also has a huge collection of archival materials, collected since 1975 by the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). These documents have been copied from the originals in archives across Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, to back up the aboriginal rights of the Métis in Saskatchewan and the rest of Canada. The original mandate has been expanded to

include aboriginal rights, sociology, economics, and political history of the Métis people. A large part of this collection could be developed into a labour history of the Métis people — their relationship with the Hudson's Bay Company, the government, and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Official documents, personal letters, and diaries are all represented. A good deal of research has been based on this material, and published by various agencies. Unfortunately, this collection is not indexed, but this is being remedied. The collection will be listed by KWOC. The material is in its original archival order, and plans are to keep it that way. The whole system will be geared to being used by unskilled researchers.

Regina

58

Regina Public Library
P.O. Box 2311
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3Z5

(304) 569-7571

Native Studies Holdings:
525 titles, books
6 periodical titles
+ government documents

226 vertical file items
+ films, phonotapes

Street Address: 2311 12th Avenue (S4P 0N3)
Telex: 0712398

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Regina

59

Saskatchewan Archives Board
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

The Archives Board does not have a library, as such. It does have a few government documents, original land records relating to reserves, photographs, and oral histories prepared several years ago. All this material relates solely to Saskatchewan Indians. The Saskatoon Office, at the University of Saskatchewan, has similar holdings.

Regina

60

Policy, Planning and Special Projects Division
Saskatchewan Education
2220 College Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V7

(306) 565-5998

This government resource centre library is in the process of being developed; little has been catalogued as yet. The collection is being developed to relate to the curricula of the community schools where there is a high Native population. Kits and books will be made available on how to set up a curriculum. The Community Education Branch of Saskatchewan Education is involved in Native curriculum development and in reviewing materials in Native education. It uses the department resource centre for library materials.

Regina

61

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Library
University of Regina
Classroom Building C-4
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

(306) 584-8333

Native Studies Holdings:
75.5m shelf space, books
14.25m shelf space, periodicals
+ government documents

11.2m vertical file material
+ picture file
+ newspaper clipping file
+ records, videocassettes
+ filmstrips, slides, films, phonotapes
+ microform, microfiche
+ kits

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loans to other libraries

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, established in 1976 to meet the educational needs of the Indian People of Saskatchewan, is integrated academically with the University of Regina, but is administered separately. The college at present offers a bachelor of arts program with a major in Indian studies, Indian languages, or Indian art; a bachelor of education program; a bachelor of Indian social work (offered in Saskatoon only); and a program in Indian management and administration (PIMA). In the planning stages are bachelor's degree programs in advanced Indian studies, Indian performing arts, and Indian journalism. Most of the courses offered by the college are off-campus, an important aspect of the program. The library, established in 1977 to support the courses being given by the college, contains materials on Indian history, politics, art, law, education, and language. An index is kept of articles of interest contained in periodicals received regularly. The library looks forward to some day holding its basic collection in its own building, and does not take into account the holdings of the University of Regina Library. The library has contact with the Gabriel Dumont Library, the Provincial Library, the Public Library, and the main University of Regina Library for purposes of reference and interlibrary loans. Library holdings cover the Indians of North America, especially all Canadian Indians, the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, Greenlanders, Aleuts, and Métis, and there is some material on Central and South American Indians. The library does not have original Native language materials, though it does have a copy of David Portland's Cree grammar. The library's acquisitions policy is to serve the academic and recreational reading needs of the students and staff of the college. Periodicals seem to be very little used in the library, though the staff does index articles not listed in the Canadian Periodical Index, such as The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, New Breed, Canadian Journal of Native Education, American Indian Art Magazine, and Akwesasne Notes. Reference material considered useful includes the Newberry bibliographies, Leitch's A Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North America, the Smithsonian handbooks, particularly the new one, the Whiteside bibliography, the Canadian Indian Bibliography, the bibliography on development of the Indian Act, the publications of the U.S Bureau of American Ethnography, Cree and Dakota dictionaries, and materials on alcoholism among North American Indians. Library holdings are available on UTLAS. The catalogue is on cards up to September 1977, after which it is on UTLAS, and commencing with January 1981 all newly catalogued additions to the library are recorded on COMCAT. A monthly accessions list is available to interested libraries and individuals. The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College currently houses the monographs and vertical files of the "Eeniwuk" Collection. (See Entry no. 55.)

Regina

62

Native Collection
Professional Services Branch
Saskatchewan Provincial Library
1352 Winnipeg Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V7

(306) 565-2984

Native Studies Holdings:
46.5m books
25 periodical titles
+ government documents

6m vertical file material
+ microforms
+ slides, films, phonotapes

Telex: 071-2545; 071-2651

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: the branch acts as a clearing-house for ILL in Saskatchewan; searches are made for materials not held by local libraries

The Saskatchewan Provincial Library is committed to the development of special services to help libraries satisfy the needs of specific groups. The Native peoples of Saskatchewan are one such group as they form a substantial percentage of the population, with unique informational, educational, recreational, and cultural needs. One of the library's objectives is to provide a central resource collection and services to libraries in the area of Native materials. The special collection being developed in support of this objective covers a broad spectrum of topics, including North and South American Indians, their culture, art, archaeology, and history. Audio-visual material is also included. Native Studies material is also being added to the library's regular collection.

The Saskatchewan Provincial Library, which serves libraries only, does not deal directly with the public. The library is a clearinghouse for interlibrary loans thoughout the province. Some special libraries cooperate with the system, and the library will borrow from other institutions when filling requests. Other collections, especially the Gabriel Dumont Institute and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, are considered when purchases are made. The library also collects pamphlets and clippings and has cassettes of talking books on Native subjects. The collection deals mostly with North American Indians, especially those of Canada and Saskatchewan, but there is some material on the Inuit and Alaska Eskimos. The library includes no regional library in the northern part of the province, though branches in Uranium City, Buffalo Narrows, Île-à-la-Crosse, La Ronge, and Pelican Narrows do provide various levels of service, and sixteen other communities receive paperback deposits. People living in communities without library service may register with the Saskatchewan Provincial Library and request material, which will be sent directly to them. Many northern teachers take advantage of this service. The library also sends books on loan to the reserves and will also buy books for their collections. The Saskatchewan Provincial Library has maintained contacts with Native groups in the province to facilitate input and to identify library programming areas. Emphasis has been placed on developing library services in northern Saskatchewan, where 74 percent of the population is Native. Library serial holdings are reported in the Saskatchewan Union List of Serials; some holdings are recorded on UTLAS and in the Saskatchewan Union List of printed material, which is on microfiche.

Regina

63

Personnel and Training Library
Saskatchewan Social Services
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V6

(306) 565-3605

Native Studies Holdings:
50 titles, books
3 periodical titles
- government documents

104 vertical file items

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to organizations free of charge or will send photocopy of articles, for use of researchers and students

The library publishes an acquisition list.

Regina

64

University of Regina Library
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

(306) 584-4132

Native Studies Holdings:
4000 titles, books
30 periodical titles
218 government documents

300 vertical file items
+ picture files
+ slides
+ phonotapes
+ filmloops, filmstrips
+ kits
+ phonodiscs

Telex: 0712683

Classification: DDC and LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: varies according to type of material

Native studies materials are part of the general collections of the University of Regina Library, and are spread between the Anthropology, Social Work (human justice program), and History departments. The library also serves the Canadian Plains Research Centre and the Canadian Plains Area Studies, both of which have Canadian Indian content. The human justice for Indians program is new, and covers such subjects as criminology, rights, and corrections. The collection contains material on North American Indians, the Inuit, Alaska Eskimos, the Aleut, Greenlanders, and Central and South American Indians. There is some rare material in the "Eeniwuk" collection (see Entry no. 55), which is housed partly in the University of Regina Library and partly in the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Library. The library reports its holdings to the Canadian Union List of Serials and the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books in Ottawa. It also has access to the National Library through UTLAS, which has been the data base of the University of Regina holdings since 1977. The library issues semi-monthly COM catalogues, supplemented bi-monthly, and accessions lists are produced for monographic material. A separate monthly COM catalogue is produced for serials. The Department of Education holdings are included in the figure for book titles noted above.

Regina

65

World Assembly of First Nations
109 Hodson Road
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R9

no telephone

This is a small collection, as yet unorganized. It will be transferred, sometime in the future, to the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College at the University of Regina. The assembly may be contacted there at (306) 584-8333.

Saskatoon

66

Library
Bedford Road Collegiate
722 Bedford Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 0G2

(306) 244-6254

Native Studies Holdings:
±300 volumes, books
6 periodical titles
±20 government documents

1m vertical file material
+ picture file
+ slides, films, phonotapes, recordings

Classification: DDC
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: will loan for use of students

The special strength of this high school library is in material written by Canadian Natives, but its horizons are being broadened to include the culture and history of North American Indians. The emphasis of the collection is on writings by Natives rather than by whites. Courses in Native writing were started at the school in 1974, and in Native history and culture in 1981.

Saskatoon

67

Library Services
Co-operative College of Canada
141 - 105 Street West
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 1N3

(306) 373-0474

Native Studies Holdings:
8 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

.5m vertical file material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: part of the ILL network through the Saskatchewan Provincial Library

The library's strength is Native and Arctic cooperatives. A Monthly Library Services Bulletin includes a selective acquisitions list.

Saskatoon

68

Library
Institute for the Development of Indian Government
Band Training and Advisory Services
Technical Support Unit
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
in storage at the Saskatchewan Indian Community College
201 Robin Crescent
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 6M8

(306) 244-4444

Native Studies Holdings:
±475 volumes, books
35 periodical titles
±150 government documents

3.5m vertical file material
33 phonotapes

Classification: LC; vertical file index being changed to modified Brian Deer/UBCIC classification
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: do not loan

The library was originally set up in 1969 to support program development and publication of materials on adult education and training for disadvantaged people, particularly Indians and Métis. Publications were prepared on small business management for Indian entrepreneurs; life skills for northern adolescents; language fluency; band development training program; and project management for Indian officials. The library's collection strengths are in economic development, government relations, band self-government, adult literacy (TESOL - Indians) and life skills for Indian people. In August 1983, the library, the audio-visual library, the furnishings, and all assets of the crown were transferred from Prince Albert and are on loan to the Saskatchewan Indian Community College in Saskatoon.

Saskatoon

69

Native Law Centre Library
University of Saskatchewan
410 Cumberland Avenue North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 1M6

(306) 343-4273

Native Studies Holdings:
5000 volumes, books
70 periodical titles
+ government documents

1000 vertical file items
+ microform

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to libraries only

The Native Law Centre was established at the University of Saskatchewan in September 1975. Its objective is to help accommodate the advancement of Native communities within the law and the legal system. The centre provides support in the teaching of law subjects of importance to Native people. The program of legal studies for Native peoples provides an eight-week summer orientation course to people of Native ancestry desiring to attend a Canadian school of law. The centre also encourages research into various aspects of the land and Native people. It issues the Canadian Native Law Reporter, and many other topical publications.

The Native Law Centre Library was founded in 1980, when a librarian was hired to sort out the centre's collection of books, cases, and other materials, and to make them accessible to students and staff. The library's function is to support the centre's teaching and research programs. Recently, undergraduates from other schools and faculties of the university have begun using the library, whose facilities are also available to lawyers, members of Native organizations, and the general public. Recently, because of the university's Native studies program, the library has begun selectively collecting in anthropology, sociology, and customary law. However, its main strength is the law as it affects the Indians of North America, especially Canadian Indians, the Inuit and the Métis, in such matters as aboriginal rights, the Indian Act, treaty rights, and constitutional rights. Similar material concerning Native peoples in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand is also collected. The library has a complete set of all cases dealing with legislation relating to Indians, as far back as the 1700s, including photocopies of reported and unreported cases. Many cases occur when the Indian Act comes into conflict with provincial laws, especially in the case of Section 88, which deals with hunting and fishing. The library also has all the Native peoples and ecology reports of the Berger Commission, copies of all internal documents from COPE (Committee on Original Peoples Entitlement), and some northern pipeline information, as well as the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples collection on microfiche. Bibliographies are prepared, and a complete list is available on request. A monthly accessions list is available to libraries and individuals. There are plans is to produce a book catalogue of all the library's holdings.

Saskatoon

70

Nutana Collegiate
411 - 11th Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0E9

(306) 653-1677

A Native studies program is being developed for the high school courses. However, the library does not yet have much in the way of resources for them.

Saskatoon

71

One Sky
Saskatchewan Cross Cultural Centre
134 Avenue F South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M 1S8

(306) 652-1571

One Sky is a resource centre for the study of international affairs and important Canadian issues. It offers clipping files, films, slide-tapes, audio-visual equipment, and many forms of development education. It has a periodicals collection of about one hundred titles, many of them hard to find, and some on Native peoples. Native issues is a theme included in the information storage system. There are also additional vertical file materials on Native issues. Its journal, One Sun Report, included a special number, "Some Native Issues" (February 1981), and it has prepared an information kit on Native peoples, which includes an educational manual offering an historical introduction to the situation of Native peoples in Canada. The public is encouraged to study and do research in the library.

Saskatoon

72

Resource Centre SUNTEP, Saskatoon
McLean Hall
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

(306) 342-3655

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ vertical file materials

Classification: DDC
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) is an off-campus teacher education program offered through the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research in Regina, in cooperation with the Saskatchewan Department of Education and the universities of Saskatchewan and Regina. The program provides training leading to a Saskachewan Teaching Certificate with the option of a bachelor's degree in education. The course of studies is approved by the universities, as are the instructors who are hired on a contract basis by the Gabriel Dumont Institute.

SUNTEP was developed to meet the needs of the growing Native population in Saskatchewan's urban communities. It exemplifies how to preserve a culture and a way of life. The SUNTEP program includes extensive courses in Native studies and cross-cultural education methods, with emphasis on field-based activities. SUNTEP classes are held in Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert for the first

two years of study, with the final two years, including internship and classwork, at either university campus. SUNTEP is open to Métis and Non-Status Indians.

The library in the SUNTEP Saskatoon office is very small, existing essentially to augment the material available in the main library of the university. It contains vertical file material, maps, clippings, and discussion papers, which are housed separately. These latter are copies of important periodical articles or series of articles, for example, those on the Métis in New Breed, or they are copies of papers given at meetings or workshops that will be of interest to student teachers. The resource centre tries to collect material to back up SUNTEP teaching courses. Material on cross-cultural education would be helpful, but, unfortunately, not much has been written on this topic. The library has material on North American Indians and Inuit, but is mainly interested in Métis history, as second- and third-year students concentrate primarily on this subject. Periodicals most used by the students are New Breed, which includes Métis history, Ontario Indian (now Sweetgrass), Pen[illegible]can, and several teaching journals.

Saskatoon

73

Library Department
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
P.O. Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S9

(306) 244-1146

Native Studies Holdings:
793 titles, books
100 periodical titles
- government documents

1100 vertical file items
+ microforms
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes
+ audio kits

Street Address: 1030 Idylwyld Drive North
Telex: 074-2708

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: Saskatchewan Provincial Library System

The Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College was established in 1972 and is now the largest Native cultural centre in Canada. Programs at the college have produced other Indian education institutions, and have gained it an international reputation for its curriculum and research publications. The college, consisting of an elders department, a curriculum department, and a library, as well as full media and distribution services, aims to revive and perpetuate Indian culture, traditions, history, languages, religions, and other aspects of Indian life. The college enjoys a reputation for excellence in its cultural projects. For several years it produced an award winning television program, "Smoke Signals," which was distributed to the northern areas of the three Prairie Provinces, as well as the main communities to the south. Its publication program is successful, producing a wide range of books for language studies of stories and legends, school books, studies in the field of education, and treatises on treaties and Indian government. A catalogue is available from the college.

The Indian education system is well integrated. Indian institutions from schools to colleges use the college's facilities as a clearinghouse for educational services and resources. The library, a priority program for the college, was planned and developped by David Lucien Sparvier, a professional librarian, to serve the Indian people of Saskatchewan. The library focuses on the Indians of the Americas, North, Central, and South, with special attention given to Canada and Saskatchewan, the Cree, Saulteaux (Plains Cree), Chipewayan (Dene), Dakotas (Sioux), and the Assiniboine. The library also has material on the Inuit and the Métis and a few pertinent items on the Native people of Australia and New Zealand. It tries to buy everything available on all aspects of the Native peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

The library keeps the files of the Saskatchewan Federation of Indians, as yet unlisted, which are open to the public only with permission. It has the reports of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1869-1975, on microfilm. The library keeps records of all requests for information and how they were answered. This file is also open to the public. The library would like to develop Indian resource people, and to this end it trains its own library staff and stresses library work as well as

English and communications. This is being done through the community college with the help of the Federated College in Regina. The Library's large vertical file collection on Indian rights, treaties, and policies can be duplicated for any band wishing a copy. The library reports its periodical holdings to the Canadian Union List of Serials and its monograph holdings to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books. Useful periodicals in the library are the Saskatchewan Indian, Ontario Indian (now Sweetgrass), Akwesasne Notes, New Breed, and Native Perspective.

The library has a special collection of reel-to-reel audio tapes. They are the recorded sessions, mostly in Cree, of workshops with the elders, Indian women's workshops, and so on. Some of these have been transcribed into English. These tapes, useful for the information they contain, are also valuable for language study. Some of the tapes made by the elders on such topics as religious training will not be translated or published. The audio-visual department produces many video-cassettes of meetings, conferences, and cultural activities, and also puts tapes together on various subjects. All these are available on loan to communities and schools. A library project for the future is the setting up of a regional or band-operated resource centre. The library will serve anyone in Saskatchewan registered with the college. A Holding List, Books, Kits, & Filmstrips (n.d., 352 p.), arranged by call number, and an Accumulated Film Holdings List (n.d., 58 p.) have been issued. A brochure describing the library's services and facilities is also available. The Curriculum Studies and Research Development Gallery is housed in the college building, but does not have enough space for proper displays. It contains art work produced by the Indians who have received a bachelor of arts degree in Indian art at the Federated College in Regina, but whose art courses were started at the Cultural College. The collection includes ceramics, beadwork, and all varieties of arts and crafts. There is also some art history material of the different areas of the Americas.

Saskatoon

74

Saskatoon Native Survival School Library
919 Broadway Avenue
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 1B8

(306) 242-6154 or 653-4064

Native Studies Collection:
500 volumes, books
10 periodicals titles
±50 government documents

8 vertical file drawers (legal size)

Classification: DDC
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: provincial ILL code

The school, part of the Saskatoon Catholic Board of Education, was opened in September 1981. The Saskatoon Native Survival School provides a unique service for Native teenagers who are not able to survive in the regular high school system. The school is not restricted by normal school rules, and is developing a lot of its own curriculum materials, with great emphasis on Native content. Indian history and literature, Native music and art forms are also taught. A library was considered an absolute necessity by the parents who organized the school, and a basic core of Indian content material was ordered, with back-up material for the rest of the curriculum. The collection is still small, due to budgetary restrictions.

Saskatoon

75

Saskatoon Public Library
311 - 23rd Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0J6

(306) 664-9578

The Saskatoon Public Library does not have a Native studies collection. Such material is acquired as part of its mandate, and is scattered throughout the library collection as a whole. Under the main general class number for Indians of North America are some thirteen shelves of material, and there are over 1000 cards in the catalogue under the heading "Indians of North America." The library subscribes to about eighteen periodicals that deal directly with Native issues. It receives relevant publications from the federal government and the Saskatchewan and Saskatoon governments. The **Local History Department** collects general histories of the Saskatoon area which include peripheral information on Native groups. There are fourteen book titles, various picture files, and manuscripts.

Saskatoon

76

University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

(306) 343-4216

Native studies materials are distributed throughout the various libraries on campus, particularly in the libraries of the Native Law Centre, and their two Native teacher programs. The Department of Anthropology offers several courses in Native studies and the College of Arts and Science has recently started a Native studies program. The university is collecting along the same lines as Brandon University, and hopes in time to have a collection similar in size and quality.

Saskatoon

77

Institute for Northern Studies
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

The institute, founded in 1960, closed down in June 1982. The library, which was disbanded and made part of the main University of Saskatchewan library collection, collected in various fields concerning the North, including human problems in the North. The Indians and the Inuit always were among the chief concerns of the institute, along with the socio-economic and legal status of the peoples of the North.

Swift Current

78

Chinook Regional Library
1240 Chaplin Street
Swift Current, Saskatchewan
S9H 0G8

(306) 773-3186

Telex: 071-21129

The Chinook Region is made up of thirty-eight branch libraries, all quite small. There are some books on Native studies, but they are scattered around the branches.

Manitoba

TOTAL POPULATION	1 013 703[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	66 280
INUIT	230
STATUS INDIANS	39 710
NON-STATUS INDIANS	5 855
MÉTIS	20 485

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF MANITOBA[2]

Chipewyan	Northern Prairie Provinces
Plains Cree	

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN MANITOBA LIBRARIES[3]

Universities and Colleges	5	Government Libraries	4
School Libraries	3	Special Libraries	5
Public Libraries	1	Native Libraries	5
		TOTAL	23

The Hudson's Bay Company Archives, housed in the Provincial Archives Building, is a marvelous source of historical material on Native people and especially their part in the fur trade. The universities of Brandon, Manitoba, and Winnipeg have large collections, as does the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature library and the Manitoba Department of Education library. The Peoples Library of the Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre has a representative collection, and the Sandy Bay School library, in Marius, has a large collection, for a school library.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix 1, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

Ashern

79 **Interlake Reserves Tribal Council Cultural Center**
Box 218
Ashern, Manitoba
R0C 0E0

(204) 768-3062

Native Studies Holdings:
5m books
1m periodicals
500 titles, government documents

2m vertical file material
+ artifacts
+ slides, phonotapes
+ original Native language material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan on ILL at present

In 1980 this Indian band library started collecting basic Native texts for research, and in 1981 junior books were added to the lending library. The large collection of government publications relates to education, treaties, and local government. Native studies works are mainly general, but an effort is being made to collect material published in Native languages. Lists of new holdings for use in the schools and for the bands may have started by 1984.

Brandon

80 John E. Robbins Library
Brandon University
270 - 18th Street
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 6A9

(204) 728-9520, ext. 245

Native Studies Holdings:
1909 titles, books
67 periodical titles
+ government documents

237 vertical file items
+ microform, slides, phonotapes

Telex: 07-502721

Classification: LC; a school demonstration library uses DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA code

In 1970 a course in contemporary Native peoples was offered by the Department of Sociology at the University of Brandon. The Faculty of Education offered courses directed toward the teaching of Indian and Métis children. Additional courses offered by Natives and non-Natives culminated in the formation of a Department of Native Studies within the Faculty of Arts in 1975. Enrollment in these courses has grown steadily both on and off campus.

Brandon

81 **Brandon University Northern Teachers Education Program (BUNTEP)**
John E. Robbins Library
Brandon University
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 6A9

(204) 728-9520, ext. 641 and 376

Native Studies Holdings:
269 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files

Telex: 07502721

Classification: LC
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: do not loan

BUNTEP was started in January 1975 when The Pas IMPACTE (Indian Métis Project for Action in Careers for Teacher Education) Centre transferred to The Pas BUNTEP Centre. The library has special strengths in the history of the Indian people, especially Manitoba Indians and Métis, and in the Cree language.

Brandon

82

Dakota Ojibway Cultural Development Program
Box 322
702 Douglas Street
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 5Z2

(204) 725-3560

Native Studies Holdings:
1m books
.25m periodicals
- government documents

.5m vertical file material
+ picture files, manuscripts, artifacts
+ slides, phonotapes
+ rare material
+ original Native language material
+ tribal material

Classification: own
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: available to students

This Indian band library started collecting Native studies material in 1978. Its special strength is in the language and history of the Dakota and Ojibway nations. A publication describing the library has been published.

Brandon

83

Inter-Universities North
Brandon University
270 - 18th Street
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 6A9

(204) 727-9691, ext 641

Native Studies Holdings:
505 titles, books
- periodicals
42 government documents

96 vertical file items
34 tapes
18 records

Mailing Address: Brandon University, John E. Robbins Library, Inter-Universities North
Telex: 07502721

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: 2 weeks, for researchers

Inter-Universities North began offering Native studies courses about 1976, including introductory Cree, education of Canadian Indian and Metis children, anthropology of North American Indians, cross-cultural education, history of the Canadian Indian, introduction to Native studies, Native music and literature. The special strengths of the library are in history and anthropology, and, to a lesser extent, music. The library issues a computer list of its holdings.

Churchill

84

Churchill Northern Studies Centre Library
P.O. Box 610
Churchill, Manitoba
R0B 0E0

(204) 675-2307

Native Studies Holdings:
161 volumes, books
17 periodical titles
- government documents

20 vertical file items

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: books may be borrowed for one month; periodical articles will be photocopied, at cost

This small research library was set up in 1976/77 to complement the summer courses being offered in Churchill by various universities for credit. The Native material, for the most part, concerns the Indians and Inuit living around Hudson Bay and in northern Manitoba.

Churchill

85

Eskimo Museum
Diocese of Churchill, Hudson Bay
P.O. Box 10
Churchill, Manitoba
R0B 0E0

(204) 675-2541

Native Studies Holdings:
60 titles, books
60 titles, periodicals
30 government documents

40 vertical file items
+ artifacts, slides, films, phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The special strength of this small museum collection is Inuit ethnology, especially Canadian Inuit.

Erickson

86

Erickson Collegiate Institute
Erickson, Manitoba
R0J 0P0

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

+ vertical file material

Classification: unclassified
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loans available for band members only

The special strength of this combined school/Indian band library is in Native language material. Band-council books are available to band members only. Erickson Collegiate Institute introduced a Native studies program in 1977. The institution provides services to the Rolling River Reserve (Box 145, Erickson).

Marius

87

Sandy Bay School Library
Marius P.O., Manitoba
R0H 0T0

(204) 843-2407

Native Studies Holdings:
1100 volumes, books
12 periodical titles
100 government documents

15 vertical file items
+ artifacts
+ slides, phonotapes
+ videotapes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: have never turned down a request

Native studies have always been an important aspect of the instructional program at the Sandy Bay School. Since 1980 a Native studies unit or course has been offered in every grade. The library's special strength is in Canadian Native studies. The collection is very large for a school. A description of the library has been published and a Native Studies Resource Bibliography is issued.

Winnipeg

88

Information Services Library
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
1100 - 275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3A3

(204) 949-2903

Native Studies Holdings:
3m volumes, books
3m periodicals
+ government documents

.5m vertical file material
+ picture files, slides, films, phonotapes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend

Winnipeg

89

Frontier School Division No. 48
Library Services
1402 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3E 3G5

(204) 775-9741

Native Studies Holdings:
52 titles, books
3 periodical titles
+ government documents

10 vertical file titles
+ slides
+ phonotapes
45 multi-media kits pertaining to Native studies

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not lend

The library has always contained Native studies materials, as Division No. 48 of the Frontier School is made up mainly of Native communities. In 1969 an uncatalogued collection of audio-visual materials was established. In 1975/76 the collection was completely catalogued. The library is mainly for the use of staff, though the public may use material in the library. A printed catalogue of the collection is distributed to all schools in this school division, which are scattered across northern Manitoba.

Winnipeg

90

Library
Hudson's Bay Company
Hudson's Bay House
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2R1

(204) 943-0881

Native Studies Holdings:
879 volumes, books
25 periodical titles

128 files in vertical files
165 files of photographs

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Hudson's Bay Company Library was established in the 1920s in conjunction with the commencement of the publication of the company's magazine The Beaver and the expansion of the company's departmental store operations. The Beaver created a need for reference sources, and the company's department store expansion resulted in an increase in advertising which emphasized the company's historical background. The library, now part of the Hudson's Bay Company's Public Relations Department, has some 6000 books, 100 periodical titles, 5000 vertical files, 2000 pamphlets and reprints, and a good sized photograph collection. The major emphasis is on historical subjects, especially the long and distinguished history of the Hudson's Bay Company, the exploration of the Canadian West and North, and the Native peoples. The library has a small collection of rare materials, some of them quite valuable. Vertical file material dates back to the turn of the century. It once contained many rare pamphlets, but these have been removed, catalogued, and treated as books.

The clipping file, collected since the 1920s, includes some photocopies. As most of the clippings concern the Hudson's Bay Company, they do not contain much Native studies material. A clipping service scans Canadian newspapers for them. The library contains material on North American Indians and Inuit, with some material of Alaskan Eskimos, Aleuts, and Greenlanders. The library's specific interest is in western, northern, and British Columbia Native peoples, particularly those of Rupert's Land, western Canada, and the Plains. There is very little on the Native peoples of Ontario, Quebec, and Atlantic Canada.

The library's acquisition policy is to collect material covering the needs of the editorial staff of The Beaver, anything covering the company and the fur trade, and material concerning the relationship of the company's stores to the communities where they are located; there are many Hudson's Bay Company stores in Canadian Native communities. The Library is used extensively by the editor of The Beaver and the company's public relations officer, who researches the numerous requests for information concerning the company's history and operations. The library is also open to the public, and its resources are used by researchers with many and varied interests. However, this is a private library and so it is concerned primarily with the company's needs. Material is not loaned, as it is important to have it

available to staff members when needed. Periodicals used regularly include American Indian Art Magazine, Pemmican Journal, Arts West, Arts and Culture of the North, and Alberta History. Publications of the Canadian Plains Research Centre and publications on Inuit art and natural history are also used extensively, as are Native newspapers. The Library's holdings are listed in the Peel bibliography and in Winnipeg - A Centennial Bibliography (1974). An accessions list is issued.

Winnipeg

91

Hudson's Bay Company Archives
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1T5

(204) 944-4949

Native Studies Holdings:
100 volumes, books
3m periodicals
- government documents

20m vertical file items
2500m manuscripts
+ microforms
+ rare material

Telex: 07-587881

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The records of the Hudson's Bay Company date from 1670, the year of its incorporation. The formal establishment of the archives was in 1924, and its library accumulated over the life of the company. In 1974 the archives were transferred from London, England, to Winnipeg, where they are on deposit with the Manitoba government in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. The company's documents for the years 1670 to 1870, with the exception of maps, have been microfilmed and copies deposited at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa and at the Public Record Office in Kew, England. Information on Indians will be found in the Journals, 1705-1943, in Section B. There is much of historical interest, such as travel and exploration, information on weather, the Indians, and daily occupations of the people working in some 210 company posts, from Northwest River in what is now Labrador, to Victoria, and from Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie River to the sites of the Snake River Expeditions in the northern Pacific states. The Hudson's Bay Company Archives contain the only known documents for the eighteenth-century Canadian settlements of Churchill (Manitoba), Moose Factory and Albany (Ontario), Rupert House and Eastmain (Quebec), Cumberland House (Saskatchewan), and Edmonton (Alberta). The mandate for collecting is quite clear in terms of Hudson's Bay Company material. Material in the archives is influenced to some extent by local university courses, especially by geography professors. The archives participated in the production of the National Atlas by supplying information for the fur trade maps, and also supplied the maps for the Hudson's Bay Record Society volume on the contribution of the Hudson's Bay Company to the cartography of Canada (in preparation). The needs of the society also influence the collection. The archives holds much material pertaining to early explorers. Its vertical files contain copies of all requests for information, and the replies, since 1920. There is a good deal of manuscript map material. Native studies holdings include material on North American Indians, the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, and Greenlanders. Rare Native language material from northern Canada, Rupert's Land, and British Columbia is also held. Post-1870 material contains less information about Native peoples, as the company started to focus on activities other than the fur trade at that time. About 1924 Hudson's Bay House acquired the old fur trade libraries from York Factory, Moose Factory, and Fort Simpson. These were the circulating libraries for the use of people at the posts and contained varied material, including "The Peep of Day," written in Cree by Archdeacon Winter (York Factory, 1898). These libraries are now in the company's archives.

The archives reports to the Union List of Manuscripts in Ottawa, and its holdings are listed in General Inventory, Manuscripts (vol. 3, M.G. 17 - M.G. 21, Ottawa, 1974, pp. 167-300), published by the Manuscript Division, Public Archives of Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company Archives library is purely a reference tool for use when interpreting the company's archival documents.

Winnipeg

92

Manitoba Department of Education Library
Box 3, Main Floor
1181 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 0T3

(204) 944-7832

Native Studies Holdings:

+ books
19 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ vertical file material
+ picture files
+ microforms
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes, videorecordings
+ kits

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loan only to teachers

The Manitoba Department of Education Library was established in the early 1970s. The library is one of the department's support services provided to schools. No other provincial education department has such extensive resources available to teachers and schools in one place. The special strengths of the Native studies collection are in Native languages, materials useful to the K-12 program of studies in Manitoba schools, slides of early Manitoba and its people, and materials published by the Manitoba Department of Education, Native Education Branch. Since the library covers all topics, the exact extent of Native studies materials is difficult to estimate as they are integrated with the collection as a whole. However, access to the material is aided by bibliographies, such as Native Peoples: Department of Education Resources Pertaining to Indians, Inuit and Métis (revised edition, Winnipeg, 1982, 287 p.), part of the department's Curriculum Support Series. Materials are listed under appropriate categories, such as Indians of North America, Inuit, Métis, and Indians of Central and South America. Each item is annotated, the library call number is indicated, and school grade noted. Another bibliographic aid is the complete list of periodical holdings issued in 1982, which includes the collection's Native studies titles: Native Languages: Resources Pertaining to Native Languages of Manitoba (Winnipeg, 1981, 52 p., Curriculum Support Series) lists material under headings, such as "Native" (i.e., general works), "Algonquian," "Chipewyan," "Cree," "Dakota," and "Odjibwe." This bibliography includes the resources at Brandon University, the University of Manitoba, the University of Winnipeg, the People's Library of the Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre, and the Department of Education Library, and so can be considered a regional union catalogue. A teacher handbook intended for the use of teachers of Native studies or social sciences is entitled Resource Materials: Native Peoples of Manitoba (no date, 99 p.). This comprehensive bibliography lists almost two thousand titles under tribal names (Assiniboine, Caribou Eskimo, Chipewyan, Cree, Dakota, Métis, and Ojibwa) with a short section on Manitoba archaeology.

The Department of Education Library has a particularly strong collection of slides and photographs. The slide collection contains some 500 slides on Canadian Natives. The library also circulates the History of Manitoba Picture Collection slides in carousel trays, each catalogued as a separate unit with its own call number. There are 159 slides under the title "North" and 303 under "Indians." Other useful titles include "Forts," "Riel," "Ships," and "Furs." A complete list is available upon request. The Library also has the John Archibald Campbell, QC, collection of photographs of Manitoba north of 53°, a photographic record along the route of the Hudson Bay Railway, 1910-1919; the Oblate Fathers Collection of 627 slides covering the period 1895-1935 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; the York Factory collection of 298 slides of drawings and photographs over some 100 years of York Factory and Fort Prince of Wales; and, the Major Charles Collection of 200 slides covering the period 1906-1945, showing the opening of the North and the coming of the railroad to Churchill. These four collections contain numerous illustrations of Indians, Inuit, and Métis. The library also has a large film collection, including all National Film Board films and whatever other titles can be acquired. There is also a large kit collection. The library serves teachers, administrators, and library personnel from kindergarten to grade 12, teachers-in-training, and other education-related professionals in Manitoba. All materials, except periodicals, may be borrowed by individuals, either in person or by mail, postage free. A detailed description of the circulation policy was issued in 1981. The public may use the library's resources, but may not borrow. Print materials only are available on inter-library loan. A list of

Department of Education Library Materials and Services of Interest to Teachers and Administrators, noting useful telephone numbers, library hours, and various services, was also issued in 1981. The library issues regular accessions lists, and also distributes booklets, kits, language materials, posters, and other materials published by the Native Education Branch.

Winnipeg

93

Natural Resources Library
Manitoba Department of Natural Resources
Box 26
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

(204) 786-9299

Native Studies Holdings:
25 volumes, books
- periodicals
+ government documents

400 vertical file items

Classification: LC and a modified Guelph system for government reports
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to recognized library; small charge to cover expenses; some unpublished material not available on ILL

This library has collected relevant Native materials as required by the department's various programs. Many of its resource reports on fisheries and wildlife are concerned with the Native populations who harvest them. These reports are scattered throughout the collection, under each biological discipline. This library is most useful to researchers interested in renewable resources as they affect the Inuit and Indians. Users must be prepared to do considerable research to retrieve all the relevant publications. A monthly accessions list is published, as well as an annoted bibliography of staff publications.

Winnipeg

94

People's Library
Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre
119 Sutherland Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 3C9

(204) 942-0228, local 8

Native Studies Holdings:
1703 titles, books
±30 periodical titles
+ government documents

1548 vertical file items
+ picture albums
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ slides, films, phonotapes
+ rare books
+ original Native language material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to schools

The People's Library was originally part of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. About 1976 the Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre took the library over. The purpose of the library is to work with Indian bands and organizations, to inform them of material available on North American Indians, to assist them in starting their own libraries, and to inform them of other services available to them. The library also supplies books on a rotating basis to federal schools on the reserves and to Native organizations, and also to provincial and inner city schools in Winnipeg that are working on projects or studies on the North American Indian. The library also works with church groups, medical services, the Department of Indian Affairs, the police, the penitentiaries, and community school workers, who make

presentations on culture and education to schools and organizations. Library staff helps train people from the reserves to work in libraries. These people can then take examinations at the Red River Community College, and get their certificates without having taken the whole course at the college. People from the reserves who take three-week library courses given by the People's Library often come back for additional instruction.

The library is open to the public for reference purposes, and loans are made to organizations and school libraries. Loans are not made to students or to teachers, as retrieving materials is too difficult. Material is collected about North American Indians, particularly the Chipewayan, Cree, Ojibway, Sioux, the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, the Aleut, and Greenlanders. There are some old grammars and other books for teaching, and a few old Bibles. The acquisitions policy is to collect material on Manitoba and Canadian Indians, Indian education, and treaty and aboriginal rights that will interest the people who use the library (that is, Manitoba Indians). The aims of the People's Library are to support work being done by the Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre; to serve as a demonstration library for the information of people who want to start, enlarge, or change reserve libraries; and to stimulate the public libraries of Manitoba to improve their holdings of materials about Native peoples in the province and across Canada. Books and other library materials are selected for their interest and their value in stimulating thought. Many points of view are represented, including books with unpopular opinions or incorrect information, so as to stimulate argument and to reach truth.

The library's special strengths are philosophy, religion, social science, language, technology, arts, literature, history, and biography. It also has general reference works, "easy books," juvenile literature, and fiction about Native peoples. Periodicals received in the library that are of the most interest to users include Ontario Indian (now Sweetgrass), Saskatchewan Indian, National Indian Brotherhood publications, Indian News, Kainai, Manitoba News and Akwesasne Notes. The publications of the National Museums of Canada are often used, too. A folder and bibliographies describe the People's Library and its holdings.

Winnipeg

95

Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature Library
190 Rupert Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0N2

(204) 956-2830

Native Studies Holdings:
1025 titles, books
12 periodical titles
- government documents

1m vertical file material
+ picture files
+ microforms
+ phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries

The museum has collected Native studies materials since it opened in 1970. The library's emphasis is on the ethnology, folklore, and anthropology of Canada's Native people. The book collection has been developed with the help of the curators, who are consulted when purchases are made so that they can recommend titles. The holdings of the universities of Manitoba and Winnipeg are taken into account when acquisitions are made. All necessary material is purchased without question. Borderline material is acquired if it is not available elsewhere. The library has a few maps showing linguistic areas and reserves. The photograph collection consists mostly of copies; some originals are kept in albums in the museum's Native Ethnology Department. The strength of the photograph collection is the fur trade, and northern Manitoba in the 1920s and the 1930s. There are some oral history tapes, interviews on various topics, and six cassettes of Native language instruction. Emphasis is on North American Indians and Inuit, especially the Plains Indians. There is also material on Alaskan Eskimos, Aleuts, Greenlanders, and pre-Columbian populations. The collection has some rare materials, such as dictionaries, Bibles, and language manuals.

The acquisitions policy stresses that the library support the work of the museum, concentrating on the Indians of Manitoba, the Prairies and the Plains, their customs and life styles, archaeology, with emphasis on Manitoba, and some Inuit material. Therefore, there is little on language or present day life. Costume, legends, dances, religion, art, tools, and crafts are important. The curators, the editorial department, and the general public all find The Beaver a most important source of information. Other useful periodicals are American Indian Art Magazine, North, Native Arts West, American Antiquity, Indian News, Eskimo, American Indian Tradition, and Arts and Culture of the North. In the reference department, frequently used sources of information include the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, and the National Museums of Canada, the Curtis collection, museum catalogues, craft books, and various bibliographies, such as those issued by the Newberry Library Centre for the History of the American Indian in Chicago. The library issues regular accessions lists.

Winnipeg

96

Provincial Archives of Manitoba
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1T5

(204) 944-3971

The Provincial Archives of Manitoba contains many collections which include information on Native peoples. The material is indexed by subject, with three-ring binder finding aids. Volume one of this aid includes Indians, Exploration, and the Fur trade; the Red River Settlement; Red River Disturbance, Northwest Rebellion, and related papers; Canada (including documents relating to governors general, some of whom were involved with treaty making); and Church records and religious figures, which include the Archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land. The archives' photograph collection, "one of the treasures of this Province," includes the Gordon Collection, the Boundary Commission Collection, Rupert's Land Collection, and the Edmond Morris collection. The Provincial Archives of Manitoba building also houses the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company. (See Entry no. 91.)

Winnipeg

97

Treaties & Aboriginal Rights Research Centre of Manitoba, Inc.
300 - 191 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0X1

(204) 943-6456

Native Studies Holdings:

600 books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

26 drawers, vertical file material
8 albums, photographs
800 maps
+ audio cassettes
+ microfilms, microfiches

The centre was originally set up as a research group dealing with the claims of the Indian bands of Manitoba. In the ten or so years of its existence, the centre has evolved into a resource centre, while still maintaining its original mandate. The centre's focus is on treaty and aboriginal rights research. The microform/microfiche collection centres on the files of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, (RG-10) at the Public Archives of Canada, the Alexander Morris Papers, the Adams Archibald Papers, the Canadiana Monograph Series and the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files. There are 24 file drawers of historical material collected since 1969. Two more drawers deal with secondary resource material on all aspects of Indian life. The maps deal with the

Indian reserves in Manitoba from 1870 to the present. There is a collection of documents on each reserve and band in Manitoba which complement the historical files and the RG-10 collection. There is also a collection of TARR reports produced by the centre on individual land claims and other topics of Native concern, and a collection of reports prepared by other organizations on various Native topics.

Winnipeg

98

Elizabeth Dafoe Library
University of Manitoba Libraries
University of Manitoba
Collection Development
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2

(204) 474-9961

Telex: 075-877-21 (University of Manitoba)

Native Studies Holdings:
4450 titles, books
38 periodical titles
±470 government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ microforms
+ original material in Native languages

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan certain materials

Native studies material is integrated in the general collection of the Elizabeth Dafoe Library. The university initiated an interdisciplinary course on the Native peoples of Canada in 1973/74. The Department of Native Studies was started in 1975. The Cree-Ojibway population of the province also influences the development of the Native Studies Collection. While there is little demand for this material, it is taken into consideration along with the other collections when book selection is done. Material is collected on North American Indians, especially the Cree, Chipewyan, Manitoba Inuit, and Caribou Eskimos. The Anthropology Department is interested in the Alaskan Native peoples and pre-Columbian Indians. The Library has a photocopy of the Oblate Archives in Edmonton, which consists basically of Indian-language materials in both manuscript and print form. Languages included are Cree, Algonquin, Mohawk, Blackfoot, Montagnais, Saulteaux (Ojibway), Athapascan, Dene, and Assiniboine. Much of the material consists of grammars and dictionaries. The Winnipeg Tribune clipping file, which is being microfilmed, contains information on Indians in Canada and the United States. There are also several unclassified collections of interest, such as 1) the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples vertical files; 2) Margaret Stobie research tapes on the Scotch-Cree dialect, "Bungi"; 3) Human Relations Area Files; 4) Pre-1900 Canadiana Collection on fiche; 5) Peel bibliography on fiche; 6) Nan Shipley Collection, books about Indians geared generally to young adults. This last collection also contains three boxes of Indian legends, recorded in scrapbooks, of Alex Grisdale of the Scanterbury Indian Reservation (two boxes) and transcribed by Mrs. Shipley (one box). There are also maps of old Indian trails crossing Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and a photographic collection of historic sites, transportation (including dogsleds), portraits of Native peoples, early missionaries, settlers, and others. This whole collection is considered to be of outstanding cultural and historical value to the nation.

The purpose of the collection of Native studies material in the library is to provide and maintain a suitable collection to serve the undergraduate needs of the Department of Native Studies, with emphasis on Canada. Languages actively collected are Cree, Saulteaux (Ojibway), and Sioux. In 1980 the department tried to establish a Native resource and research centre within the Dafoe Library. Unfortunately, financial backing to initiate this project could not be found. There is still hope that the centre may become a reality in the future. Periodicals used include the Algonquin Conference Papers, Forgotten People, Inuit Today, Kainai News, Na'pao, Native People, New Breed, Saskatchewan Indian, Tawow. The reference tools often used are Jenness, the Smithsonian handbooks, Leitch, and Curtis. All periodical holdings are reported to the Canadian Union List of Serials and monographs to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books.

Winnipeg

99

University of Winnipeg Library
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2E9

(204) 786-7811, ext. 520

Native Studies Holdings:
1500 titles, books
41 periodical titles
+ government documents

85 vertical file items
+ microforms

Telex: 0755540

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA ILL policy; no charge for books; 20¢ per page for photocopies, with $2.00 minimum

The University of Winnipeg offers no courses in Native studies as such, but the area is included in part in Canadian studies, an inter-disciplinary set of courses introduced in 1971/72. The special strengths of the library collection are anthropology, ethnology, and history. The Western Canada Pictorial Index at the University of Winnipeg contains many pictures useful in Native studies. Prints or slides can be provided to researchers at cost.

Winnipeg

100

Winnipeg Public Library
251 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3P5

(204) 985-6450

Native Studies Holdings:
27m books
6 periodical titles
1.5m government documents

1m vertical file material
+ microforms
+ films
+ phonotapes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: lend circulating material only

Though there is no specific collection of Native studies material, the library purchases whatever such material it deems suitable for the library as a whole, trying to keep as current as possible. There is material on pre-Columbian Indians, Inuit, and Alaskan Eskimos. Emphasis is, however, on the Indian tribes of Canada and the United States, with particular interest in the Métis. The library has The Source Materials on the Native Peoples of Canada, (1968, microfiche), of the Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, and some Native education material on microfiche. There are some volumes of the Mackenzie Pipeline reports in the reference collection stacks. Periodicals used by library patrons include Native People (which is included in the Canadian Periodical Index), current issues of Manitoba News, North/Nord, Manitoba Métis Federation News (or Le Métis), and Akwesasne Notes. In the reference department the following works are found useful: Washburn's The American Indians and the United States (4 vol.), Jenness' Indians of Canada, Leitch, A Concise Dictionary of the Indians Tribes of North America, Encyclopedia of the Indians of the Americas, the Smithsonian Handbook of North American Indians, and Art of North American Indians - Profiles in Life and Leadership by F.J. Dockstader. Rare material is kept in the library's Canadiana Collection, which is not open to the public. Rare material is collected on Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Canada, in that order. There are some Cree dictionaries and some material in Chipewayan. The library's vertical files contain pamphlets and clippings from Winnipeg newspapers. The library has some maps of old canoe routes.

Ontario

TOTAL POPULATION	8 534 263[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	110 060
INUIT	1 095
STATUS INDIANS	70 190
NON-STATUS INDIANS	26 090
MÉTIS	12 680

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF ONTARIO[2]

Algonkian	Ottawa Valley
Cree	Northern Ontario
Iroquois	Bay of Quinte and St. Regis regions, and Brantford
Ojibway	Also known as Chippewa, Saulteaux, Bungi, or Mississauga

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN ONTARIO LIBRARIES[3]

Universities and Colleges	30	Government Libraries	19
School Libraries	2	Special Libraries	17
Public Libraries	10	Native Libraries	21
		TOTAL	99

Ontario has far and away the most numerous libraries and collections dealing with Native studies. Ottawa alone is represented by twenty-three entries. As it is the seat of the federal government, there are many departmental libraries holding Native studies materials, in particular that of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The city also has the head offices of many national organizations dealing with Native peoples. Toronto has several old established libraries and is headquarters for some church libraries and archives. Sixteen Ontario university libraries report more than one thousand monograph titles, the largest being the University of Waterloo, Trent University, and the University of Toronto. The largest government collections are those of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the National Library of Canada, the Public Archives of Canada, and the National Museums of Canada.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix 1, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

Three Native libraries, those of the Assembly of First Nations, the Ojibway Cree Resource Centre, and the Woodland Indian Cultural Centre are worthy of note, as are two special libraries, at the Royal Ontario Museum and the Archives Deschâtelets. The latter is particularly strong in missionary reports.

Brantford

101

Library
Woodland Indian Cultural Centre
184 Mohawk Street
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 5V6

(519) 750-2650

Native Studies Holdings:
1698 volumes, books
40 periodical titles
10 government documents

800 vertical file items
+ manuscripts
+ microforms
22 slides
87 films
231 phonotapes
162 film strips
5 slide tape kits
28 videotapes
360 items, rare material

Postal Address: P.O. Box 1506

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend

The objectives of the Woodland Indian Cultural Centre are to provide resource materials for and about the Indians of the Eastern Woodland area, that is, the area from the Atlantic coast westward to the Manitoba/Ontario border, and from James Bay to Florida; to centralize these materials for the purposes of research, education, and recreation; to produce and disseminate new and accurate information on these Indians; to provide the revival and development of the knowledge of Indian peoples and the use of their traditional skills and languages; and to promote cross-cultural awareness by providing opportunities for the general public to learn about the history and current role of Native people. The centre's research library houses a collection focusing on all aspects of the life of the Woodland Indians. The library is climate controlled, providing an ideal storage condition for its books, periodicals, newspapers, vertical file material, rare books, special collections, and microfilms. In its rare book cabinets the library has the fourteen volumes of the Sir William Johnson Papers. The large vertical file collection contains general and rare pamphlets, the current two years of newspaper clippings (the rest have been microfilmed), the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files, and special collections of pamphlets. The library plays an important role in various educational programs and its facilities are open to teachers and students. The library works closely with the other libraries in the region, as well as with Mohawk College, McMaster University, and the University of Western Ontario. It also cooperates with the Brantford Public Library, which has many old titles. The library wants to emphasize its contacts with the universities and wishes to work more closely with them. Researchers come from afar to work in the library, which also welcomes school tours and school children working on Indian projects. The library is open to the public, but books do not circulate. The library provides technical assistance to band libraries, and issues bibliographies from time to time. It is totally funded by the federal government. The centre staff has published booklets on various aspects of Woodland Indian culture. Some titles are Native Moccasins, Native Headdress, Native Jewellery, Woodland Indian Clothing and Woodland Indian Games. The centre's Audio-Visual Department has a catalogue describing all the different films available for loan, as well as phonograph records, maps, charts, and overhead transparencies. The department's Production Section records cultural events and Native conferences, and the Graphic Section handles most of the centre's printing requirements. The graphics staff is also skilled in silk screening, sign painting, and typesetting. The Centre's Museum of the Woodland Indian is an attractive display area for artifacts, art works, and other aspects of the Woodland Indian culture. The Indian Hall of Fame is here, featuring portraits of illustrious Canadian Natives. The centre also publishes a newspaper, Tekawennake, 51 times per year, to which the library provides information support.

Cornwall

102

North American Indian Studies Programme
General Vanier Secondary School
1500 Cumberland Street North
Cornwall, Ontario
K6J 4K9

(613) 933-5500

Native Studies Holdings:
100 volumes, books
10 periodical titles
15 government documents

75 vertical file items
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts
+ slides, films, phonotapes
+ rare material
+ original Native language material
+ special collections on various tribes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The North American Indian history and culture courses were started in 1969, and have continued and expanded to the present time. The North American Indian studies programme includes units of such studies as parts of other programmes, together with full-time student counselling with a liaison officer from the Department of Indian Affairs. Full credit courses are given in the Mohawk language, North American Indian history and culture, North American Indian heritage, and North American Indian art. The language courses are new, so resource material for them is not very numerous as yet. However, there is a fair amount of material available for the heritage course, and it is available for researchers. The library tries to select only the best titles from the enormous range of materials available.

Cornwall

103

North American Indian Travelling College Library
RR No. 3
Cornwall Island, Ontario
K6H 5R7

(613) 932-9452

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

+ artifacts, slides, films

Classification: none
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: none

The special strengths of this Indian library are in anthropology and history. It has a wide collection on culture, land claims, history, and legends. This is instrumental for research in publishing Native literature, which is used for the education of students.

Cornwall

104

Ontario Region Library
Parks Canada
P.O. Box 1339
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5V4

(613) 933-7951, ext. 304

Native Studies Holdings:
300 titles, books
- periodicals
20 government documents

Street Address: 132 Second Street East

Classification: LC
Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: will loan through libraries

Because of the research requirements of Parks Canada's archaeology department, the library has always had materials on Native studies. It is especially strong in pre-history and archaeology, and its government documents generally deal with Indians and the law. The library issues an accessions list.

Curve Lake

105

Curve Lake Public Library
Curve Lake, Ontario
K0L 1R0

(705) 657-3217

The library has some books on Native Peoples. As funds are short, volunteers give services free so that the money available can be used for books. Books are borrowed from the Lake Ontario Regional Library System, and the nearby library facilities at the Lakefield District Secondary School are also used.

Downsview

106

Native/Canadian Relations Theme Area Resource Center
Faculty of Environmental Studies
York University
5th Floor, Scott Library
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 2R2

(416) 667-3281

The Native/Canadian Relations Theme Area was founded by Andy Richard, a former Chief of Treaty 9, who is now the theme area director general. The theme area focuses on the nature of relationships between the broad Canadian society and its institutions and the Native community and its organizations, and the issues that result from these relationships. Students in the theme area pursue a master's degree in environmental studies (M.E.S.) with specialization in Native/Canadian relations. Research is often done at the request of Indian reserves, bands, or organizations. Research project reports have been prepared by students and staff on a wide variety of subjects. These reports are kept in the resource centre, which was founded in 1980. The resource centre also has audio tapes of weekly seminars (1980-1982), transcriptions of selected seminars (1980-1982), and reports on theme area conferences and other conferences attended by staff and students. A complete list of these reports is available from the resource centre. The resource center also has publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and subscribes to the Ontario Region weekly newsclipping service. Books cover such subjects as Native housing, education, health, social services, justice, history, demography, land claims, aboriginal rights, communications, northern environment, statistics, art, traditional values, culture, policy, and administration. Several Indian journals are received regularly, such as The Canadian Journal for Native Studies, Canadian Native Law Reporter, and Ontario

Indian (now Sweetgrass). Ephemera are kept in boxes by broad subject. There are twenty boxes of northern development case studies. The collection is indexed by the Glidden System (Sophie Hall, ALA 1942). The resource center is open Monday to Friday to anyone wishing to use the collection, though material may not be removed from the centre. The theme area and resource centre also function as a social centre for Native students in the rest of the university, and meetings of the Native Students Association are often held there.

Downsview

107

York University Libraries
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 2R2

(416) 667-3174

Telex: 065-24736

Native Studies Holdings:
2000 titles, books
27 periodical titles
+234 government documents
\+ microforms
\+ films
10 titles, videotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: follow ILL code

Native studies are integrated into the general collection at York University Libraries. There is information on North American Indians, Inuit, and a very small amount on Alaskan Native peoples and Greenlanders. Emphasis is on Canadian Indians as a whole, with special strength in treaties and law. The collection of Native studies materials is not very great as there is no Native studies program as such at the university. There are some rare materials, such as treaties, surveys for railways which include information on Indians, original Canadian Sessional Papers, and explorers' journals. The libraries do not duplicate material published before 1867 held at the Metro Toronto library.

York University Libraries have been a full federal depository since 1963, as well as a full Ontario depository. The government document collection includes a set of the Canadian Statutes and of Canadian Sessional Papers, Debates, and Journals from 1841 to date. There is also a complete Quebec Sessional Papers microfilm collection. The library of the Canadian Arctic Gas consortium given to the York University Libraries includes the Berger hearings and other Arctic pipeline hearings, briefs, and submissions, many of which include references to Native peoples. Also included are papers of the Mackenzie and Alaska Highway pipelines, National Energy Board Mackenzie Valley hearings, the Mapleleaf project, Pan-Alberta gas pipelines, and the Ontario Energy Board hearings on investments. All of this takes up some 18 linear metres of shelving. The library also has the five-volume index to the Mackenzie Valley Hearings, made by Margot Griet, who was Canadian Arctic Gas librarian.

The libraries' serial holdings are reported to the Canadian Union List of Serials in Ottawa, and their monographs have been reported through UTLAS since 1979. There is not much call for Native studies materials in the library. However, The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, The Beaver, the Mercury Series of the National Museums of Canada, the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files, the Canadian Periodical Index, and the publications of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta are used by staff and students. In the field of art there are collections of exhibition catalogues, generally filed under the name of the issuing museum or gallery. There is a collection of children's books, generally about Indians, illustrated by Indian artists, in addition to booklets on various crafts, published by the Manitoulin Cultural Centre, and six Inuit print series. The Slide Library of the Visual Arts Department has some 6300 slides dealing with Indians and Inuit. The university's art gallery has 220 Inuit carvings and artifacts and 95 Inuit prints. The York University Archives keeps the older issues of newspapers (19 titles) that are being subscribed to at present by the Faculty of Environmental Studies. These periodicals are not recorded in the libraries' Serials Section, and in most cases holdings are incomplete.

Guelph

108

University of Guelph Library
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1

(519) 824-4120

Telex: 069-36540

Native Studies Holdings:
1800 titles, books
11 periodicals
1500 government documents, diverse

+ manuscripts, microform, films,
+ phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
I.L. Policy: will loan for use of researchers, students, and general public

The Native studies materials in the University of Guelph Library are part of the general library collection. This library has a complete set of the Human Relations Area Files. A regular Collection Update is issued.

Hamilton

109

Canadian Baptist Archives
McMaster Divinity College
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4K1

(416) 525-9140 ext. 4401

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ slides

Classification: alphabetical, by name of location
Access: open to the public with restrictions
I.L. Policy: none

The records held by the archives are part of church collections. The chief areas of interest are the Ohsweken-Tuscarora Reserve, Ontario, and the St. Peters-Fairford Reserve, Manitoba.

Hamilton

110

Hamilton Public Library
55 York Boulevard
Hamilton, Ontario
L8R 3K1

(416) 529-8111

Telex: 061-8602

Native Studies Holdings:
+675 volumes books
.75m periodicals
+ government documents

.6m vertical file material
+100 pictures
+ microforms
65 films
+ rare material

Classification: DDC; government documents classed using CODOC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
I.L. Policy: will lend for use of researchers, students, the public

Materials on Native peoples have been included in the library's collection since it was established during the 1890s. The library is a full depository for both federal and Ontario government documents, and so it has all relevant documents concerning Native peoples. It also has the files of the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples on microfiche. The library has issued a guide to Native studies material entitled Native Peoples of Canada.

Hamilton

111

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre
133 King Street East
Hamilton, Ontario
L8R 1B1

(416) 527-5677

The centre has books about Native people written by Native authors, and plans to increase this collection. It also has periodicals from various Indian groups in Ontario and across Canada.

Hamilton

112

McMaster University Library
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4L6

(416) 525-9140

Native Studies Holdings:
83m shelf space, books
3.66m shelf space, periodicals
6m government documents

17 phonorecords
2 cassettes
+ Native language material

Telex: 0618640

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA ILL code; for use of researchers, students, and the general public

McMaster University does not offer a degree-granting program in Native studies. However, four courses are offered which contribute to the undergraduate degree program. The university has a Presidential Committee on Northern Studies. The library has a strong anthropology collection. It also has a collection of Bibles and prayer books in native languages, such as Cree, Micmac, and Chippewa. In the Health Sciences Library there are some eleven books on health and diseases among Native people, four of which are on Canadian Indians.

Kingston

113

Douglas Library
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5C4

(613) 547-5950

Native Studies Holdings:
2470 volumes, books and periodicals
26 periodical titles
+ government documents

119 vertical file items
+ picture files
+ microforms
+ slides, films, phonotapes

Telex: 066-3244

Classification: LC; CODOC for government documents
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Queen's University faculty members in politics, history, and sociology have had a general interest in Native studies for many years. Programs were strengthened about ten years ago. The Faculty of Law also has a special program for Native students. The library is a full depository for federal and Ontario government publications. There is also parliamentary material from other provinces. Many contain information on North American Indians, as do the Congressional Information Service collections received on fiche. The library has some periodicals on microfilm, the microfiche collection of titles listed in the Catalogue of Publications in the Public Archives and the Peel bibliography, and it subscribes to the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions publications.

The university's Art Department maintains a slide collection next door to the Art Library. It contains slides of West Coast Indian and Inuit art. There are some films in the university's Film Department, but the number concerning Native peoples is not known. The library's Special Collections have some old and rare Native studies material, including vertical file material, some maps, and quite a bit of music. There is material on North American Indians, especially Cree, Micmac, Iroquois, Ojibway and the tribes of western Canada, in addition to material on Alaskan Natives and a little about Greenlanders. There are several Bibles, catechisms, and other religious tracts in Micmac, Ojibway, Chippewa, Cree, and Mohawk. The library also has an extensive collection of Moravian material, including annual reports. There are also some picture files in Special Collections, including fine portraits of Joseph Brant, Paul Rattle-Walke, and High Eagle.

Kingston

114

Queen's University Archives
Kathleen Ryan Hall
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 3N6

(613) 547-3226

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts

Classification: own
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan copies only

The Queen's University Archives are administered separately from the library, reporting directly to the vice-principal, services. They house rare and unique material. The Native studies holdings include the glass negatives and prints of photographs of Hudson Bay taken by Montreal photographer A.A. Chesterfield (fl.1900-1930), the Lorne Albert Pierce Collection, and a parchment Chippeway land deed dated 1786 in the Fairfield Family Papers. The Archives' manuscripts are reported to the Union List of Manuscripts. A Guide to the Holdings of Queen's University Archives was issued in 1978, and reprinted in 1981.

Lakefield

115

Lakefield District Secondary School Resource Centre
Bridge Street
Lakefield, Ontario
K0L 2H0

(705) 652-3333

Native Studies Holdings:
400 titles, books
5 periodical titles
100 government documents

200 vertical file items
- picture files
- microforms
- special collections on various tribes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

Native studies were introduced about 1968 when the new resource centre addition was opened at the school. A Native studies course is offered at the grade 10 level by the History Department.

London

116

Silcox Memorial Library
Huron College
1349 Western Road
London, Ontario
N6G 1H3

(519) 438-7224

Native Studies Holdings:
593 volumes, books
11 periodical titles
- government documents

- manuscripts
- microform

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to any library for the use of the general public

Native studies were introduced at Huron College in 1975. At present there is an honours seminar course in Canadian Indian-white relations. The library keeps the church records of the Diocese of Huron from the reserves. It also has a few hymn books in Native languages. A list of new accessions is published regularly.

London

117

London Public Library
305 Queens Avenue
London, Ontario
N6B 3L7

(519) 432-7166

Native Studies Holdings:
1390 volumes, books
13 periodical titles
+ government documents

2m vertical file material, including newspaper clippings
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microforms
+ films
+ phonotapes

Telex: via LERLS (Lake Erie Regional Library System)

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend circulating books; free photocopies; for use of researchers, students and the general public

The library has a large collection of Canadian books and pamphlets. In summer 1983, the library undertook an oral history project, with Native people as one of the target groups to be interviewed. The library is a full depository for Ontario government documents and a partial depository for federal government publications. It orders most of the published material of the federal government on Native people. The library has issued a descriptive folder, and also several reading lists on Native studies, such as Indians, Their Crafts and Legends; Recent Publication and Reprints, Indians of Canada; Now That the Buffalo's Gone, A Selection of Works on Contemporary Indian Problems; Eskimo Life; and Ookpik & Inuit, Life and Leisure in the Arctic.

London

118

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)
Lawson-Jury Building
1600 Attawandaron Road
London, Ontario
N6G 3M6

(519) 473-1360

Contains a large reference collection, which is a valuable resource. However, the material is as yet uncatalogued.

London

119

Native People's Resource Centre
533 Clarence Street
London, Ontario
N6A 3N1

(519) 679-6281

Native Studies Holdings:
300 volumes, books
5 periodical titles
41 government documents

78 subjects, vertical file material
90 videotapes
60 audio cassettes

A collection of videotapes is the result of various workshops, and covers such subjects as arts and crafts, alcohol, health, biography, children, education, cultural relations, economic development, fishing rights, games, history, James Bay development, Berger inquiry, Mackenzie pipeline, mercury pollution, reserves in the area, music, law, Native identity, and Native rights. The library has issued Catalogue: Books, Vertical files, Videorecordings.

London

120

The D.B. Weldon Library
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario
N6A 3K7

(519) 697-3164 (Library Administration)

Native Studies Holdings:
+92m books
±∏.5m periodicals
±6m government documents

2m drawer space, microfilm and fiche

Telex: 0695259

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend when possible

Native studies material in the library generally supports research by and for the Anthropology and History departments; it is, therefore, especially strong in anthropology, history, and linguistic studies.

London

121

Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages
Department of Anthropology
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario
N6A 5C2

(519) 679-6680

Native Studies Holdings:
200 volumes, books
25 periodical titles
+ government documents

2m vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ microforms, phonotapes
+ rare material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loan only "under extraordinary circumstances"

Though there is no Native studies programme at the University of Western Ontario, the Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages was opened in 1978. The library has special strength in Native languages and collects particularly in the Iroquois culture group.

Midland

122

Huronia Historical Resource Centre
Huronia Historical Parks
Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation
P.O. Box 160
Midland, Ontario
L4K 4K8

(705) 526-7838

Native Studies Holdings:
8m books
8 periodical titles
- government documents

2m vertical file material
+ picture files, manuscripts, artifacts
+ microform, slides, films, phonotapes
+ rare material

Street Address: Highway 12

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan anything except rare or unique material, for use of researchers, students, and the general public

In 1971 the Resource Centre for Historic Sites was opened, serving Sainte Marie among the Hurons and the Historic Naval and Military Establishment. Both sites, but particularly the former, require extensive information on Native peoples for their interpretive programs. The library's special strengths are in the arts, history, and ethnology. Related material from historical and other periodicals concerning Native peoples is indexed. In supporting the needs of Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, an isolated seventeenth century French Jesuit mission community in Huronia, the resource centre collects primary and secondary material in various formats, documenting the Iroquoian peoples in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, and cultural studies and analysis. The same range of material is collected in support of the Historic Naval and Military Establishment, in terms of the Ojibwa Indians of south-central Ontario, including information on the reservation system. The resource centre also maintains a general collection on the Native peoples of Canada, including bibliographies.

Mississauga

123

Erindale College Library
University of Toronto
Mississauga Road North
Mississauga, Ontario
L5L 1C6

(416) 828-5235

Native Studies Holdings:
32.39m books
7.65m periodicals
55 government documents, titles

29 vertical file folders - 29 subjects
11 audio cassettes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Erindale College has offered a Native studies program since 1980. It is interdisciplinary, combining the courses and approaches of anthropology, history, sociology, and geography. The major strength of the library collection is in Library of Congress Classification numbers E 77-78 (Indians of North America) and E 99 A-Z (Indians. Tribes). There is also a good collection in GN of anthropology. The government documents include publications of the provincial governments as well as of the federal government. The library purchases material specifically for undergraduate courses and to support researchers. It is self-contained but depends on the University of Toronto's Robarts Library for in-depth material. The Native studies materials cover all aspects of the subject: North American Indians, Inuit, Alaskan Natives, and Greenlanders. There are a few old Cree dictionaries, but nothing very rare or special. The staff finds the Peabody Museum catalogue useful, as well as various encyclopedias of North American Indians and bibliographies on individual tribes. The library issues a complete list of its periodicals from time to time.

Monetville

124 **Dokis Band**
Dokis Bay
Monetville P.O.
Monetville, Ontario
P0M 2K0

(705) 763-2200

This small, unorganized library is part of the Algonquin Regional Library System.

Muncey

125 **Chippewa Resource Centre**
Muncey, Ontario
N0L 1Y0

(519) 264-2561

Native Studies Holdings:
150 volumes, books
5 periodical titles
8 government documents

50 vertical file items
+ artifacts and museum materials
30 slides
15 films
+50 cassettes
10 rare items

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will borrow for patrons

A group of Muncey Native women interested in creating a resource centre in 1978 formed a library committee, and the following year the Chippewa Resource Centre was established. The Chippewas of the Thames Band Council offered the use of an old school building to house the library, and the committee was responsible for the running of the library and the use of government funds. Assistance in setting up the library was offered by the Middlesex County Library and the Lake Erie Regional Library System. The library chose to develop its own collection rather than to become a depository library under the Middlesex County Library. The library committee ensures Native involvement in decision making. The library's collection of Native materials is steadily increasing, now numbering some 150 book titles out of a total of about 600. The cassette collection contains material in the Ojibway language. The library, along with a museum and auditorium, will be part of a proposed (1982) Chippewa Cultural Centre. This library serves the Muncey of the Thames No. 1 Reserve.

North Bay

126 Library
Canadore College and Nipissing University College
P.O. Box 5001
North Bay, Ontario
P1B 8K9

(705) 474-7600, ext 2220

Native Studies Holdings:
917 titles, books
5 periodical titles
+ government documents

1m vertical file material
+ microforms

Street Address: 1300 Gormanville Road

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers and students

Ohsweken

127

Six Nations Public Library
Ohsweken P.O.
Ohsweken, Ontario
N0A 1M0

(519) 445-2954

This library has about 5000 books altogether, many on Indian history. It serves the Six Nations Reserve.

Ottawa

128

Archives Deschâtelets
175 Main Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 1C3

(613) 237-0580 ext. 55 and 71

Native Studies Holdings:
47m books
30 periodical titles
4m government documents

+ picture files, manuscripts
+ microfilms
+ slides
+ phonotapes

Classification: own
Access: open to the public upon appointment
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Archives Deschâtelets, the Oblate Archives of Canada, was named in honour of Léo Deschâtelets, a superior general of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (1947-1972), who was very active in the development of the archives. The exact date of the founding of the archives is not known, but it was probably around 1911, in order to aid Oblate scholars working on the history of the congregation in Canada at that time. The archives have continued their original orientation: history of the Oblates in Canada and the history of the founder, Charles-Joseph-Eugène de Mazenod. The archives have also been interested in written or photographic documentation on other aspects of the congregation, and so certain important sources of information from other countries are held on microfilm. Native studies material is not kept in one place in the archives. The books are all together, but manuscripts are arranged alphabetically, and there are microfilm, photographic, and other collections, all with their own organization. The archives have no funds for acquiring Native studies materials. Many items are National Library discards. The archives, private and independent, do not depend on any other collection when deciding what to add to the collection, but try to acquire all materials concerning the Oblates. Archives holdings have been catalogued by author and subject, and there is a special section for letters, which have been analyzed. The Native studies material deals with Canadian Indians, especially all western Canadian Indians, the Montagnais, and the Mohawks of Caughnawaga. Original language material can be found written in both eastern and western Cree, Algonquin, Montagnais, Chipewyan, Dogrib, Carrier, Beaver, Loucheux (Koutchin), Ojibway, Athapascan, Iroquois, Mohawk, Dakota, the languages of some of the tribes of British Columbia, and Micmac. Two periodicals considered useful are Eskimo, and Missions de la congrégation des missionnaires oblats de Marie Immaculée, which contains

annual reports of the missions and letters from the missionaries living with Canada's Native people, e.g., Adrien-Gabriel Morice, missionary, linguist, anthropologist, and historian, and Emile Petitot, missionary in the Northwest Territories, ethnologist, and anthropologist.

The archives do not report their periodical or monograph holdings to the National Library; however, they have supplied the National Library with some microfilmed material and finding aids. The archives contain an excellent collection of writings of Oblates in Canada and abroad, and include a very important collection of works in Indian and Inuit languages. The manuscript collection comprises many important sources. Those dealing with Native studies materials include manuscripts written in Indian and Inuit languages, documents of the Commission des oeuvres oblates indiennes et esquimaudes containing reports on schools, hospitals, and charitable works, the journals of Jean-Louis Coudret, apostolic vicar of the Yukon, correspondence and scientific manuscripts of Morice and correspondence and writings of Petitot. There are photocopies of letters written by Oblate missionaries to Mgr. de Mazenod, founder of the order, from all over the world, including the missions in Canada among the Native people; the correspondence of Mgr. Ovide Charlebois, apostolic vicar in Keewatin (today called The Pas-Keewatin); copies of the letters of Jean Séguin, missionary in the Mackenzie District, and Nicolas Burtin, missionary at Caughnawaga, Quebec, and various others who worked with the Indians and Inuit. A complete list was published in Vie Oblate Life (v. 41, 1982, pp. 277-291) by Gaston Carrière, o.m.i., entitled "Les archives Deschâtelets: Inventaire sommaire des principaux fonds." A list of manuscripts held in the archives in Indian and Inuit languages has also been published: "Catalogue des manuscrits en langues indiennes conservés aux archives oblates, Ottawa," by Gaston Carrière, o.m.i., in Anthropologica N.S. v. 12, no. 2, 1970, pp. 151-179. Also published is a list of printed works on various Indian languages (Inuktitut not included), many of them written by missionary Oblates in all parts of Canada: "Imprimés en langues indiennes conservés aux archives historiques oblates, Ottawa," by Gaston Carrière, o.m.i., in Anthropologica N.S. v. 15, no. 1, 1973, pp. 129-151.

Ottawa

129

Indian Resource Information Centre
Assembly of First Nations
222 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V9

(613) 236-0673

Native Studies Holdings:
10 000 manuscripts and microfiche
100 periodical titles
±700 government documents

150 vertical file subject headings
+ microform
+ films

Telex: 053-3202

Classification: Brian Deer
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to libraries only

The information centre of the Assembly of First Nations (formerly the National Indian Brotherhood) was set up by Brian Deer in the early 1970s, using the classification system which he devised for this collection and for use in other Native libraries. Though close to such large sources of Native Studies materials as the National Library of Canada, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa and Carleton universities, and the National Museums of Canada, the library has tried to acquire all the material it needs for its own collection. There is a lot of material resulting from the assembly's own programs, reports of summer projects, and of work done by the staff. The centre concentrates on collecting parliamentary papers, reports, and other publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, various other government documents, the reports, papers, and press releases of the provincial and territorial Native organizations, Indian acts and treaties, population statistics, newspaper clippings, and Native magazines. Periodical holdings useful to staff and other users include Ontario Indian (now called Sweetgrass), Saskatchewan Indian, Native Press, Native People, Micmac News, Time, Maclean's, and Newsweek. Important reference subjects are the James Bay agreement, the Constitution, hunting and fishing regulations, and Indian control of Indian education. The collection has some maps of reserves. The collection has been copied on microfiche and the paper copies have been donated to different centres in the Northwest Territories.

Ottawa

130 **Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information**
Building M-55
National Research Council
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S2

(613) 993-1600

Canada's national science and medicine library holds a great deal of material concerning the health and sociology of Native peoples.

Ottawa

131 **Canadian Arctic Resources Committee**
46 Elgin Street, Room 10
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5K6

(613) 236-7379

The library collects documents concerning issues of public policy in the Canadian North. This includes a selection of monographs on social and technical topics, material from government agencies and departments, and some unpublished material. The current year of northern newspapers is held, along with newsletters of conservation and industrial organizations not generally available to the public. The vertical files contain some 2000 folders of material on northern wildlife, Native land claims, and northern industrial development. These are classified by the Scott Polar Research Institute modification for polar regions on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). DDC is used for monographs, and LC for subject headings in the catalogue. This is a non-circulating library, open to the public by appointment.

Ottawa

132 **Canadian Housing Information Centre**
Ground Floor, Annex Building
Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

(613) 748-2367

Native Studies Holdings:
60 titles, books
10 periodical titles
±35 government documents
45 vertical file items

Telex: 053-3674 (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa)

Classification: LC; CODOC for government documents
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to libraries; participates in Library Delivery Service

The library issues monthly Acquisitions List/Nouvelles publications, quarterly Recent Part V Research Reports and Projects/Rapports et projets de recherche récents en vertu de la partie V, and annual Serials List/Liste de périodiques.

Ottawa

133

Carleton University Library
Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5J7

(613) 231-2683, 2684

Native Studies Holdings:
2888 titles, books
85 periodical titles
+ government documents

15 vertical file items
+ microforms
35 theses

Telex: 053-4232 (Carleton University, Ottawa)

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend

The Northern/Native Studies Program, established at Carleton University in 1981 with the help of a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation, is a special area within the graduate Institute of Canadian Studies. This new program was established at Carleton in order to take advantage of the great pool of expertise on the North which exists in Ottawa, perhaps the largest in any city in the world. The library selects all its own Native studies materials, but has also undertaken, since 1970, an imprint program of automatic selection by dealers who have a profile of the subjects collected. Some retrospective ordering is done. A keen eye is kept on the Native studies profile, to keep it up to date for new courses. There is constant liaison with the departments of Anthropology and Sociology and the Institute of Canadian Studies. The large language collection is overseen by a linguistic specialist. The library is in contact with the National Museum of Man, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and the Assembly of First Nations, and its collection is greatly influenced by the Northern/Native Studies Program. Periodicals holdings are reported to the Canadian Union List of Serials. Access to the Native studies material is by card catalogue and the Computer Output on Microfiche Catalogue (COMCAT), which is available on purchase. Useful reference tools include the Smithsonian handbooks, the Human Relations Area Files, the Ethnographical Bibliography of North America, and the Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North American, a general work recommended for the novice in Native studies. Not recommended by the staff is The Encyclopedia of Indians of the Americas, which they consider incomplete, inaccurate, and superficial. Warning notices have been placed inside the book's covers.

Ottawa

134

Slide Collection
Carleton University
Arts Tower, Room 2203
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

(613) 231-3640

The Slide Collection contains some 900 slides in the area of Inuit art and 850 to 900 more on North American Indians. One hundred slides cover prehistoric, historic, and contemporary art of Alaska, prehistoric and historic art of Greenland, and prehistoric art of Siberia. Eight hundred slides of Canadian Inuit art cover teaching aids, Inuit life and activities, the Inuit people, prehistoric cultures, historic artifacts, and contemporary art divided by community and artist. Many of the Canadian slides were photographed by George Swinton, Inuit art expert, on his trips north. Most of the pre-contemporary slides are black and white, as is some of the contemporary sculpture. The Inuit collection will be almost tripled in the near future as a donation has been received of about 1100 slides of sculpture in the Samuel Sarick Collection in Toronto, and George Swinton will duplicate for the collection much of his material that the collection does not already possess. However, it will be some time before all these slides have been processed into the collection, due to the lack of staff. In the arts of the Native peoples section (which includes African, Pre-Columbian Mexican and South American, and Oceanic material), the slides are divided by culture areas, such as Plains, Northwest Coast, and

Southwest. Within each area the slides have been arranged by tribe and by medium. The majority of these slides are photographs of objects, but there are also some maps, diagrams, and historic photographs. This section houses all the prehistoric and historic material. There is also a contemporary Indian section within the twentieth-century art section. There are about one hundred slides of the work of contemporary American Indian artists and about three hundred Canadian. Major Native artists such as Bill Reid and Norval Morrisseau are filed alphabetically with the non-Native twentieth-century painters and architects.

Ottawa

135

Departmental Library
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-0811

Native Studies Holdings:
±20 000 volumes, books
246 periodical titles
+ government documents

±1500 items, vertical files
+ microforms
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Street Address: 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Québec
Telex: 0533711

Classification: LC (UDC was used in the past)
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: follow ILL code

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for the Canadian government's special policies and programs concerned with Indians and Inuit, as well as with the Yukon and Northwest Territories. It is especially responsible for "initiating, encouraging and supporting measures that will respond to the needs and aspirations of Indian and Inuit people and improve their social, cultural and economic well-being; ensuring that lawful obligations to Indians and Inuit are met; encouraging the orderly economic and political development of the Yukon and Northwest Territories; and settling claims related to traditional native use and occupancy of lands in those areas of Canada where this traditional right has not been extinguished by treaty or superseded by law" (Annual Review, 1981-82, p. 8). The department is also closely involved with the Constitution Act, 1982 as it focuses on Native concerns in several important areas. The Departmental Library provides information necessary to the needs of the department, making its resources available primarily to its own user groups within the department: the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, the Northern Affairs Program, the Office of Native Claims, Finance and Professional Services, Corporate Policy, Personnel, and Communications. The library's specialized resources on Native peoples and the North are also used by Native peoples and organizations, researchers from outside the department, and other libraries. Precedence is given to Canada's Native people and the North in collection development. The library collects all departmental publications, consultants' reports, minutes of proceedings of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Public Archives of Canada records (RG-10) relating to Indian affairs, newspapers, the works of Native writers, both fiction and non-fiction, catalogues of other Native or northern collections, comparative works on other circumpolar peoples and areas and Australia and New Zealand, annual reports and other publications of Native and northern organizations, rare books (when relevant), material on the Canadian Constitution, and the department's press clippings for the current and previous year. There is an extremely good collection of British Parliamentary Papers on Arctic expeditions. The library collection consists of many formats: books, periodicals, government publications, newspapers, maps, microforms, and bibliographic data bases, such as InfoGlobe, DIALOG, CAN/OLE, and BRS. The library retains up to five copies of all departmental publications, published and unpublished reports, and consultants' studies. The library collects government publications in the field: federal, provincial, and territorial monographs and serials, annual reports of all federal and territorial departments and selected federal agencies and crown corporations, federal, provincial and territorial financial documents, selected Statistics Canada publications, the federal and provincial statutes and the territorial ordinances, publications of Parliament, and a selection of foreign and international office publications. The library also collects copies of Canadian and foreign theses relating to Native peoples and the North. Materials are collected in both official languages, as well as the ten linguistic groups of Indians in Canada and their fifty-eight related languages and dialects, and the six Inuit languages (Inuktitut) or dialects. The library also maintains

collections in some branch offices throughout the country (See Entry nos. 12, 54, 88, 171, 265, 313.) The library's holdings of monographs and serials are reported to UTLAS. Since October 1981 the library has produced its catalogue on microfiche. This is available to the regional libraries, and could be made available outside the department in special cases. A Departmental Library Acquisitions List is issued monthly. A List of Canadian Native Periodicals held by the INAC Library/Liste des périodiques canadiens sur les autochtones conservés à la bibliothèque du AINC was issued in 1983 (15 l.); annual updates are planned.

Ottawa

135a

Cultural and Linguistic Section
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-9660

Street Address: Room 923, 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Quebec

The Cultural and Linguistic Section has produced Inuktitut since 1959. It has a collection of files, photographs, manuscripts, text books, audiotapes, and periodicals which serve as back-up information for the editorial staff.

Ottawa

135b

Indian and Inuit Program and Information Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

(819) 994-1260

Street Address: Room 1619, 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Quebec

The Indian and Inuit Program has a collection covering statistics, genealogy, and history of Canadian Indians and Inuit. Its holdings include statistical information, in-house reports, unpublished research documents and papers, procedures and guidelines, genealogical and related historical information, Orders in Council, Treaty Board minutes, Program Delegations of Authority relating to the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program. The collection is open to researchers.

Ottawa

135c

Research and Documentation Centre
Inuit Art Section
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-9440

Street Address: Room 911, 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Quebec

The Research and Documentation Centre of the Inuit Art Section provides specialized information on Inuit arts and crafts. Its collection consists of over 70 books, newsletters, over 200 exhibition catalogues, over 80 annual print collection catalogues, and auction catalogues. There are also over 1500 artist files, arranged alphabetically by community, which include pertinent information concerning individual Inuit artists, as well as information about over 200 communities, such as artistic achievements, cooperatives, social situation, economy, and geographic location. Other files contain articles, newspaper clippings, critiques, special reports on the different areas of Inuit art, and university theses. The centre also has an extensive collection of 35mm slides (some 1500) of sculpture, crafts, all published Inuit prints, and prehistoric and historic artifacts. The Photo Library contains black-and-white negatives of all prints held in the centre. Photographs of artists and works of art are not available to the public until they have been catalogued. Copies of the photographs may be obtained by contacting the Inuit Art Section. A limited selection of films, videotapes, audiotapes, and filmstrips are also available on loan. The section publishes a newsletter, About Arts and Crafts/L'Art et l'artisanat, directed towards Inuit artists which will be replaced in 1984 by Inuit Art and Craft/L'Art et l'artisanat Inuit. Researchers working on Inuit art or artists may use the collection by appointment. Staff members assist the public with enquiries.

Ottawa

135d

Indian Membership Section
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H7

(819) 994-3902

Street Address: 18th floor, 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Quebec

This section keeps the Indian Register, which is a detailed record of family histories of all Status Indians since 1951, together with related files and indexes. These files often include personal information, and so they are not open to the public. However, it is possible for specific information to be extracted, upon application to the Registrar of Indian Membership.

Ottawa

135e

Indian Land Registry
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H7

(819) 994-3666

Street Address: 18th floor, 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Quebec

The Indian Land Registry is the central collection of basic legal documents relating to Indian reserves. There are copies of all primary legal documents, such as Orders in Council, surrenders, expropriation documents, easements, leases, and location papers concerning all reserves and Crown lands held by the department. The collection includes the originals and copies of a few early treaties, as well as most surrender agreements, affidavits, Orders in Council, and legal attachments pertaining to the surrenders. The land sales books contain file references, sales terms, and accounts for all land sales taking place after 1876 and some between 1840 and 1876, with associated documents. There are papers dealing with specific reserves, the establishment and enlargement of reserves, surrenders of land, timber and minerals, sales, land grants (patents), leases, expropriations, subdivisions, locations, and all other legal land transactions on every reserve in Canada and on all Crown lands administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Ottawa

135f

Treaties and Historical Document Listing
Treaties and Historical Research Centre
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H7

(819) 994-1182

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
+ government documents
+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts

Street Address: Room 1924, 10 Wellington Street, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Quebec

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Treaties and Historical Research Centre contains an extensive collection of historical documents, reports, articles, bibliographies, indexes on all aspects of Canadian Native history, Indian treaties, rights and claims issues, the Indian Act, and Indian law. This includes maps, charts, tables on the historical background and fulfilment of Indian treaties and related aboriginal rights, such as trapping, fishing, and hunting. The centre aims to provide research services to researchers working for Native groups, bands or associations in the fields of Native law, Native claims or various aspects of Indian history. Material may be photocopied free of charge. The centre has issued an inventory of documents available for research, Survey of Documents Available for Research in the Treaties and Historical Research Centre/Catalogue des documents au centre de recherches historiques et d'études des traités (Revised October 1983, prepared by Helen Ryan, 120 p.) This list will be updated periodically.

Ottawa

136

Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E8

(613) 995-4151

Classification: Cutter
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will supply photocopies

The library contains about 200 books (1870-1940) about individual explorers and expeditions. Many of these have a few pages devoted to personal observations on Native peoples. Some of the early Geological Survey annual reports and summary reports contain observations on Native peopie. This type of information is not brought out in the catalogue.

Ottawa

137

Program Aids and Resources
Medical Services Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Room 1884
Jeanne Mance Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L3

(613) 995-3561

Native Studies Holdings:
300 volumes, books
30 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts
5000 slides
50 films
20 phonotapes

Telex: 053-3367

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries

The library was formed in the 1950s at the same time as the branch. Some 80 percent of the library deals with Native health, since Native health is a responsibility of the federal government. This library is independent of the main departmental library, where general medical works are to be found. In many ways this can be considered a Native studies collection. The branch has doctors in every area of medicine, including nutrition, quarantine, and dentistry. There is a national Native alcohol abuse program, which influences the library's collection. The program puts out a newsletter, Community Health Programs, plus posters and brochures, and the library helps with this work. The library caters to the specialized needs of the branch's doctors and to university researchers, and sometimes to Native workers. The Native studies material deals with the Indians of North America, including Mexico, but especially all Canadian tribes, and the Inuit. There is some material in Cree and Inuktitut. There are some manuscripts, for example, by Diamond Jenness. The library subscribes to a clipping service. The clippings are dealt with on a "view and toss" basis, routed to the doctors to keep if they wish. Few are returned to the Library for retention. Native periodicals of use to the branch staff include Tapwe, News North, Micmac News, and general medical publications. Reference materials of interest include bibliographies on Native subjects, Native directories, an encyclopedia of symptoms, and the pharmacopoeia. The branch holds files on medical services to Native peoples, including information on general policy, particular diseases, disabilities, hospitals, nursing stations, and individual case files, all dating from the late 1920s.

Ottawa

138

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada Library
176 Gloucester Street, 3rd floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0A6

(613) 238-8181

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
+ periodicals
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
+ picture files
+ films
+ phonotapes
+ original material in Inuit language

Telex: 053-3517

Classification: books on shelves by broad subject
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: can be arranged

The Inuit Tapirisat Library is contained in one room that also serves as a meeting room or study room. The collection seems to be a haphazard affair, consisting of donations and publications collected in various ways. There is no acquisitions policy as such. Material is not collected in any organized fashion. There are a few shelves of unsorted "reports and pamphlets." There are four sections of shelving containing many government publications, a few monographs, lots of pipeline reports and some miscellaneous material. There is one section of periodicals, with very patchy coverage. The collection has copies of old northern newspapers, but no runs. It also has phonotapes of conferences sponsored by the Inuit Tapirisat, and radio programs especially produced in the north. The collection is used mostly by the staff doing background material for reports. For newer material, researchers go to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Ottawa University. Sometimes publications are borrowed from these two sources for office use. Some attempt has been made to catalogue the collection with the Library of Congress classification system, but this has proved unsatisfactory for

ERRATUM

The following page was inadvertently omitted from the layout of this book. It falls between pages 102 and 103 of the English-language directory.

such a small, specialized collection. Publications are now arranged on the shelves by broad subject, and a list of subjects is posted on the wall. Unfortunately, the library suffers at present from lack of funds, resources, and skilled staff to look after it.

Ottawa

139

Library of Parliament
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A9

(613) 995-5421

Native Studies Holdings:
30m books
+ periodicals
+ government documents
+ vertical file material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend certain books not readily accessible elsewhere, for use of the serious researcher

The collection of Native studies material is selective.

Ottawa

140

National Energy Board
Library
473 Albert Street
Trebla Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E5

(613) 996-3344 (Reference Department)

The National Energy Board grants certificates for the construction and operation of interprovincial and international oil and gas and petroleum products pipelines and international electric power lines. Before permission is granted for construction, the board considers the applications at public hearings. Native groups have made representations at these hearings; their submissions are available for consultation in the library. The submissions usually depict the way of life of the Native people and indicate what the impact of a new pipeline or tanker route will be on their lifestyles.

Ottawa

141

Library
National Gallery of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

(613) 995-6245

Native Studies Holdings:
7m books
- periodicals
+ government documents

800 vertical file items

Street Address: 75 Albert Street, 4th floor

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: lend non-Canadian material only, for researchers

The National Gallery library collections are devoted to art history, and Native art is collected as an aspect of Canadian art. In 1981 a name authority list was compiled for Inuit artists, but it has not yet been produced for restricted distribution. Exhibition catalogues are numbered in with the books. The library has an extensive collection of photographs, including many on Indian and Inuit art. The library's catalogue was published by G.K. Hall, in 1973, 8 v., with a supplement, 6 v., in 1980-81.

Ottawa

142

National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 995-9481 (General Reference Services)

Telex: 053-4311

Native Studies Holdings:
±6925 titles books
310 periodical titles
±2800 government documents

+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ microforms
+ rare material

Classification: LC
Access: Closed stacks, use in reading room only.
ILL Policy: will loan

The National Library of Canada was established in 1952 by an Act of Parliament. Prior to that the Library of Parliament served some of the functions of a national library by collecting widely in such fields as Canadiana, the social sciences, and the humanities, perhaps more widely than was required in its prime role as a legislative reference library. The Library of Parliament transferred some 300 000 volumes to the new National Library in the early 1950s, and since then the functions of the two libraries have been completely separate. Originally housed in various buildings in Ottawa, the National Library moved to its present site in 1967, which it shares with the Public Archives of Canada. The National Library's services are available thoughout Canada, indirectly through other libraries, and are available personally to researchers, writers, public servants, and the general public who visit the Library. Because of the nature of Native studies, materials are scattered throughout the collection and also in many of the divisional collections. In the general collection of the Public Services Branch there are an estimated 6925 monograph titles and some 310 serial titles. The Canadian Indian Bibliography Collection consists of 183 items, mostly unpublished articles and reports collected by Thomas S. Abler and Sally M. Weaver for their Canadian Indian Bibliography, 1960-1970 (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1974, 732 p.). According to the authors' wishes, copies of the unpublished material cited in this bibliography were deposited either in the Manuscript Division of the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec or in the Public Services Branch of the National Library of Canada. The Whiteside Collection containing over 3200 titles was donated by Don Whiteside (sin a paw). Both published and unpublished materials are included, and were collected while he was preparing his Aboriginal People, a Selected Bibliography Concerning Canada's First People (Ottawa, National Indian Brotherhood, 1973, 345 p.), which contained some 3900 titles. An updated bibliography was prepared in 1979, "Indians, Indians, Indians: A Selected Bibliography and Resource Guide" (3 v., typescript), but unfortunately it was never published. This second work contains over 7200 titles, including all of those in the previous published edition, and consists of "a fair sampling of major published books," published articles and reports and unpublished materials. Twenty-three percent of the bibliography consists of the works of authors of Indian descent. Items actually held by the Whiteside Collection are noted in this second work.

Ottawa

142a

Children's Literature Service
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-2300

The National Library of Canada established the position of Children's Literature Librarian/Consultant in June 1975 to provide professional services relating to children's libraries and Canadian children's literature. The name was changed to the Children's Literature Service in 1979. Since its inception, the Children's Literature Service has attempted to collect all Canadian resources, both current and retrospective, dealing with the North American Indian in English, French, and Native languages. Though most Canadian publications are received on deposit, the service also purchases books on the North American Indian published in other countries. The books in the collection are generally suitable for ages up to 17 years. The service also collects professional books and serials in the field of children's literature (history, surveys, studies, bibliographies, indexes, and biographies of the authors and illustrators of children's books). This material includes books on the theme of the North American Indian. A great deal of this type of material is published in the United States, and there are also some from England and France. The collection is accessible to the public, preferably by appointment.

Ottawa

142b

Music Collection
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-3377

The Music Collection also contains Native studies material, such as transcripts into musical notation of the music of the tribes of the remote areas of British Columbia by Helmut Kallmann, and notebooks, musical notations, and teaching aids made by missionaries, collected by Marius Barbeau, in the Healey Willan Collection. There are also about one hundred phonograph records (33 1/3 rpm and 78 rpm) of dance songs, war songs, ritual ceremonies, drum beating, and missionary church music translated into Indian and Inuit languages.

Ottawa

142c

Newspaper Division
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-1338

The Newspaper Division has a comprehensive collection, both current and retrospective, of Canadian newspapers, and a representative collection of foreign titles, but the emphasis is on Canadian publications. It has an excellent collection of Native newspapers and will supply photocopies of articles upon request.

Ottawa

142d

Official Publications Division
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-3842

The Official Publications Division of the Public Services Branch holds a nearly complete collection of Canadian federal and provincial publications, and a wide collection of foreign and international official publications. Priority is given to current material, but retrospective collecting aims to make the holdings more complete. Many departments in the federal and provincial governments deal with Native people, and so it is difficult to estimate the number of documents in the collection dealing with Native studies. However, there are thought to be some three metres of related provincial materials, as well as fifteen metres of the publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Native peoples material can also be found in the sessional papers of the various governments. The division also holds the Reports of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and accounts of Canadian Arctic exploration, especially the British Parliamentary papers on the Arctic expeditions (Franklin Blue Books). As there is no subject index to official publications, patrons requesting material on Native people must have precise titles.

Ottawa

142e

Canadian Indian Rights Collection
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 992-6628

Native Studies Holdings:
±90m feet, books
±20 periodical titles
\+ government documents

26 vertical file cabinets
\+ manuscripts
\+ microforms
\+ phonotapes
±150 maps
±200 ring-binders, press clippings

Classification: own, specially devised for this collection
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loan to libraries

The Canadian Indian Rights Collection became part of the Official Publications Division in 1983. The collection, originally the library of the Indian Claims Commission, was established in December 1969. The commission was superseded by the Canadian Indian Rights Commission in March 1977; it in turn was dissolved in January 1979. The collection was then transfered from the Privy Council Office to the National Library. Materials included are monographs, reports, pamphlets, articles, newspapers, and dissertations. There are bound sets of the James Bay, Mackenzie Valley, Lysyk, and Berger inquiries. The vertical file material contains federal legislation pertaining to Indian claims dating from 1840. The collection is particularly strong in Native claims and case law in Canada (historical, parliamentary, legal, and socio-economic documentation) and there are also comparative materials from the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. There is also a good collection of Native law. An advisory committee is being formed to give direction on future development of the collection. At present the acquisition policy gives priority to Indian rights, claims, and case law, both current and historical. Access to the collection is through the card catalogue by author, title, and limited subject headings. It is hoped to have a more detailed subject index in the future. The collection is open to the public.

Ottawa

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Rare Books Division
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-1318

The Rare Books Division houses the rare published and unpublished materials held by the National Library. The collection concentrates on Canadiana, in particular on pre-Confederation imprints (1752-1867) and early works on Canada and North America published in other countries. There are 150 to 200 titles concerning Native people in general and 325 titles in 44 Native languages, the earliest of which is the first full-length book published in a Native language in Canada, a prayerbook translated by Jean-Baptiste de la Brosse, S.J., into Montagnais and published in Quebec in 1767. Rare newspapers, such as the Kamloops Wawa, are also held. A list of 295 Native language publications was published in 1980 as, Books in Native Languages in the Collection of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division of the National Library of Canada/Livres en langues autochtones dans la collection de la Division des livres rares et des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, compiled by Joyce M. Banks (93 p.). These items may be consulted in the Rare Book Room, but are not available for loan.

Ottawa

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Library Services
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

(613) 998-3923

Native Studies Holdings:
3700 titles, books
3000 periodical titles, in all areas of anthropology
- government documents

+ rare material

Classification: Cutter and LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: follow ILL code

The library of the National Museums of Canada was founded in 1845, and is, with the Geological Survey of Canada Library, the oldest federal government library in Canada. Indeed, until 1926 it was part of the Geological Survey of Canada Library, and remained closely allied to it until 1959, when the two libraries were separated. In Native studies the library has a valuable collection, which focuses on anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, folklore, history, Indians of North America, Inuit, North American Native linguistics, and material history. The rare book collection has a good selection of the early explorers' accounts of voyages to the Canadian Arctic and travels across Canada. The library tries to collect all publications of the National Museums of Canada as well as material published elsewhere by staff members. The library is primarily a working collection meeting the needs of the staff of the museums. Therefore, it has a good basic collection of standard anthropology, ethnology, and archaeology monographs and serials. There are 3000 periodical titles covering all aspects of anthropology, including Native studies.

The library was originally classified by Cutter classification. The Library of Congress system came into use in 1977. The serials and older materials have not been converted. The library's technical services are decentralized; separate collections are held by the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies, and the Canadian Ethnology Service. There are also eleven unmanned reading centres.

The **Photo Retrieval Service** has a collection of 350 000 photographs, some 100 000 of which were taken in the field by members of staff of the National Museum of Man, and some 50 000 of which are on microfilm. The collection is very strong in Indian and Inuit photographs, and is the best collection in Canada on the Inuit. Most of the historical photographs were taken between 1900 and 1936 by such

well-known researchers as Marius Barbeau and Harlan Smith (western Canada), James A. Teit (British Columbia Interior), George Wintemburg (Plains), Frank Speck and F.W. Waugh (Eastern Canada), and Diamond Jenness, R.M. Anderson, George Wilkins, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Arctic Canada). The collection also contains Stefansson's field notes describing his photographs. Slides complement the collection. The photograph collection is being microfilmed for internal use. The photographs are being arranged by discipline, and will be used to organize and decentralize the collection for use in the branches. The original photographs will then be stored, and only the microfilms used. The service is open to the public. Copies of photographs can be obtained at cost; the application must be accompanied by a compulsory credit form.

Ottawa

143a

Archaeological Survey of Canada
Scientific Records
National Museum of Man
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-5250

Native Studies Holdings:
270m vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ microforms
+ slides

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: through main library

This is not a Native studies collection as such, except to the extent that prehistoric archaeology in Canada deals with early Native populations. There is a large manuscript collection, as reports of archaeological field work done by the Museum of Man staff are deposited here. These reports are rather technical.

Ottawa

143b

Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies
National Museum of Man
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-4661

The manuscript collections of the archives of the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies started when Marius Barbeau became ethnologist at the National Museum of Canada in 1911; for the next four decades he collected materials through research and field trips in every part of Canada. Until 1960 folklore studies were carried out in relation to the "founding cultures" of Canada, Indian, Inuit, French, and English. Since 1961 documents on other cultural groups in Canada have been collected and deposited. In 1972 documents pertaining to Canada's Native peoples were transferred to the Canadian Ethnology Service, and the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies concentrated on the non-Native ethnocultural groups, now numbering over sixty. The one exception to this division of peoples is the Marius Barbeau Collection. Barbeau wrote some one hundred books and reports in English and French about Indian cultures, Quebec folklore, and Canadian arts and crafts. He made a considerable contribution to these fields and was considered Canada's premier folklorist. The collection of his works therefore covers the fields of both the centre and the Canadian Ethnology Service. In order to keep his collection intact, it was decided to leave his Native peoples studies at the centre. Besides Barbeau's published works, the collection of Native material is divided into three sections: 1) his West Coast Indian work (an in-depth inventory of this material will be published in 1984); 2) the Huron-Wyandot studies done in Lorette, Quebec and in Oklahoma (an inventory is in preparation); 3) some material on the Prairies. All of Barbeau's field notes are being microfilmed, and the inventories will act as indexes to this vast storehouse of material. There is also some Native material in Barbeau's correspondence,

which will be brought out in the inventory planned for the future. Since there is great public interest in Barbeau's work with the Indians, the centre is endeavouring to make these inventories available as soon as possible.

Ottawa

143c

Research Reference Section
Canadian Ethnology Service
National Museum of Man
National Museums of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-4540

The Canadian Ethnology Service deals only with Canada's Indians and Inuit. There are some 91m of manuscript material and 8000 audiotapes/cassettes and a few videotapes and films dealing with Indians, Inuit and Métis. There are some old films made by early anthropologists, such as Edward Sapir and Harlan Smith. There are two catalogues, one arranged by area and tribe, and the other by collector or depositor. Every item is listed in both. Each artifact, film, and manuscript, is identified in the same way, and all are catalogued in the same way, by area, tribe, and number/media (manuscript, artifact, film). The same system is used throughout the division. A large number of manuscripts emanate from contracts given under the Urgent Ethnology Program, under which people collect artifacts, tape or write information, reports, and field notes, and study language and material culture to help the museum fulfill its mandate. The ethnology collection is divided into seven areas, General, Plateau, Eastern Woodland, Arctic, Plains, Mackenzie and North Pacific Coast, the last six being based on linguistic groups. The general ethnology division includes history, political, economic, and social organization, cultural change, ecology, linguistics, religion, tradition, material culture, and theoretical studies. The public is welcome to do research in the section, (preferably by appointment) or to write or telephone for information. In fact, during office hours there are generally more outsiders than staff using the collection. Most of the material is available for consultation at all times, except material that has been collected with the understanding that it is confidential, often because of personal content. However, permission is usually granted to see the material when the researchers' reasons are known. Some West Coast songs are owned by individuals, even though they are considered traditional or religious songs, but permission is usually granted by the band council or personal owner to release the material to a specific person or for specific research. Most of the material deposited has written information concerning it. Researchers must know exactly what they want to see, either by subject, anthropologist, or collector. Vague requests cannot be filled. The ethnologists on staff are available to help and advise researchers. The Research Reference Section will make photocopies of material (free, up to 100 pages), but will not loan material. However, all the manuscripts will be available on microfiche by the summer of 1984. Copies of tapes and cassettes are made free of charge if blanks are supplied. There is a backup library of anthropological and ethnological serials for the use of staff and researchers, including the Peabody Museum catalogue.

Ottawa

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Native Council of Canada
170 Laurier Avenue West, 5th floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V5

(613) 238-3511

Telex: 083-3301

The Native Council of Canada is a Métis and Non-Status Indian organization. It has a small library for its own use.

Ottawa

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Odawa Friendship Centre
600 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 3T6

(613) 238-8591

Ottawa

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Ottawa Public Library
120 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5M2

(613) 236-0301

Native Studies Holdings:
1011 titles, books
13 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ vertical file material
+ picture files
+ microform, films, filmstrips

Telex: 053-3621

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will borrow for purpose of study, instruction, information, research, or recreation

The Ottawa Public Library does not have a separate Native studies collection. The material is integrated throughout the library. Of the government documents, 23 titles are found in the uncatalogued government publications section, and 56 titles in the vertical file and pamphlet box collection. Vertical file material consists of 21 files and 3 pamphlet boxes.

Ottawa

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Parks Canada
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

(613) 997-7434

Street Address: 10 Wellington Street, Hull, Quebec

Holds about 200 books dealing with Indian history.

Ottawa

148

Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-5138 (Archival Inquiries)

The Public Archives of Canada, created by an Order in Council in 1872, is responsible for acquiring all significant archival material relating to all aspects of Canadian life and to the development of the country, and for providing research services and facilities to make this material accessible to the

public. The Public Archives is divided into two branches. The **Archives Branch** consists of eight divisions: the Manuscript Division, the Federal Archives Division, the Public Archives Library, the Machine Readable Archives Division, the National Map Collection, the Picture Division, the National Photography Collection, and the National Film, Television and Sound Archives. The **Records Management Branch** is divided into three divisions: the Records Management Services Division, the Federal Records Centres Division, and the National Personnel Records Centre. The Native studies collections in the Archives Branch divisions are described below.

Ottawa

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Public Archives Library
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 992-2669 (Public Service)

Native Studies Holdings:
1248 volumes, books
+ periodicals
+ government documents
+ vertical file material
+ microforms
+ rare material

Classification: LC; specialized system by date for pamphlet collection
Access: open to the public without restrictions; serious researchers only
ILL Policy: do not loan; however, they do borrow

Since the Public Archives of Canada is divided by media, the library is responsible only for published materials and microforms of published materials. The library's services reflect the specialized interests of archivists, Canadian history researchers, writers, genealogists, and members of government departments and educational institutions. The library has thousands of historical volumes and pamphlets relating to all aspects of Canadian history: journals and diaries of explorers and missionaries, narratives of early travellers, and records of soldiers and administrators, most of which contain information on contact with the Native peoples. The library also contains basic works on the history, geography, and economic structure of early Canada, political history, transportation, immigration, land, and religious institutions. Other fields of interest include archives and archives administration, heraldry and genealogy, Canadian art, geography, and gazetteers. Native studies materials have been part of the collections of the library since the archives were founded in 1872. The periodicals collection is uncatalogued and there is no access by subject; therefore, there are no figures for those dealing with Native studies. The collection contains most of the publications issued by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, especially those dating before 1978. The library provides general services to members of the Canadian public interested, directly or indirectly, in the history of Canada or in archives science, and specialized services to Public Archives staff. To facilitate access to library collections, finding aids in the form of published catalogues, inventories, and specialized indexes are being prepared. A folder (1977) describing the library and its services is available. The Catalogue of the Public Archives Library . . . /Catalogue de la bibliothèque des Archives publiques... was published by G.K. Hall in 1979.

Ottawa

148b

Federal Archives Division
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 996-8507

Classification: Record Group System
Access: open to the public with restrictions
I.L. Policy: will loan unrestricted material which has been microfilmed

The Federal Archives Division holds selected records of all Canadian government departments and agencies, amounting to over 23 000 linear metres. Though copies of some official government publications invariably find their their way into government-created files, the division's primary resources are archival records and not published materials. The division's record group 10 (RG 10) contains material relating to all aspects of the administration of Indian affairs in Canada, both pre- and post-Confederation. (The term "record group" is used exclusively to refer to federal government records in the Public Archives of Canada). RG 10, dating from 1677 to the present, contains documents created by the old British Indian Department, various colonial administrations, and the several branches and departments responsible for Indian affairs under federal authority after Confederation. Included are the administration of Indian matters, the early role of Indians in military strategy, the negotiation of treaties, reserve land sales, timber disposal, the provision of educational facilities, the administration of trust funds, and the planning and supervision of agricultural and industrial projects on reserves. Records less than thirty years old are not available for research without written permission of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Other record groups in the division's holdings include Native studies material, such as RG 85 (Northern Affairs Program) and RG 22 (Indian Affairs and Northern Development), both of which contain material on the Inuit as well as Indians, RG 2 (Privy Council Office), RG 6 (Secretary of State), RG 7 (Governors General), RG 23 (Department of Fisheries), RG 29 (Department of National Health and Welfare), and RG 33 (Royal Commissions). A guide to RG 10 has been published as Records Relating to Indian Affairs RG 10, compiled by Peter Gillis, David Hume, and Robert Armstrong (Ottawa, Public Archives of Canada, 1975, Public Records Division General Inventory Series, no. 1, 50 p.). Also available are other lists, such as P.A.C. Record Group 10, Indian Affairs Records Available on Microfilm (1982, 4 l.) and Main Manuscript and Record Group Sources in the Custody of the Public Archives Relating to the Indians of Canada (1981, 5 l.), which briefly describes materials to be found in files other than RG 10. Two other useful published booklets are Sources for the Study of the Canadian North, by Terry Cook (Ottawa, 1980, 21 p.), part of the Federal Archives Division Special Publications Series; and Records of the Northern Affairs Program (RG 85), by Terry Cook (Ottawa, 1982, 39 p.), part of the Federal Archives Division General Inventory Series.

Ottawa

148c

Machine Readable Archives Division
Documentation and Public Service Section
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 593-7772

The Machine Readable Archives was established in 1973, to acquire and preserve historically significant data in machine-readable formats. Records of all sorts on a medium for entry into a computer facility are considered machine-readable records, including punched cards, paper tape, magnetic tape, optic sense sheets, and discs. The division's State, Science and Natural Resources sections and the Social, Economic and Cultural Section are responsible for the appraisal, acquisition, and processing of all files of historical value. The first combines the departments whose primary responsibilities relate to state and military functions, communications, science and technology, and natural resources, such as the Northern Development Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The second is responsible for those departments whose primary functions are oriented towards the social, economic, commercial, and cultural environments, including the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Machine Readable Archives is open to researchers, and various services are available to them. Charges are made for machine time and the cost of tapes used to provide copies. Estimates will be given upon request. A pamphlet describing the division has been published (1979).

Ottawa

148d

Manuscript Division
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-8094
996-7458 (Genealogical and Historical Reference Desks)

Classification: own
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan unrestricted microfilms

The Manuscript Division was formally established in 1907. It has custody of nationally significant and historically valuable private documents, such as papers of individuals, records of corporate bodies, pre-Confederation public records, and copies of papers and records in foreign countries relating to Canada's historical development. The papers and records in the division are divided into archival units or collections, each being a group of documents received from or gathered by individuals or corporate bodies. Native studies materials will be found in the British Archives, French Archives, Pre-Confederation Archives (responsible for private papers relating to Native peoples, 1760-1867), Social and Cultural Archives (including the Arctic and Canadian North and its Native people). The **British Archives Section** contains a considerable amount of information on Indians and Inuit, in particular:

1) British government records relating to Canada, transcripts and microfilm copies of official British records, the originals of which are held, primarily, by the Public Records Office. These include records of the Colonial Office, Admiralty, War Office, Audit Office, Treasury and Foreign Office. The Colonial Office Records (Manuscript Group 11) are particularly useful for studies relating to Native Peoples. An inventory has been published for MGs 11-16.

2) Fur trade material, including a microfilm copy of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. Published inventories for MGs 19 and 20 cover this material.

3) British Museum papers contain transcript and microfilm copies of selected holdings of the Library of the British Museum (now the British Library). This material covers a wide range of subjects, covered by published inventories for MG 21.

4) Governor General's Office (pre-1867) records, covered by the unpublished inventory for RG 7 kept in the division's Reference Room.

5) Records of the British military and naval forces in Canada, covered by the unpublished inventory for RG 8, also in the Reference Room.

6) Other material from British sources, for which see the unpublished inventory for MG 40 in the Reference Room.

Unfortunately, the section's finding aids are not very precise, and so it takes time to search out any particular subject.

The **Pre-Confederation Archives** also contain much information on Canada's Native peoples. Manuscript material for which the archives is responsible include:

1) Provincial and local records, which are varied and contain a number of possible sources relating to Native peoples; for instance, parish registers of churches, particularly those relating to Indian missions. The published General Inventory for MGs 8 and 9 as well as the Checklist of Parish Registers, 1981 should be consulted. Also included is a microfilm copy of photographs made at the Anglican Mission to the Inuit at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island (MG 9, G 3-3), which has been acquired since the publication of the General Inventory.

2) Records for foreign governments (General Inventory MG 10).

3) Ecclesiastical Archives (published inventory MG 17) relates to Protestant ecclesiastical organizations. The records of missionary societies include substantial amounts of material relating to Indians and Inuit.

4) Indians (General Inventory MG 19, "F").

5) Private papers of individuals and families and family histories, where scattered material relating to Indians and Inuit may be found.

Pre-Confederation records for which the section is responsible include:

1) The records of the Executive Council of Upper and Lower Canada, 1764-1867 (unpublished inventory RG 1). There are a number of series within this group that contain substantial volumes of material relating to Native peoples. The land records in particular are heavily used in connection with Indian land claims.

2) The records of the Civil and Provincial Secretaries' Offices for Canada East and Canada West, 1760-1867, which contain material relating to Indians and Inuit (unpublished inventory for RGs 4 and 5).

3) The records of Parliament (unpublished inventory for RG 14).

The Manuscript Division has prepared an inventory of documents relating to Canada from the earliest times to 1800 conserved in the Archives of the Sacred Congregation (De Propaganda Fide) in Rome, which was undertaken jointly by the Research Centre in the Religious History of Canada at St. Paul University in Ottawa and the Public Archives of Canada. Also included are documents relating to Newfoundland from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. This collection of more than two thousand documents contains a great deal of early information on Canada's Native people. The documents are arranged by series and are described in the inventory in the order in which they appear in the series. Each series has its own introduction and index. Finding aids are available in both English and French, and will be reproduced on microfiche, in order to be more accessible to researchers. Copies of the inventory are available from the Manuscript Division. Access to the Native studies materials in the various collections of the division are the main entry catalogue, finding aids, and various card indexes. These are described in the Guide to the Reference Room of the Manuscript Division (1982). Finding Aid no. 1204, Post Confederation Sources Relating to Indians and Inuit: Thematic Guide (1980) is particularly useful. The division publishes the Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories/Catalogue collectif des manuscrits conservés dans les dépôts d'archives canadiens (Ottawa, 1975, 1578 p.) with supplements, and General Inventory - Manuscripts/Inventaire général - Manuscrits (Ottawa, 1981). Finding aids have been published on microfiche.

Ottawa

148e

National Film, Television and Sound Archives
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-1311

In 1972 the National Film Archives was established as a division of the Public Archives of Canada. In 1976 the division was ordered to acquire and conserve moving image and recorded sound documents of national historic significance and the division's name was changed to the National Film, Television and Sound Archives in 1980 to better reflect the broad range of its activities. The archives now store some 30 000 films and television programs, as well as over 60 000 sound documents covering a wide range of social and cultural subjects. Supplementing these holdings are a collection of motion picture still photographs, a poster collection, and a library of 8000 books and 1300 periodicals. Subject indexes to the archives' holdings are open to the public, and viewings and auditions can be arranged. Copies can be made of much of the material held. The library is also open to the public. A selective inventory of the recorded sound collection is available, and guides to moving image collections are being worked on. There are numerous examples of materials on Indians and Inuit in the archives. A list of selected

Native titles is available upon request. A descriptive brochure about the National Film, Television and Sound Archives was published in 1981.

Ottawa

148f

National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-1077

The National Map Collection is responsible for a great deal of material pertaining to Indian affairs. Two important cartobibliographies have proven most useful to researchers. These are Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection, Volume I: British Columbia (1980), and Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection, Volume II: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories (1981). Similar volumes for Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic Provinces have been postponed indefinitely. However, there are finding aids for the materials acquired from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and its predecessors available for consultation in the collection. The collection has acquired the unpublished work of the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project, which includes maps and taped information from Inuit living in thirty-three settlements in the Northwest Territories. This complex and detailed study took place in 1973 and 1974. The work was published in three volumes, one of which is an atlas. The collection has the unpublished cartographic material produced by this study, which includes cultural maps indicating place names and campsites. Other major collections containing information on northern Native peoples include various design submissions concerning the construction of the Mackenzie Highway land use and regional analysis maps, proposed pipeline routes, and the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. There are also special atlases, such as the Yukon Land Resource and Inventory Atlas, and environmental maps published by various private companies. Other materials of interest to Native studies in the collection's one million items include township plans of western Canada, sectional maps, National Topographic System of Canada maps (all editions and various scales), and numerous individual map sheets dating back to the sixteenth century. Detailed specific information about holdings can be requested from the collection. Reproduction of most items is available for a fee.

Ottawa

148g

National Photography Collection
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 992-3884

The Public Archives of Canada has been collecting and preserving Canada's photographic heritage for more than a century. The National Photographic Collection, a division of the Public Archives, makes these photographic records available to the public, promotes public awareness of the use of these photographs in historical research, and encourages the study of photography as an art, a science, and an applied technology. The collection now consists of over eight million prints, negatives, and transparencies. Publications and automated finding aids are available to provide information on the services provided by the collection and the contents of its holdings. The Guide to Canadian Photographic Archives (1978, 222 p.) contains over 2000 entries describing the collection's holdings, as well as the main collections of more than 110 other Canadian institutions, and includes an index of subjects and proper names, giving ready access to millions of photographs. The reference facilities at the National Photography Collection include a catalogue by photographer, subject, and geographic location, and detailed collection inventories. Reproductions of most photographs in the collection can be provided at cost. The National Photographic Collection has a great many photographs of Indians, Inuit, and Métis. The catalogue uses subheadings, such as Activities, Costumes, Culture, Dwellings, Equipment, Events, Regions, Rituals, and Tribes. A descriptive pamphlet was issued in 1981.

Ottawa

148h

Picture Division
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-1300

The Picture Division is responsible for documentary paintings, drawings, and printed images relating to people, historical events, places, and objects. It also stores the National Medal Collection, seals, heraldic devices, and costume documentation. The National Costume Collection, within the division, has a substantial library. Accession records for the Picture Division have been maintained since 1921. Access to the accession files is restricted to the public at the discretion of division staff. The division, besides fully cataloguing each item, keeps artists files and portrait files finding aids. The first, started in the 1950s, is an inventory of works by artists represented in the division's collections, and includes biographical notes and information about the artists' works held by other collections. The second references all portraits of well-known Canadians in the Picture Collection, the National Photographic Collection, and the Public Archives Library. Black-and-white photographic reproductions, and black-and-white and coloured 35mm slides of works in the collection are available, prices varying according to size. The Archives Canada Slide Series has published ten sets to date. Each set contains twenty or forty slides, with a catalogue introducing the set and describing the slides. Titles of interest in this series include " A.J. Miller's West: The Plains Indian - 1837," and, "The Kwakiutl of Alert Bay - 1919-1923." Archives Canada microfiches are devoted to individual artists. The Picture Division holds some 2000 paintings, drawings, and watercolours of Canada's Native people dating from the sixteenth century. This large collection of beautiful and valuable works complemented and augmented by several thousand prints of all types produced either singly or as illustrations in books.

Ottawa

149

Law Enforcement Reference Centre
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Headquarters
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Room B-210
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2

(613) 993-3225

Native Studies Holdings:
233 volumes, books
- periodicals
+ government documents

Ottawa

150

Research Centre in the Religious History of Canada
Saint Paul University
223 Main Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 1C4

(613) 236-1393

The purpose of the centre is to find and record all information on all religions in Canada among all ethnic groups. The materials listed therefore encompass the history of our founding peoples and of all the indigenous ethnic groups. There are some 30 000 titles in the catalogue, and work is still in progress. Periodicals are searched for titles, as are books and bibliographies. The collection is

organized under four general topics: French Regime, English Regime, post-Confederation, and general works. The collection includes histories of religious organizations. There are also copies of theses defended at Saint Paul University, a few of which deal with Amerindians, and the works of the Oblates with various tribes. The card catalogue is organized by authors, titles, subjects, geographic areas, and bibliographies. There are about 800 cards on American Indians, about 300 on the Inuit, and about 100 on the Métis. In 1974 the research centre published an Abridged Guide to the Archives of Religious Communities in Canada (219 p.) and in 1981 an Abridged Guide to the Archives of Catholic Dioceses in Canada (148 p.).

Ottawa

151

Saint Paul University Library
223 Main Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 1C4

(613) 236-1393

Native Studies Holdings:
1584 volumes, books
29 periodical titles
- government documents

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers

The library of Saint Paul University deals mostly with theology. However, interest in Native peoples started when the Institute of Mission Studies was founded in 1948 by Father Joseph-Étienne Champagne, o.m.i., and was boosted in 1952 when the Research Centre for Amerindian Anthropology was founded. The Native studies collection was built up originally by the Missionary Department, which had its own library, but it was later integrated into the main library. Native studies material is now acquired mainly for background information for the editorial staff of Anthropologica. Many of the professors who taught in the institute and the research centre had worked with the Indians and the Inuit, and so there used to be courses available for students wanting to work in this field. There is only one course now available at the Institute, Regional Ethnography: Indians and Eskimo of America, which covers contact with early explorers, culture, current changes in ways of living, and Christianity among the Indians and Inuit. The Native studies collection is not being kept up, due to lack of interest. There is a good collection of periodicals which are received in exchange for Anthropologica. Unfortunately, Anthropologica is in trouble, and may fold or be taken over by another university. It is not known if the subscriptions (52) will be continued if Anthropologica is lost as an exchange item. St. Paul University is federated with the University of Ottawa. The library, begun in 1963, has some 350 000 volumes, mostly on theology, philosophy, and connected subjects. The library is geared to the doctoral level, though undergraduates are allowed to use its facilities. However, some 95 percent of the library is not used because the material is so specialized, being geared to the researcher on the doctoral or post-doctoral level. The library has never reported its serial holdings to the Canadian Union List of Serials, and has not reported its monographs to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books since recataloguing the collection. Though Native studies material has never been collected in a systematic way, the collection contains material on North American Indians and Inuit, with a sampling of materials on other Native peoples. The library has received one of two copies (the Public Archives of Canada has the other) of all material in the Vatican referring to Canada. These two copies are unique, as the Vatican has refused permission for other copies to be made. There is much Native studies information in this material. The Saint Paul University Library is a private research library. Before researchers may use it, however, they must obtain a pass, and borrowing is not permitted. Books are circulated only to the teaching staff, and periodicals are regularly routed, but this latter service may end in the near future.

Ottawa

152

Departmental Library
Secretary of State Department
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

(819) 997-3384

Native Studies Holdings:
.4m volumes, books
22 periodical titles
.55m government documents

.4m vertical file material

Street Address: 15 Eddy Street, 2nd floor, Hull, Quebec
Telex: 053-3384

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan circulating material to any requesting library

In 1969 the Department of the Secretary of State began funding some Native groups. This library has one linear meter of shelf space of documents of the Secretary of State programs for Native peoples and of studies on Canadian Native peoples commissioned by the Secretary of State.

Ottawa

153

Law Library
University of Ottawa
Fauteux Hall
57 Copernicus Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N5

(613) 231-4943

Native Studies Holdings:
149 titles, books
5 periodical titles
- government documents

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend some material for use of professors, graduate students, and the public

In the 1978-1979 academic year "Native Rights" was introduced into the common law curriculum.

Ottawa

154

University of Ottawa Library System
65 Hastey Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 9A5

(613) 231-6892/6880

Native Studies Holdings:
2166 titles, books
24 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ microforms
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes

Telex: 0533338

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The University of Ottawa has no separate Native studies program. However, pertinent courses dealing with aspects of Native studies are given in the departments of History, Fine Arts, Linguistics (Inuit and Cree), Anthropology, Sociology, and Music. The History Department is the most active in this area of research; its Canadian studies include Native studies at the doctoral level. Native studies materials are kept in the Morriset Library. These consist of information on North and South American Indians, pre-Columbian populations, and the Inuit. The library has been a depository of all Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development publications since 1967. The Slide Collection (Diapothèque), which is part of the Department of Visual Arts, contains some 65 000 slides, of which about 900 are of Inuit art, and 1300 of which are Amerindian artifacts, mostly contemporary objects. There are 1200 slides of Inuit sculpture, presented by Sam Sarick of Toronto. Only about ten sets of these slides exist, all originals, not copies. Slides of prehistoric Inuit materials are largely of pictures in books in the

National Gallery of Canada, and consist of historical and contemporary Inuit artifacts filed by geographical area. Artistic works are filed by artist, or artistic locality, such as Baker Lake. Indian art is organized by geographical area, and includes painting, sculpture, and graphic arts. Slides are used to illustrate classes and lectures, and may be borrowed by the teaching staff, students, and, on occasion, by the public.

Parry Sound

155

Parry Sound Friendship Centre
42 Gibson Street
Parry Sound, Ontario
P2A 1W9

(709) 746-5970

The library consists of books, periodicals, and reports, some dealing with Native peoples. There are also 180 tapes of speakers and social functions, including festivals and pow-wows at the local reserves. The centre also has a small collection of slides of its Friendship programs and of some of the elders of the community.

Peterborough

156

Thomas J. Bata Library
Trent University
Peterborough, Ontario
K9J 7B8

(705) 748-1011

Native Studies Holdings:
4600 titles, books
300 periodical titles
+ government documents

6m vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts, museum materials
+ microforms
+ slides, films, phonotapes
+ rare material
+ original material in Native languages

Telex: 06-962824

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Trent University was the first Canadian university to offer Native studies courses. At first they were included as part of the Department of Anthropology, 1964-69. Indian and Eskimo studies were added, 1969-72, and the Department of Native Studies was established in 1972. Some twenty-seven courses are now offered, leading to a bachelor of arts degree in Native studies. There is also a diploma course for Native students and an honours B.A. program, and an M.A. program is being developed. Because of extensive interest in native studies, the library endeavours to get all relevant materials on all North, Central, and South American Native peoples, to support the courses given. Areas of special strength include anthropology, folklore, arts, costume, language, history, ethnology, and government relations. The library's collection of periodicals in the Native studies field is the most extensive in Canada, containing both current and retrospective titles. A list of these was compiled in July 1982 and published as Bata Bibliography Number 6: Serials By and About Native Americans. These periodicals are heavily used by the departments of Native Studies, Anthropology, and Canadian Studies. The files of the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples are kept in the University Archives, which are housed in the Bata Library. The library holds several Bibles, grammars, and other missionary materials in Native languages. Since courses are given in Ojibway and Mohawk, Native language material is scattered throughout the collection, though there is an effort to keep Native material in the "E" section (Library of Congress classification). There is also Native studies material in the Douglas Collection, in the records of the Mackenzie Pipeline Inquiry, which are complete, and the microfiche of pre-1900

Canadiana, put out by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions. The Bata Library's periodical holdings are reported to the Co-operative Union Serials System, and its monographs are reported to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books in Ottawa. The library has issued a pamphlet, Native Studies, to aid students.

Sault Ste. Marie

157

Batchewana Band Public Library
236 Frontenac Street
RR No. 4
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 5K9

(705) 949-5322

Native Studies Holdings:
372 books
46 periodical titles
- government documents

2 kits
2 audio cassettes

One hundred and five books (included in the total number above) are received, on rotation, every three months from the North Central Regional Library System in Sudbury. This library serves the Rankin Reserve.

Sault Ste. Marie

158

Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association Archives
180 Industrial Park Crescent
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6B 5W6

1-800-461-0803

Native Studies Holdings:
3.5m books
2m periodicals
+ government documents

6-8m vertical file material
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ slides, films, phonotapes, audio-visual
+ original Native language material

Telex: 06-986599

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions; in-house use of material only
ILL Policy: none

The Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association started collecting, compiling, and cataloguing material in 1978. The collection's special strengths are in land claims, aboriginal rights, and constitutional material. The association's correspondence is held in the manuscript collection.

Sault Ste. Marie

159

Sault Ste. Marie Public Library
50 East Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 3C3

(705) 949-2152

Native Studies Holdings:
800 volumes, books
4 periodical titles
+ government documents

2.5m vertical file material
+ picture files
+ microform, slides, films, phonotapes, filmstrips

Telex: 067-77165

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: free

The library started actively collecting in Native studies about 1976 in response to the Ministry of Education's People of Native Ancestry program. However, the library has always specialized in the subject, as can be seen in its Bibliography of North American Native Peoples catalogue. The library is a full depository library for Ontario government publications, and a partial depository for federal publications.

South Porcupine

160

Porcupine Campus Library
Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 2002
South Porcupine, Ontario
P0N 1H0

(705) 235-3211, ext. 150

Native Studies Holdings:
70 titles, books
+ periodicals
- government documents

<100 vertical file items

Telex: 067-81-541

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will borrow for full-time students only

A post-secondary Native studies program was started in 1980.

Sudbury

161

Indian Eskimo Friendship Centre
66 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 1T5

(705) 674-2128

The Indian Eskimo Friendship Centre was known until recently as the N'swakamok Friendship Centre. It has a small library which includes some eighty titles on Indians and Inuit.

Sudbury

162

Laurentian University Library/
Bibliothèque de L'Université Laurentienne
Ramsay Lake Road
Sudbury, Ontario
P3F 2C6

(705) 675-1151

Native Studies Holdings:
1100 titles, books
20 periodical titles
2m government documents

2m vertical file material

Telex: 067-7569

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Native studies are offered through the University of Sudbury in federation with Laurentian University. The Department of Native Studies is part of the Faculty of Humanities at Laurentian University. Laurentian University Library supports anthropology as a subject, but the library of Sudbury University supports Native studies and religious studies. Materials of all types are collected by the library on all North American native peoples, including Greenlanders, but there is special strength in materials on the Chippewa, Ojibway, Cree, and Hurons. The library is attempting to collect all regional Indian material. There is a complete file of Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples on microfiche. Periodical holdings were sent to the Canadian Union List of Serials until 1977/78; since then, they have been reported to UTLAS. Monographs have not been reported.

There are limited library resources in the area. The only close liaison is with the University of Sudbury. There is no cooperation with the public library. The library has the Gardner Northern Collection, which consists of newspaper clippings collected by Dr. Gerard Gardner since the 1930s, all dealing with the Arctic and sub-Arctic. The collection was originally housed in the Graduate School of Commerce of the Université de Montréal until 1979, when it was acquired as a gift by Laurentian University. There is information in this collection on Canadian Native peoples. The library has also acquired Dr. Gardner's own private library of books, periodicals, and other materials. Subject catalogues have been issued for many years, Catalogue des coupures de presse, Collection Gardner. The library is a depository for federal and provincial documents. The university conducts courses at Moosonee. There is a travelling library of 10 000 titles, of which there are some 150-200 Native titles. Each year, before the courses begin, the professors select the titles they need and these are shipped to Moosonee. There is a similar service for Manitoulin Island. The university also has scholarships for Indian students. See also University of Sudbury.

Sudbury

163

Library
University of Sudbury
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 2C6

(706) 673-5664

Native Studies Holdings:
1082 titles, books
41 periodical titles
- government documents

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: operates through Laurentian University ILL unit

The University of Sudbury was established in 1959, and in 1961 it was incorporated with Laurentian University. The University of Sudbury Library concentrates on religious philosophy, Native studies, and French folklore, whereas Laurentian University Library concentrates on government documents and political science for undergraduate and graduate students. The University of Sudbury Library is located on the Laurentian University campus and students of both universities have access to both libraries. In 1975 the Program for Native Studies at the University of Sudbury became the Department of Native Studies, and Native studies materials have been collected by the library since then. The library has

contact with the Ojibway-Cree Resource Centre in Timmins, the public library, and Laurentian University to make sure there is no duplication. The library holds material on North American Indians, especially Ojibway-Cree, Iroquois-Mohawk, British Columbia Indians, and Plains Indians, covering such subjects as current affairs, government relations, education, religion and mythology, folklore, and art. There is also information on the Inuit and the Native peoples of Alaska. The library's policy is to collect all material pertaining to the geographical area of the Ojibway, books on Indian art, and material on Quebec, British Columbia, and the United States. Periodicals found useful by readers are the newsclippings sent out by the Sudbury office of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which are produced each week at the headquarters library in Ottawa, and indexed since 1977, The Ontario Indian (now Sweetgrass), and the Manitoulin Expositor. Useful reference works include the Encyclopedia of Indians of the Americas, Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian, Curtis's The North American Indian (reprint), Dictionary of Indians of North America, the Smithsonian's Handbook of North American Indians, The Indian Tribes of North America, by Thomas L. McKenney, and the Handbook of Indians of Canada, by F.W. Hodge. The library issues A List of Current Periodicals. See also Laurentian University Library.

Thunder Bay

164

Challis Resource Centre
Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 398, Station F
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 4W1

(807) 475-6241

Native Studies Holdings:
11m books
14 periodical titles
- government documents

1m vertical file materials
+ slides, films, phonotapes

Telex: 073-4577

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers, students, and the public

A computer-produced bibliography is available of the Indian material in the resource centre.

Thunder Bay

165

Chancellor Paterson Library
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 5E1

(807) 345-2121

Native Studies Holdings:
2800 volumes, books
30 periodical titles
350 government documents

+ microforms

Telex: 073-4594

Classification: DDC and LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: two weeks, to researchers and students with university affiliation

Lakehead University introduced an anthropology major in Native studies in 1976. Other Native studies areas include languages and education.

Thunder Bay

166

Native Teacher Education Program
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 5E1

(807) 345-2121, ext. 542

The purpose of the program is to prepare qualified Native teachers for work in northwestern Ontario through an alternative program which prepares the teachers to meet the special cultural and social needs of Native communities. The Native Teacher Education Program library is separate from the university's Chancellor Paterson Library; however, its holdings are included in the report of the Paterson Library.

Thunder Bay

167

Northwestern Regional Library System
910 Victoria Avenue
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 1B4

(807) 623-2794

The collection concentrates on the Ojibway and Cree tribes of the area.

Timmins

168

Ojibway Cree Resource Centre
71 Third Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 1C2

(705) 267-7911

Native Studies Holdings:
2550 items, all media
27 periodical titles
+ government documents

7m vertical file mateiral
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microforms
+ slides, films, phonotapes
+ videotapes
+ rare material
+ original material in Native languages
+ special collections on various tribes

Telex: 067-81595

Classification: OJICREE
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend within Ontario only, for use of researchers, students, and the public

The Ojibway Cree Resource Centre was established in 1973, evolving from a small private research library. It is devoted to Native peoples materials, and serves the Treaty Number 9 Indians and the non-Native community of Northern Ontario. The library has assisted many communities in band library development, informing the bands of the existence of library grants and encouraging them to establish their own local libraries. Because this library is devoted solely to Native peoples materials, the centre decided to classify its collection using the Brian Deer Classification, originally devised for use in the library of the National Indian Brotherhood (now the Assembly of First Nations). As the resource centre's collection grew, this classification became cumbersome; so, with the agreement of AKNIS*, the resource centre asked the North Central Regional Library System to help modify the Brian Deer

Classification system for use in a larger library. The resulting classification system, now known as the OJICREE classification, is well adapted to libraries where the users are shelf browsers. Researchers find the subject heading access most useful because if gives in-depth analysis of the collection. The OJICREE classification schedule is available from the Ojibway Cree Resource Centre, as is a guide to the collection, Ojibway Cree Resource Centre Catalogue, 1982, listing some 2500 records, with full bibliographical information based on the classification system "and non-racist subject headings." This latter is considered an "essential tool for any library concerned about the Canadian native heritage."

*AKNIS stands for Anishnawbe-Kiskantamowin — Native Information Service. AKNIS is coordinated by the directors of the four northern regional library systems and a representative of the Ojibway Cree Cultural Centre.

Toronto

169

General Synod Archives
Anglican Church of Canada
600 Jarvis Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 2J6

(416) 924-9192, ext. 278, 279

Native Studies Holdings:
341 titles, books
+ periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Telex: 065-24128

Classification: Union Theological Seminary
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The 341 Native studies books in the archives' historical library are largely printed in Native languages, and it is felt that this collection is of significant national importance. This material has its own shelf list, though it is interfiled with the rest of the library, which contains some 14 000 titles altogether. The collection began in 1955. It includes the papers of E.J. Peck, missionary and linguist; Archbishop Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, 1933-1946, who lived and worked in Canada's Arctic for some thirty-five years; and Canon J.T. Griffin, who published his own Cree translations on his printing press at Rupert's House; and some manuscript works by Charles Edward Whittaker. There are a few examples of works published on his press at Moose Factory by the Rt. Rev. John Horden, first Bishop of Moosonee, who worked in the region of James Bay 1851-1893. There are also some rare materials of church interest and Moravian material. There is a large photograph collection with its own index.

The largest number of works in the Native studies collection are in Inuktitut, followed by various Canadian Indian languages, and there are a few works in Alaskan Indian and Eskimo and some in Greenlandic. Purchases for the collection are church oriented, with the archives' own bibliographical research kept in mind and so there is little overlap with other libraries in Toronto. The library has been cataloguing its important collection of Native language imprints in order to prepare a complete bibliographical listing, to be published in 1984. This catalogue will be of great interest to other repositories of Native language materials, to Canadian and Native studies departments in Canadian universities and colleges, and to students of ethnology, anthropology, history, and linguistics. The catalogue will also include material in all other diocesan and Anglican theological colleges. Cataloguing these works has involved special care as many of them are in a delicate condition. Work on this project has brought the library into contact with other large collections, such as those in the Language Department of the Metropolitan Toronto Library, the Rare Book Room of the National Library of Canada, and the Canadiana Collection at North York Public Library. The archives holdings are included in the Union List of Manuscripts. Reference works found to be useful during compilation of the catalogue are the bibliographies of Peel and Pilling and of Lowther for information on British Columbia, and Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands (Ottawa, 1980). The library is open to the public for research. There is an author/title/subject card catalogue for the library, a small catalogue for the archives, and finding aids for some of the special collections. A lot of material has not yet been inventoried.

Toronto

170

Archives of Ontario
77 Grenville Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

(416) 965-4039

The Archives of Ontario Library has no special collection of Native peoples material, though 77 research and reference books are titles concerning Indians. Within the holdings of the Private Manuscripts Section of the Archives are many pieces of material concerning Indians under such headings as Indian lands, Indian missions, Indian reserves, Indian rites and ceremonies, Indian schools, Indian treaties, and Indians. This material may be used in the Public Reading Room only.

Toronto

171

Ontario Regional Library
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
55 St. Clair Avenue East, Fifth Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

(416) 966-6234

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
±700 government documents

±50 vertical file items
+ artifacts
+ slides, films

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loans arranged for staff only

The Indian Affairs Regional Library in Toronto, founded in the early 1970s, functions as a small resource centre mainly to accommodate staff members. There is no budget allocated for the library program, so resources are limited to a majority of government documents, mainly those put out by the department. The entire collection amounts to some 2000 items, the main strength being federal and provincial government documents. The majority of acquisitions relate to Native studies. Weekly accessions lists are distributed to the department's regional staff as well as the head of Reference and Loans at the national headquarters library in Ottawa. The library keeps on hand various publications of the department for free distribution to the general public.

Toronto

172

Dictionary of Canadian Biography
University of Toronto Press
Front Campus
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A6

(416) 978-2244/2245 or 978-6621/6622

A research centre is open to researchers upon request. There are files which back up the material published in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, in which many entries, especially in the early volumes, deal with Native peoples.

Toronto

173

Friends House Library
60 Lowther Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1C7

(416) 921-0368

Native Studies Holdings:
±30 titles, books
- periodicals
+ government documents

9 vertical file items
+ manuscripts
+ rare material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan all but reference material

Although the Friends House Library collection of material relating to Native studies is small, it is an important one. It is a repository of material dealing with relationships between individuals and peoples, and it bears witness to how and why these relationships worked. Historical material dealing with relations between Friends and the Indians can be found in general histories of the Quakers and in biographies of individuals such as William Penn and John Woolman. During the 75 years of Quaker prominence in American colonial life, no Quakers were killed by Indians. However, this apparently was not true for those who strayed from Quaker practice. The collection includes material on the Ad Hoc Committee of Concern for Indians, collected in August 1964 when Friends went to Kenora to provide an "alternative to violence" presence at Anicinabe Park. The library has special strength in government relations and land tenure. The Quaker Committee on Native Concerns has its office at Friends House in Toronto, but it does not have any circulating material.

Toronto

174

Jesuit Fathers of Upper Canada Archives
15 St. Mary Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 2R5

(416) 922-5474 (College)

Native Studies Holdings:
6m books
1m periodicals
- government documents

3m vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: might lend some dictionaries and a few hymn books for use of researchers

The collection began about 1933 for the benefit of Jesuits who were anxious to serve in parishes and schools for Native people in Northern Ontario.

Toronto

175

Law Society of Upper Canada
Osgoode Hall
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2N6

(416) 947-3402

The Law Society of Upper Canada holds courses in Native law in its continuing education department. The library buys most Native law materials. The library is not open to the public; resources are offered to others only when all other sources have failed to produce the necessary information.

Toronto

176

Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5150 (switchboard)

The Metropolitan Toronto Library, Canada's largest and most extensive public library, is an information and reference centre operated by the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board. As it is a reference library, users may not borrow from it. Its materials are available to the public for use in the building only. The Metropolitan Toronto Library has eleven special subject departments, each with its own resource staff and materials to cover the subjects in depth and breadth. Of these, four have extensive collections of Native studies materials: the Canadian History Department, the History Department, the Language Centre, and the Social Sciences Department. These are discussed separately, below. The Fine Arts, Municipal Reference, Literature, and Music departments also have Native studies material. A booklet, Guide to the Metropolitan Toronto Library Collections and Services (n.d., 32 p.), is useful to patrons. Annual reports are also published.

Toronto

176a

Canadian History Department
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5275 (includes Baldwin Room)

Native Studies Holdings:
750 titles, books
41 periodical titles
\+ government documents

6.56m vertical file material
7 microfilms
16 titles, microfiches
7 titles, phonotapes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The Canadian History Department is divided into two related collections. The first collects books, pamphlets, and periodicals dealing with Canadian history, geography, travel, archaeology, and military history and theory. The second is the Baldwin Room collection of rare Canadiana, containing books, pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts, pictures, broadsides, posters, and printed ephemera. The first collection is particularly strong in English-language travel literature from the opening of the Canadian West to the present and in books and pamphlets about the Canadian Arctic and Native people. Its collection of clippings from Toronto newspapers has much material on Native peoples. The Native studies material, of all types, deals with Canadian Native people only. Material on the Native people of

the rest of North America, as well as of Central and South America, is found in the History Department.

This current collection tries to acquire all material pertaining to Canada, including theses. All purchases are made with this in mind, regardless of the holdings of other large local libraries, since the Metropolitan Toronto Library is the major public reference library in the city. All large monograph series have been analyzed in the catalogue, a most useful feature for the researcher. The collection is also a depository for all government publications, federal and provincial. The vertical files include pamphlets, clippings, and the files of the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, which takes up by far the most space (5.37m). The collection's subject strengths include history, archaeology, bibliographies, and government relations. The periodical Native People is considered useful, as it is indexed in the Canadian Periodical Index. Jenness's book is useful for teachers and students, and the Handbook of North American Indians and the Encyclopedia of the Indians of the Americas are also much used reference works.

The Baldwin Room houses some 20 000 items about Canada, by Canadian authors, or printed in Canada before 1868. Included are 125 titles of books and three periodical titles dealing with Native peoples. It also has the reports and papers of the sessional papers of various pre-1868 governments, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, the Province of Canada, and a few other provinces. It also has a complete bound set of statutes. The Baldwin Room includes much pre-Confederation material written in Native languages, such as Bibles, hymn books, and tracts published by missionary societies. The accounts of the early explorers and of Indian captives of European origin also contain much valuable information. The Baldwin Room tries to have as complete a collection as possible. The staff feel that they have a stronger collection than the University of Toronto's Fisher Library. The Baldwin Room was made up in 1960 from items already in the Metropolitan Toronto Library and has been continuously added to since. The original bibliography of the collection was kept up to date by a date list up to 1982, and since then on microfiche by COMCAT. The older periodical holdings of the Canadian History Department as a whole were reported to the Canadian Union List of Serials, and the newer ones are reported to UTLAS, as are monographs. The department's holdings are also recorded in the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board catalogue. The Canadian History Department has produced a monthly acquisitions list since the fall of 1982.

Toronto

176b

History Department
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5267
928-5271 (Map Room)

Native Studies Holdings:
2400 volumes, books
500 volumes, periodicals
+ government documents

1000 vertical file items
+ microforms
+ rare material
30 maps

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The History Department contains some 120 000 books, 30 000 maps, and 600 current periodicals, as well as pamphlet and clipping files and some audio material. Its collection includes geography and travel, maps and atlases, archaeology and ancient history, military history, art and science, collective geography, genealogy, and heraldry. Native studies materials have been collected since 1884 as part of American studies. The collections started with material on the American frontier, early explorers and travellers, and early settlers. Archaeology and pre-history, including material on such tribes as the Incas and Mayas, are also included. All North American Indians are included; South America is weak and Central America is a little better. The collection on Mexico is quite good. Canadian Native studies material is held in the Canadian History Department. The department attempts to collect general works on North American Indians, histories of specific tribes, materials that illustrate the place of

Native Americans in American history, biographies of individual American Indians, studies of Indian government policy, Indian-white relations, and the account of travellers and explorers. The collection of the papers of the Commissioners of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs goes well into the nineteenth century. Special strengths are in history, Indian policy, and ethnohistorical sources.

The department consults regularly with the Royal Ontario Museum Library, and patrons are sent to each library from the other when necessary. Also, to a limited extent, the department takes into account the Robarts Library at the University of Toronto, especially in cases of new periodicals, which may be very expensive and not essential to the collection, as interesting as they may be. A duplicate purchase by the History Department would not be made in such cases. Although open to the public, much of the collection is in closed stacks, only standard works and new books being available on the open shelves. Periodicals found useful to staff and patrons include American Antiquity, an authoritative journal on the pre-history of the New World, Archaeology, which is world-wide in coverage, with quite a lot on America, Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology, and Plains Anthropologist, as well as the Native newspapers, which are mostly Canadian (only a few being from the United States) and which are housed in the Newspaper Department. Reference works used a good deal include the Handbook of North American Indians and other Smithsonian publications, the handbooks of the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, the Ethnographic Bibliography of North America, by Washburn, which is much used, the Indiana University bibliographies on different tribes, which are very up to date, Hodges' Handbook of North American Indians, Leitch's dictionary, biographical dictionaries, Dockstader's Biographies of North American Indians, and American Indian Intellectuals. The Department's map collection has approximately thirty maps, current and retrospective, locating present Indian reserves and tribal areas of the past.

Toronto

176c

Language Centre
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5280

Native Studies Holdings:
±1500 volumes, books
±10 periodical titles
- government documents

±100 vertical items
+ microforms, films
15 courses on tape, for language study
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan, generally to university libraries

The Metropolitan Toronto Library's Language Centre is a regional resource centre for multilingual collections and services for users interested in reading, listening to, or studying various languages. There are books and other materials in seventy different languages. This Native language collection is intended to complement the collections of the other departments. Nothing in the collection pre-dates Confederation, early works being kept in the Canadian History Department's Baldwin Room. The centre cooperates with the Canadian History Department in maintaining and developing the collection of Native languages, and also with the Social Sciences and Fine Arts departments, where material in Native languages can also be found. Native language books are all shelved together in the centre's stacks, in alphabetical order by name of language. There are five sources of access to the Native language collection: the card catalogue, the microfiche catalogue, its supplement, acquisition lists, and the published acquisitions lists, which are for staff use only, although the public may look at them. It takes considerable time to enter material into the catalogues, as much detail is required, including information on language, dialects, and notes. There are books in most North American Native languages, though concentration is on those of Canada and the United States, the bulk of the material being in Inuktitut, Algonkian, Iroquoian, and Athabascan. There are also dictionaries, grammars, and texts in the major Native languages of South America. The acquisitions policy stresses acquiring material in Canadian Indian languages regardless of the place of publication.

Periodicals found useful by the Centre's staff include association newsletters, of which five or six are received regularly, the International Journal of American Linguistics which is invaluable, the Algonquian and Iroquoian Newsletter, and Bibliographie du Québec; but for users there is "nothing, absolutely nothing." Reference tools include the standard bibliographies, such as those by Pilling, Pentland and Marken, The American Indian: Language and Literature, North American Indian Language Materials, 1890-1965: An Annotated Bibliography of Monographic Works, by Evans and Clark, and the centre's own bibliographies, which are consulted regularly. These include A Bibliographical Check-List of Canadian Indian Linguistics in the Language Centre of Metropolitan Toronto Library, by Barry J. Edwards, (1975, 31 p.), and A Supplement to a Bibliographical Check-list of Canadian Indian Linguistics in the Language Centre of Metropolitan Toronto Library (1976, 4 p.); complementing these is A Bibliography of Inuit (Eskimo) Linguistics in Collections of the Metropolitan Toronto Library (n.d., 36 p.), compiled by Barry Edwards in collaboration with Mary Love. The centre issues acquisitions lists such as Books in the Native Languages of the Americas: Recent Acquisitions and Books in Mayan: Recent Acquisitions, and a leaflet is available describing the collection.

Toronto

176d

Social Sciences Department
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5246

Native Studies Holdings:
+377 titles, books
3 periodical titles
+ government documents

1m vertical file material
+ microforms, phonotapes
+ original material in Native languages

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The Social Sciences Department, responsible for the fields of sociology, political science, law, public administration, social welfare, philosophy, psychology, religion, education, customs, folklore, and anthropology, has some 190 000 books, periodicals, government documents, vertical file materials, phonograph records, tapes, and microforms. It has a strong collection of Canadian Native folklore, education, religion, anthropology, and missionary works, all of which is of sociological and historical interest and fully integrated into the collection. The department tries to get all Canadian material in these fields. Other locations are not necessarily considered when materials are purchased. However, materials are not acquired in depth in subject fields covered by other major collections in the city of Toronto and the immediate area. This collection parallels the University of Toronto Library collection. There is material on all North American Native peoples, with emphasis on Canada.

Access to the Native studies material is through the library's union catalogue, the microfiche catalogue, and acquisitions lists which are available to the public. There are visible indexes for periodicals and government documents. The department keeps its own file of bills going through the federal Parliament and the Ontario legislature. The majority of the Social Sciences Department's collection of Native studies material is devoted to folklore and legends. Included are some of the Human Relations Area Files. Useful reference tools include the Index to Fairytales, Funk and Wagnalls Dictionary of Folklore and Mythology, the Motif Index to Folklore Literature, and Peoples of the World. Only some 25 percent of the department's collections is on open shelves. It is hard for some patrons to realize that the department has more material then can readily be seen. Retrieval of the other 75 percent is by the staff from the closed stacks. The department's periodicals are listed in the union catalogue of the Metropolitan Toronto Library and the Toronto Public Library. It also has the catalogues of York University, University of Toronto, and Ryerson Institute on microfiche. The Metropolital Toronto Library periodical union list is available on "every desk." The Social Sciences Department issues a regular acquisitions list.

Toronto

177

Ministry of Northern Affairs
Province of Ontario
10 Wellesley Street East, 8th floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1G2

(416) 965-3707

A small collection of Native studies material is scattered throughout the main collection.

Toronto

178

Native Art Collection
Medical Sciences Building
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A8

(416) 978-6120

This private collection belonging to Dr. Bernhard Cinader has slides of all contemporary Canadian art. It has a fairly complete set of works by Native artists of Eastern Canada, but the collection for Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and British Columbia is less complete. There are slides of paintings, of West Coast Indian carvings, and of Iroquois and Ojibway art.

Toronto

179

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres
234 Eglinton Avenue East, Room 203
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1K5

(416) 484-1411

This library is a resource centre used for preparing briefs and submissions. It includes material on urban Indians and migration, Non-Status Indians, and Métis. There is a large collection of material on justice as it relates to the Native peoples. All the publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are received and kept for reference.

Toronto

180

Research and Information Services
Ontario Legislative Library
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1A2

(416) 965-5261 (Collections Development)

Native Studies Holdings:
26m books
7 periodical titles
+ government documents

.5m vertical file material
+ rare material
+ collections on various tribes

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan if material not available elsewhere in Toronto; will photocopy for a charge

The Ontario Legislative Library possesses an extensive collection of American Indian material and a much smaller Inuit collection. The Amerindian collection consists of older materials (pre-1920) and of works of an historical nature. There are also many books on customs and languages, as well as works dealing with legal and social issues. The collection includes dictionaries and lexicons in numerous Native languages (1m shelf space) and biographies of major North American Indians (1.5m), historical accounts of the white man's contact with the Indians of North America (12 m), and folklore and customs (4m). The library is a full depository for both federal and Ontario government publications. Selected New Titles is issued monthly.

Toronto

181

Presbyterian Church of Canada Archives
Knox College Library
59 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2E6

(416) 595-1277

The exact holdings of the archives are not known, though they are currently being inventoried. Included are the Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (1833 to date) and the Board of World Missions (1925 to date), which consist of brief reports on activities of home and foreign missions. The reports of the former include information on missionary work among the Native peoples.

Toronto

182

Project North Library
80 Sackville Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5A 3E5

(416) 366-6493/4

Native Studies Holdings:
12 titles, books
10 periodical titles
- government documents

+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ slides, films

Classification: by Native organization
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none

The library has been collecting Native studies material since the inception of Project North in 1975. It has special strength in land claim information. Project North issues a brochure and a newsletter, and the library has published a list of its resources.

Toronto

183

Royal Ontario Museum Library
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2C6

(416) 978-3671

Native Studies Holdings:
1250 titles, books (Canadian only)
128 periodical titles (Canadian only)
- government documents

+ manuscript material
+ microforms
+ rare material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The appointment of the Royal Ontario Museum's first ethnologist, Professor T.F. McInraith, in 1925 probably marked the start of the library's active collecting of Native studies materials. However, largely as a result of donations, the library has acquired extensive runs of periodicals preceding this date, such as the publications of the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, the Peabody Museum, the Field Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the American Museum of Natural History, and the National Museums of Canada. Native studies materials are but one component of the large library of over 80 000 volumes, which collects for twenty different research divisions. The departments of New World Archaeology and Ethnology are the two most actively using the Native studies materials. The library does not take into account the collections of other local libraries, as its purchases are very specialized, but there is some cooperation with the History Department of the University of Toronto Library for what the Royal Ontario Museum Library considers fringe material. Purchases are made primarily with the needs of museum specialists in mind.

Native studies materials within the library include information on the Indians of North, Central, and South America and the West Indies, but the library is, understandably, particularly strong in Canadian tribes, especially the Huron, Iroquois, and Ojibway, with focus on the Northeast generally. There is some material on the Midwest. The library also collects material on the Inuit, Alaskan Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Greenlanders. The library tries to be as comprehensive as possible in collecting reference materials, as it is not restricted by research interests in this area. There are few rare Native studies books in the collection, a couple of Cree dictionaries (relatively modern imprints), an early Champlain, and a few volumes of the Jesuit Relations. There is a full set of the original Curtis work, which is quite rare, and a copy of the papers of E. Tappan Adney. Periodicals most useful to staff and other users are those issued by museums (the Royal Ontario Museum, the National Museums of Canada, the Smithsonian Institution, the Field Museum, the American Museum of Natural History) and the provincial and United States state archaeological surveys. Older periodicals are also useful, as are early Geological Survey of Canada publications. In the Reference Department the Peabody Museum catalogue is "far and away the most useful," followed by the Newberry Library catalogue, the library of the Museum of the American Indian of the Heye Foundation in New York, the Murdock and Pilling bibliographies, the new Smithsonian handbook, and those on South American and Middle American Indians. Anthropological Literature, the update of the Peabody catalogue, is useful, but does not have good analytics for the Royal Ontario Museum Library. The library computer can access information though DIALOG; the heading "Early American Life and History" lists some obscure serials. Dissertation Abstracts and Social Sciences Citation Index are also available through the computer. The periodical holdings of the library are reported to UTLAS, as are monographs catalogued since 1977; before that they were listed in the University of Toronto union catalogue. Regular accessions lists are issued.

Toronto

184

Donald Mordell Learning Resources Centre
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
50 Gould Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1E8

(416) 595-5396

Native Studies Holdings:
629 titles, books
5 periodical titles
+ government documents

6m vertical file drawer space
+ slides films
+ phonotapes

Street Address: 350 Victoria Street

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: only circulating books may be borrowed, for use of researchers, students, and the general public

Toronto

185

Spadina Road Branch
Toronto Public Library
10 Spadina Road
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2S7

(416) 967-7167

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
22 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ records

Classification: now uses thirteen subject headings developed by Native Selection Committee; will use DDC when collection is catalogued
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan anything except reference material, for the use of researchers, students, and the general public

The Native studies collection was started when the library opened in July 1977. Originally the collection was to have a browsing focus, but it is now felt that a strong reference and resource collection would be more useful. The library serves the Native Canadian Centre of Toronto, which is next door.

Toronto

186

The Union of Ontario Indians
27 Queen Street East, 2nd floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 2M6

(416) 366-3527

The Union of Ontario Indians has an extensive library dealing with Indians. Its books deal mostly with legal, historical, and general interest subjects. The books are shelved under these three headings, as there is no librarian.

Toronto

187

Archives
The United Church of Canada
Victoria University
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1K7

(416) 978-3832

Native Studies Holdings:
355 titles, books and pamphlets
15 periodical titles
±38 titles, government documents

\+ picture files
\+ manuscripts
\+ artifacts
\+ microform
\+ rare material
\+ material in Native languages

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan, but will copy at cost

The collection consists primarily of missionary society correspondence and publications since the 1820s. There is also a large collection (.7 cubic metres) which relates entirely to Canadian Indians, which was assembled between 1870 and 1927. There is material in Ojibway and Cree, including hymn books. Special strengths are in missions, mission schools, and religions. Library holdings are reported to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books in Ottawa.

Toronto

188

Anthropology Reading Room
University of Toronto
Sidney Smith Hall, Room 560A
100 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A1

(416) 978-3296

Native Studies Holdings:
200 titles, books
\- periodicals
±100 government documents

±2000 vertical file items
\+ manuscripts

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will send photocopies, if prepaid

Toronto

189

University of Toronto Library
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A5

(416) 978-6215 (Robarts reference)

As one of the oldest and largest collections of Canadiana in Canada, the University of Toronto Library contains holdings covering all aspects of our Native peoples, such as history, anthropology, paleopathology, ethnology, linguistics, and art. Most of the material is located in the John P. Robarts Research Library for the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Science and Medicine Library, and the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. Unfortunately the library is unable to arrive at even an approximation of the number of Native studies materials held, since only material acquired after 1960 is classified by the Library of Congress Classification System, as noted in the questionnaire. Material acquired before that date is still organized according to the library's own, very broad "home-grown" classification system, which makes no specific provision for Native studies. There are also unclassified materials in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and in the Government Publications Collection.

The Robarts Library's acquisition policy in regard to Native studies is to collect all scholarly works and any other materials at a popular level containing information not otherwise available; every effort is made to acquire the publications issued by the major Native organizations. No attempt is made to collect Native publications at the local level. The library also actively collects materials on the Native peoples of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. This latter collection is felt to be particularly strong. The Serials Department "flatly refuses to handle" any newspapers or other publications issued by the reserves, as tracking this material down, getting subscriptions organized, and requesting back issues are often time consuming. The library does not subscribe to the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files, in accordance with the Library's policy of not subscribing to clipping services. The Library receives Toronto Native Times, Indians of Quebec, and Saskatchewan Indian. Canadiana, including Native studies material, is collected on as wide a scale as possible. Everything listed in Canadiana is ordered, as are all materials needed by faculty. All material written about or in Canadian Native languages, all conferences, symposia and seminar materials, university and small press publications, learned journals, and publications of institutions and societies are ordered.

User access to this extensive collection is difficult. In the **Reference Department** are two public catalogues and three catalogues for the use of library staff only. Specific volumes of monographic series are often hard to find as only the series are catalogued, and not the individual volumes. However, the Readers' Service staff, highly trained and very competent, help find elusive material, but titles not recognized to be part of a series are not available to the user. The Peabody Museum catalogue is used extensively as a finding aid to the University of Toronto Library's own Native studies material. Murdock is also useful. Users would do well to have complete bibliographical information on the publications they wish to consult before searching the catalogues. The old University of Toronto Union Catalogue, containing a listing of nearly one million books in college, faculty, and departmental libraries up to 1978, uses the subject heading "Anthropology" with no distinction for geographic area or peoples. Since 1978, when the Library of Congress Classification System was adopted, the catalogue has been produced in microfiche, and the subject authority used is the Library of Congress subject headings list, copies of which are kept beside each copy of the microfiche catalogue to facilitate and accelerate searching. Tribal designations in this list do not always coincide with Canadian usage. There are some 7000 subject headings for Indians, Indians of Central America, Mexico, North America, South America, the West Indies, Eskimos, Métis, and various tribes. There is an enormous cataloguing backlog where material languishes until processed. There is open access to the reading room, and so, unfortunately, instances of theft and mutilation are very high.

Publications useful to the Reference Department staff include the Fifth Thule reports, Meddelelser om Grønland, Fieldiana, publications of the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, the Museum of the American Indian of the Heye Foundation, the National Museum of Man, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and the Peabody Museum. Life sciences material found in both the Science and Medicine libraries, as well as the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, includes much on primitive medicine, the history of medicine, including herbals, shamanism, medicine and religion, and a comprehensive collection of paleopathology. The Ontario Legislative Library has donated books in several Native languages, mostly Bibles and other religious tracts.

The **Government Publications Section** is a depository for federal government and Ontario government publications. There are two limitations on Canadian holdings. 1) The collection is essentially a social science collection of documents; those covering science, technology, and history will be found in other sections of the library system. 2) Pre-Confederation material is kept in the Fisher Rare Book Library, though Government Publications does have some reprinted material and some issued on microforms. The collection includes the publications of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and its various predecessors, some Parliamentary committees dealing with Natives, some royal, and other, commissions. There are provincial and territorial documents, especially for the Northwest Territories, and a good collection of pre-depository and non-depository material. There are minutes,

reports, and other publications of the House of Commons Committee on Indian Affairs, reports of northern pipelines, the Mackenzie Valley pipeline papers, the Lysyk Commission, the Special Joint Committee on the Indian Act, 1947-48, the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, 1960, background material on royal commissions, as well as the reports. Holdings of United States government publications are very selective. The library has the Readex Microprint, 1956 to date, of depository and non-depository material, which covers all subjects including Native peoples, as long as the publication has a Government Printing Office imprint. There is a strong British collection, including Native studies material, especially in older publications. There is a full collection of British Parliamentary papers from 1801, which includes the Franklin Blue Books, and a few prior to that date. The Government Publications collection is organized in archival material grouping, that is, by issuing agency. There is no access by subject.

The **Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library** was officially opened in 1973 in a specially designed building, part of the Robarts Research Library complex. The private collections of the Fisher family were combined with the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, established as a separate section of the University of Toronto Library in 1955. The greatest strengths of the Fisher Library lie in the fields of Canadiana, English Literature, Italian Renaissance literature, philosophy, and early scientific and medical works. The Canadiana holdings are extensive, and contain much Native studies material. Native languages have been a major emphasis for many years. A Canada Council grant was used to purchase Native language materials. Many of these books are in Cree, and most of them are religious works of various types. A survey of books printed in syllabics has recently been completed. The library has a fine collection of early travel and exploration accounts, often containing glossaries or vocabularies of Native languages, as well as descriptions of the Native peoples. There is a good collection of the published accounts of the exploration of the Canadian Arctic, most of which contain extensive references to both Inuit and Indians. There are also copies of Indian and Inuit art books which have been printed in limited numbers. The manuscript collection contains interesting material on Native peoples, such as the original indenture of a sale of lands by the Indian chiefs to Lord Selkirk for his Red River Settlement, 18 July 1817; and Indian ledgers of the North West Company, 1800-1817; and manuscript notebooks concerning North West Company accounts with the Indians who traded at one or more of the company's posts. The papers of Joseph Burr Tyrrell, geologist, explorer, and mining engineer, contain maps drawn by his Indian and Inuit guides, which were amended by Tyrrell writing place names on them. There are also typewritten transcripts of Hudson's Bay Company journals made for Tyrrell; the journals of Peter Jones (fl. 1860), who was half Indian; the inventories of sundry goods, provisions, and liquors at Timiscaminge, 1805-1814; documents concerning Vilhjalmur Stefansson's expedition to Wrangell Island; and various works by James Nevin Wallace about the fur trade. The Fisher Library also keeps some Native newspapers. A useful booklet, The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library: A Brief Guide to the Collection (24 p.), was published in 1982.

Toronto

190

Victoria University Library
71 Queen's Park Crescent East
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1K7

(416) 978-3821

Native Studies Holdings:
1000 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ manuscripts
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan material from special collections

The library has some Cree and Ojibway hymn books dating from 1841. There are also diaries and letters from missionaries, such as Peter Jones and James Evans, in an extensive manuscript collection dealing with missionaries.

Wallaceburg

191

Walpole Island Public Library
RR No. 3
Wallaceburg, Ontario
N8A 4K9

(519) 627-3442

Native Studies Holdings:
±300 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

The Native studies materials in this public library are mainly textbooks for children. There are also a few scholarly works. This library serves the Walpole Island Reserve.

Wallaceburg

192

Walpole Island Research and Resource Centre
RR No. 3
Wallaceburg, Ontario
N8A 4K9

(519) 627-1475 or 627-1476

Native Studies Holdings:
19 titles, books
5 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
+ picture files, manuscripts
+ microform, slides, films, phonotapes

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

This library, part of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians of London, Ontario, has information on land claims in its government document section. It also has collections on different Indian tribes.

Waterloo

193

Dana Porter Arts Library
University of Waterloo Library
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3G1

(519) 885-1211

Native Studies Holdings:
5300 titles, books
27 periodical titles
±1000 government documents

+ microforms

Telex: 069-55259

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend all circulating material

There is no Native studies program at the University of Waterloo, though the History and Anthropology departments have offered courses dealing with Canadian Indians during the past decade. The first Native studies course was offered by the Anthropology Department in 1965, and because of this interest the library collects comprehensively in the field of Native peoples of Canada, that is, a wide range of published material, but little manuscript or non-print material, in order to support doctoral work now

being undertaken. The Native studies material is integrated into the main collection. There is little overlap with Wilfrid Laurier University Library, as their needs are not similar. The collection has strengths in North American Indians, especially the Algonquins, Iroquois, and Indians of the Great Lakes region, and the Inuit. Subjects are government relations, ethnology, and anthropology. The library has about 100 rare books on Canadian Indians. There is a clipping file of articles from the Globe and Mail and the Kitchener-Waterloo Record for Native affairs. These tend to reflect the intensity of study in the various areas. Besides these, researchers can use the New York Times Index. The Human Relations Area Files are available on microfiche. There are a few maps on treaties and claims in the Map Library. The library's periodicals are reported to the Canadian Union List of Serials and monographs to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books in Ottawa. Staff and students find American Anthropologist a useful periodical. Most useful reference works include indexes and abstracts of various sorts, Bulletin Signaletique no. 521, Sociologie-ethnologie, which indexes European anthropological periodicals that are often missed by North American abstractors, the Peabody Museum catalogue, handbooks of the Smithsonian Institution, and encyclopedias. The collection is recorded in a card catalogue; however, a Community Access Module (CAM) is available on campus and in the Kitchener Public Library.

Waterloo

194

Library
Wilfrid Laurier University
75 University Avenue West
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3C5

(519) 884-1970

Native Studies Holdings:
1579 titles, books
18 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ microforms, slides

Telex: 069-55476

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA Interlibrary Loan Code

West Bay

195

Ojibwe Cultural Foundation
West Bay, Ontario
P0P 1G0

(705) 377-4902

This Indian library, serving the Manitoulin Island Reserve, is very small. It has some books on the history of Native peoples across Canada. Workshops given on porcupine quill work and quilting are recorded on videotape. The library also publishes legends and other Indian stories.

West Hill

196

Vincent W. Bladen Library
Scarborough College
University of Toronto
1265 Military Trail
West Hill, Ontario
M1C 1A4

(416) 284-3244

Native Studies Holdings:
1520 titles, books
16 periodical titles
- government documents

+ microforms

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The college has offered several anthropology courses on Native studies each year since its inception in 1965. The library collection has been built up to support this part of the curriculum.

Willowdale

197

Canadiana Collection
North York Public Library
35 Fairview Mall Drive
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 4S4

(416) 494-6838

Native Studies Holdings:
421 titles, books
12 periodical titles
±100 government documents

7m vertical file material
+ microform
+ rare material
+ original Native language material
+ special collections on tribes

Classification: moving from DDC to LC, but 2/3 of collection is uncatalogued
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

The Canadiana Collection in the North York Public Library, a special collection of non-circulating research and reference material relating to Canada, was established in 1961. Current and retrospective materials on all aspects of Canada's Native people are collected. Native studies materials were introduced into the Canadiana Collection in the late 1960s, but concerted buying did not start until the mid-1970s. In 1977 a large part of the collection's uncatalogued material was organized and a checklist made in 1979 was sent out to all the library's branches. Acquisition of Native studies material takes into account the needs of courses given at Trent, York, and Toronto universities.

The collection has some rare history and language materials. The Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples file is kept in vertical files. The collection is most interested in the Indians of Canada, and there is quite a lot of material on the West Coast Indians. There is also material on the Inuit. Important subjects include art, language, history, and anthropology. In brief, the collection attempts to support the Native studies areas that are strong and to develop the weaker ones when purchasing materials. Retrospective buying is the first concern. Close to one thousand items are not included in the above count as they are not catalogued. A checklist is available for about half of them. Access is by title only. The collection is in closed stacks, with access through the catalogue or with the help of a staff member in tracking down an uncatalogued item. School teachers using the collection like to use the Micmac News, Sweetgrass and Inuit Today. Useful reference works include the Handbook of Canadian Indians, the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology publications on microfiche, and Fraser Symington's Canadian Indian, an Illustrated History of the Great Tribes. Printed catalogues that contain large sections on Native peoples (for example, Glenbow, B.C. Archives, Pacific Northwest) give direction for searching and acquisitions.

Windsor

198

The Anne Hume Memorial Library
Art Gallery of Windsor
445 Riverside Drive West
Windsor, Ontario
N9A 6T8

(519) 258-7111

The gallery has a strong collecting interest in Inuit art, which is reflected in the library's scrapbooks of clippings about the gallery. These files are not intended for public use.

Windsor

199

Leddy Library
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario
N9B 3P4

(519) 253-4332

Native Studies Holdings:
2700 titles, books
50 periodical titles
1000 government documents directly relating to Native studies

\+ manuscripts
\+ microforms
119 rolls of microfilm

Telex: 064-77684

Classification: LC and CODOC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loans made for two weeks, for use of researchers, students, and the public

The University of Windsor, founded in 1963, evolved from Assumption College, which was founded in 1857. Native studies have been taught on campus for many years. Library resources in Native studies have developed principally in the past 20 to 25 years. The 1000 government documents include sessional papers from the 19th and early 20th centuries, annual reports, studies, etc., of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and its predecessors responsible for Indian affairs. They also include some 250 titles from the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology. This number does not include the material in the 119 rolls of microfilm of Records Relating to Indian Affairs from the Public Archives of Canada. In the library's manuscript collection is the deed of gift drawn up in 1780 by which land on which the University of Windsor is situated was given by the Huron Indians to their Jesuit missionary, Father Pierre Potier.

NEW YORK

Hogansberg

200

Akwesasne Library/Cultural Center
Hogansberg, New York 13655

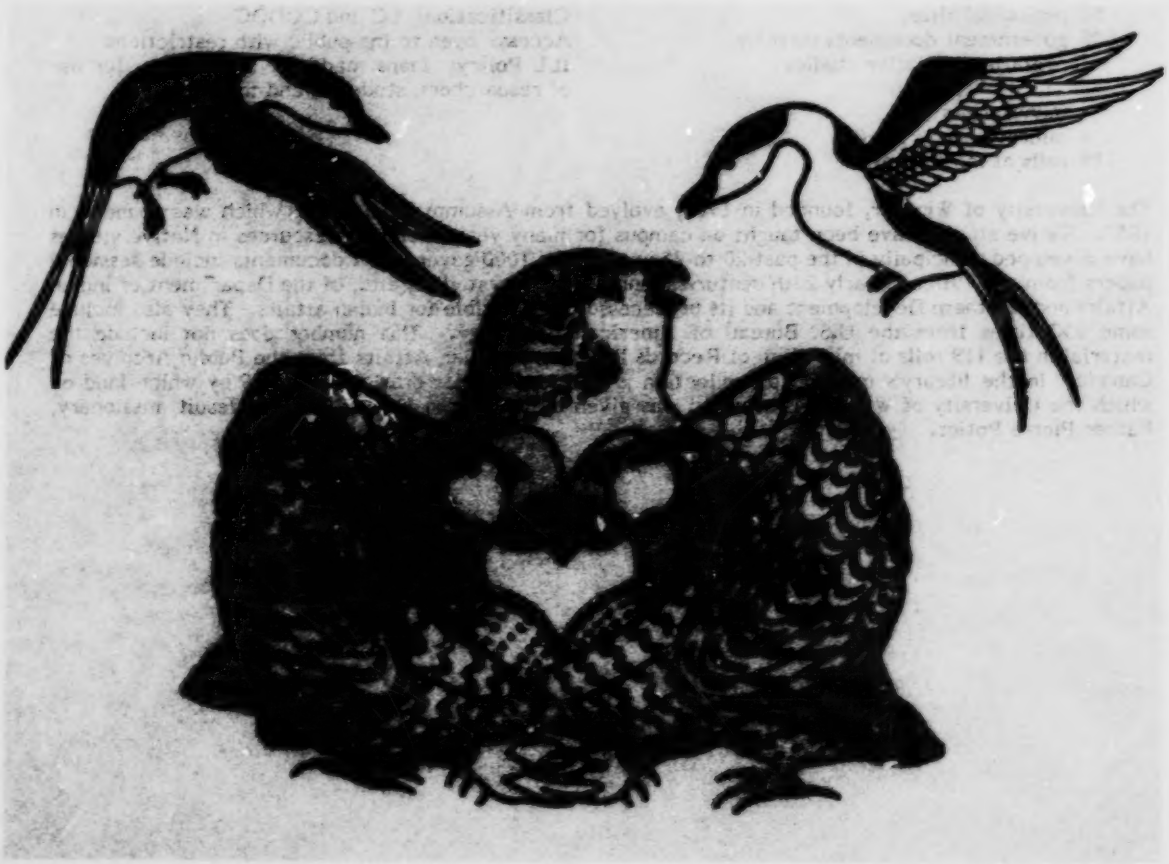
(518) 358-2240

Native Studies Holdings:
16 000 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ vertical file material
+ picture files
+ artifacts
+ slides, films

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers, students, and the public

The Akwesasne Library is something of an anomaly. Though situated in the United States, it serves the Iroquois of the St. Regis Reserve, which is partly in Ontario and Quebec and partly in New York. The library, it seems, like the Indians, recognizes no international border. Its publication Akwesasne Notes is held in many Canadian libraries (see the bibliography of periodicals, p. 258) and in a good many libraries it is the only Native periodical received. In 1978 the library issued a Bibliography of Indian Books at the Akwesasne Library and Cultural Centre (56 p).



Kananginak, "Mother Protects Her Young," from West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Dorset 81: Cape Dorset Graphics Annual, 1981.

Quebec

TOTAL POPULATION	6 369 068[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	52 395
INUIT	4 875
STATUS INDIANS	34 400
NON-STATUS INDIANS	5 810
MÉTIS	7 310

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF QUEBEC[2]

Algonkian	Southwestern Quebec
Cree	Northern Quebec
Huron	Lorette
Iroquois	Caughnawaga and Oka
Malecite	
Montagnais	Quebec North Shore
Naskapi	Schefferville

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN QUEBEC LIBRARIES[3]

Universities and Colleges	14	Government Libraries	10
School Libraries	1	Special Libraries	14
Public Libraries	2	Native Libraries	11
		TOTAL	52

Quebec has many old collections, some dating back to the French Regime, such as those held by Séminaire de Québec and Les Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame. The main universities have the largest collections, McGill University, Université Laval, Concordia University, Université de Montréal, and the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières. The Northern Studies Library at McGill, recently relocated in the Physical Sciences and Engineering Library, has a large collection dealing, in the main, with northern Canada, and so has a good collection of Inuit material. The Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal and SAGMAI have considerable collections.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix 1, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

Alma

201 **Bibliothèque centrale de prêt du Saguenay-Lac St-Jean**
100, rue Price ouest
Alma, Québec
G8B 4S1

(418) 662-6425

Native Studies Holdings:
46 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ films

Classification: DDC
Access: not open to the public; open by courtesy of the affiliated libraries in the region
ILL Policy: will loan

Caughnawaga

202 **Confederation of Indians of Quebec**
Documentation Centre
C.P. 810
Caughnawaga, Québec
J0L 1B0

(514) 632-7321

Native Studies Holdings:
300 volumes, books
12 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ microforms, slides, phonotapes
+ maps

Telex: 05-24574

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not lend

This documentation centre has been in existence since 1974. A descriptive folder is available.

Caughnawaga

203 **Kahnawake Survival School**
C.P. 720
Caughnawaga, Québec
J0L 1B0

(514) 632-8832

The Kahnawake Survival School was founded in 1979 on the Caughnawaga Reserve. At the high school level (grades 7-11), it teaches how to survive in civilization. Great emphasis is placed on Indian culture and language and on teaching the students practical skills so that they can find work after leaving school. The school aims to teach Indian values and to improve the students' self image. A Grade 11 diploma from the Survival School is recognized by all of Quebec's CEGEPs. The school library is still very small. Its eventual size is planned to be some 15 000 volumes, with about 10 percent Native content. One hundred periodicals are received, about ten of which are Native. Cassettes and other audio-visual material for language laboratories are being collected for eventual Mohawk immersion.

Châteauguay

204

Howard S. Billings Regional High School
Châteauguay, Québec
J6J 2H8

(514) 691-3230

This high school used to offer an Indian studies program. Although these courses are no longer available, the library still maintains Native studies materials in its collection. Many Native students from the reserve at Caughnawaga attend this school, where courses in the Mohawk language and culture have been offered as options.

Chicoutimi

205

Service de documentation sur le Moyen Nord québecois
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
555, chemin Saint-Thomas
Chicoutimi, Québec
G7H 2P9

(418) 545-5282, 545-5492

Native Studies Holdings:
400 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ microforms
+ rare material

Telex: 051-36108

Classification: NTS
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for the use of researchers and students

Le Conseil régional de développement de la région Saguenay-Lac St-Jean-Chibougamau (CRD-02) started, in 1975/76, a file of published and unpublished documents concerning the Quebec Middle North, that area which includes the James Bay Territory, Chibougamau-Chapais, Mistassini, and Albanel lakes, part of New Quebec and the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River from Baie Comeau to the Quebec-Labrador boundary. The Service de Documentation was established in 1977. The Middle North collection contains only difficult-to-obtain unpublished and unedited material, such as documents, reports, internal documents of governments and private agencies, theses, texts of lectures, results of inquiries, and proceedings of conferences, all rarely listed in specialized bibliographies. Documentation on Native peoples represents about twenty percent of the total collection. However, these 400 rare and unedited documents represent an important source of information. The documents are classified by the National Topographic System (NTS), thereby keeping together all material pertaining to any one geographical area. Access to the collection is through BADADUQ (BAnque de Données à Accès Direct de l'Université du Québec) and through a card index listing items in order of acquisition. The service is also a member of Information North Quebec (INQ), an information network. The service has created an information data base called DOMYNO (DOcumentation MoYen NOrd) for internal use. It integrates references to restricted documents. Its unique collection complements those of the three other cooperating libraries, the Centre d'études nordiques, Université Laval (see Entry no. 243), the Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University (see Entry no. 220), and the Centre d'ingénierie nordique de l'École polytechnique. The service has published a descriptive folder, and has also issued an acquisitions list, C.R.M.N. - Information, which lists new documents and periodicals. It will do bibliographies upon request.

Chicoutimi

206

Bibliothèque
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
555, boul. de l'Université
Chicoutimi, Québec
G7H 2B1

(418) 545-5691

Native Studies Holdings:
208 titles, books
6 periodical titles
250 government documents

4 drawers, vertical file material
+ microforms
+ slides, films

Telex: 051-36108

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions

The library includes a map library, an audio/video collection, and an official publications section where one can retrieve information on the Middle North and on Native peoples. The library has particular strength in history, ethnology, and government relations of the Middle North. All the library's collections are accessible to users. The library is consolidating Native studies materials, and wishes to enlarge its collection and documentary resources, both general and specialized (documentary collection on the Middle North). The collection is accessible through Support Informatise BADADUQ (Banque de Données à Accès Direct de l'Université du Québec), which will produce subject bibliographies upon request.

Chisasibi

207

Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay
Chisasibi, Baie James
Nouveau-Québec
J0M 1E0

The documentation centre of the Cree Board of Health and Social Services is still in the process of being set up. Its collection contains materials on the Cree Indians, the James Bay region of Quebec, medicine, diseases, alcoholism, hospital care, the elderly, Indian associations, and mercury poisoning.

Dorval

208

Kativik School Board
305, ave Mimosa
Dorval, Québec
H9S 3K5

(514) 636-8120

The Kativik School Board is responsible for the education of the Inuit population of northern Quebec. The board was formed in 1975 when the James Bay Agreement was signed. It has control of education for all of Quebec north of the fifty-fifth parallel, and so the enrolment is almost entirely limited to the Inuit population of the province. The Kativik School Board's resource centre contains teaching materials and professional literature for use by teachers in the North as well as curriculum development staff in the south. The Resource Centre is responsible for the development of the school libraries in northern Quebec, and is also responsible for the acquisition and cataloguing of materials used in northern school libraries.

Kangiqsuq
(Bellin/Payne Bay)

209

Avataq Cultural Institute
Kangiqsuq, Québec
J0M 1A0

(819) 935-4269

The institute does not feel that it has as yet "developed any credible organized list of materials." It holds several cassettes and drawings of the traditional way of life.

Lennoxville

210

John Basset Memorial Library
Bishop's University
Lennoxville, Québec
J1M 1Z7

(819) 569-9551

Native Studies Holdings:
550 volumes, books
6 periodical titles
+ government documents

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions

The library has a few early government documents in Mohawk and Cree, and a few old books which were made available when there were scholarships for students from Caughnawaga and James Bay. There are also works on pre-history and North American anthropology, and a large collection of artifacts.

Montreal

211

Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal
5500, rue Fullum, Suite 300
Montréal, Québec
H2G 2H3

(514) 872-5923

Native Studies Holdings:
1748 titles, books
2 periodical titles
100 government documents

+ slides, films

Telex: 055-60273

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of general public

The Montreal Public Library was founded in 1902. The library collects Native studies materials in the normal course of acquisition. The Collection Gagnon also has material on Canadian Native people. The Gagnon Collection of old and rare Canadiana was purchased in 1910.

Montreal

212

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
1700, rue Saint-Denis
Montréal, Québec
H2X 3K6

(514) 873-4553

Native Studies Holdings:
543 titles, books
6 periodical titles
+20 government documents, Québec
±150 government documents, Canada

+ manuscripts
+ picture files
+ original Native language material
+ special collections on tribes

Telex: 055-61-294

Classification: LC for monographs; own for periodicals and Québec government publications
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of general public

This library was originally the Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, founded in 1844. It is a large collection, but has no Native studies section. Among the rare materials are one Huron "noël" and several songs on Inuit and Indian themes.

Montreal

213

Bibliothèque interculturelle
Centre interculturel Monchanin
4917, rue Saint-Urbain
Montréal, Québec
H2T 2W1

(514) 288-7229 or 288-7220

Native Studies Holdings:
118 volumes, books
16 periodical titles
- government documents

Classification: DDC; own for audio-visual material
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan books, periodicals, and audio material

The library was founded in 1963 with the holdings of La Revue orient des pères de Ste-Croix. Most of the documents on Native peoples date from 1970 to the present. Special strengths are in the cultural values of the Indians and Inuit, and cross-cultural and religious relations. There are 24 files of material on Native associations and on associations which study and do research on Native peoples.

Montreal

214

Bibliothèque
La Commission des Droits de la Personne
360, rue Saint-Jacques, mezzanine
Montréal, Québec
H2Y 1P5

(514) 873-5146

Native Studies Holdings:
164 volumes, books
5 periodical titles
- government documents

+ slides
+ rare material
+ original Native language material
+ special tribe material

Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: ILL code

In 1976, in response to the needs of the commission, the documentation centre developed a specialized collection in the field of human rights.

Montreal

215

Committee on Northern Population Research/
Comité de recherches sur les populations nordiques
Département de démographie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succursale A
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3J7

(514) 343-5981

The committee does not have a formally established document centre. It does have documents and works on the populations of the North, which have not been catalogued. The committee publishes a bibliography on the people of the Canadian North, and the documents referred to in it are deposited in the library of the University of Calgary.

Montreal

216

Concordia University Library
1455, boul. de Maisonneuve ouest
Montréal, Québec
H3G 1M8

(514) 879-5891

Native Studies Holdings:
2875 titles, books
34 periodical titles
175 government documents

+ slides, films
+ microforms
+ phonotapes

Telex: 05-25517

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: only monographs

Native Studies material forms part of the general collections of the university library, and supports the undergraduate courses in various subjects dealing with Native topics. For the History Department guidelines have been given for courses in communities and the Canadian North, the history of Indians in Canada, Native peoples of Canada, aboriginal Indians, and Inuit social organization. Consultation is made with other local university libraries when an expensive acquisition is considered; otherwise there is little contact. Serial and monograph holdings are reported to UTLAS. The library finds the microfiche collection of the Canadian Association for the Support of Native Peoples in Canada a useful reference tool. Questions relating to Indian rights are often received, as the university has a group of students from the Caughnawaga Reserve. The library also has the Human Relations Area Files.

Montreal

217

McCord Museum Archives
690, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Montréal, Québec
H3A 1E9

(514) 392-4778

Native Studies Holdings:
4m volumes, books
1m periodicals
100 government documents

+ vertical file material
+ slides
+ rare material
+ original material in Indian languages

Classification: own; especially adapted for a very small library
Access: by appointment only, for advanced studies
ILL Policy: none

The McCord Museum, governed by McGill University and the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, was founded in 1919. Its reference library provides backup information for the collections, which include Canadian ethnology, fine arts, costumes, toys, and documents. The Notman Photographic Archives are part of the McCord Museum. There are some 400 000 photographic prints and negatives of photographs taken by Montreal photographer William Notman (1826-1891), his sons, and his studios, as well as photographs he collected and published. These photographs form a unique pictorial record of Canada during the last 125 years. The collection is used by historians, architects, engineers, geographers,

ethnologists, theatre designers, and film makers, as well as by those interested in the history of photography. There are several collections in the Notman Photographic Archives that contain Native material. These are: Peter Pitseolak: About 1600 original negatives taken by Peter Pitseolak between about 1942 and 1955. As leader of his community, Pitseolak took on the role of historian for his people. With his camera, he documented most aspects of the way of life when the community in Cape Dorset and vicinity was still engaged in a traditional hunting and fishing lifestyle. William Bell Malloch Collection: Photos of Indians in the Moose Factory area and Inuit on the east side of Hudson's Bay, taken in the 1860s and 1870s by James Cotter, George Simpson McTavish, and others. W. Hanson Boorne: About 100 prints of Indians, Blackfoot, Sarcee, and Cree, taken between 1886 and 1893, around Calgary and vicinity. Alexander Henderson: About 15 prints taken in the 1870s of Micmac in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Montagnais in the region of Murray Bay. Edward Curtis: Portfolios 1 to 8, containing no material within the present boundaries of Canada. Pollard: 20 prints of Blackfoot in Calgary in the 1920s. William Notman: About 75 prints and negatives of Plains Indians, Cree and Blackfoot, taken in 1884, 1887, and 1889; West Coast: Salish in the region of New Westminister, taken in 1887; Montagnais in the Lake St. John area near the turn of the century; and Hurons from Loretteville, 1866. Captain Mack's Albums: Two albums of his northern journey to the Arctic, Hudson's Strait, and Hudson's Bay. Many photographs of Cree and Inuit, 1920s. Mr. Coward's Albums: Three albums of Cree and Inuit photographs taken on the west coast of Hudson's Bay and the rivers draining into it on that side, 1920s. Contains some Flahertys. Robert Flaherty: Twelve Inuit photographs, Hudson's Bay and Baffin Island, 1913 and 1921-22. Humphrey Lloyd Hime: Nine local Red River area photographs of Indians and Métis, 1858. Unidentified photographers: Caughnawaga, 12 prints, about 1900; Pierreville Abenakis, 20 prints, arount 1910; West Coast Haida, Kwakiutl, Salish, 1880s and 1890s, scattered prints.

Montreal

218

McLennan Library
McGill University
3459, rue McTavish
Montréal, Québec
H3A 1Y1

(514) 392-4937

Native Studies Holdings:
5100 titles, books
+ periodical titles
1000 government documents

Telex: 05-24575

Classification: LC and Cutter
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA policy

Since there is no Native studies program at McGill, there is not a concerted effort to obtain material in the field. Some courses are given in the departments of Anthropology, Geography, and Linguistics. The Department of Education has a program for teaching Inuit teachers, and education students often go north to help teach the local Inuit teachers. The department's own library has some 300 volumes on Native peoples. For about thirty years the library depended on the Arctic Institute of North America, which was situated on the McGill campus before moving to Calgary, for material on Canada's North, including the Inuit and northern Indians. The loss of this resource left a large gap in the library's holdings in these subjects. The Northern Studies Library, (see Entry no. 220), part of the Physical Sciences and Engineering Library at McGill, now collects this type of material, though not as comprehensively.

The McLennan Library reports all new serials to the Canadian Union List of Serials in Ottawa, and its monographs to the Canadian Union Catalogue of Books. In addition, there are about twenty Indian language titles in the general collection of the **Rare Book Department.** The Department's Lande Canadiana Collection holds about 800 relevant titles, of which 75 deal with the Inuit. Most of these works were printed before 1900 (the Lande Collection contains no current works), with the exception of the Arkin Western and Indian collections, which extend into the twentieth century. Native studies materials consist of books, pamphlets, periodicals, government documents, reference works, maps, ephemera, prints, and rudimentary vertical and picture files. They comprise accounts and descriptions of Indians and Inuit life by the early explorers, records of missionary work, histories of Indian tribes, religious works in Native languages, Indian captivity reports, and literary works. Included are fourteen original Jesuit Relations. The Lande Collection provides a sound basis for the study of the early ethnology of eastern Canada; it is especially strong in Indian and Inuit languages, Bibles and devotional

literature, dictionaries, and grammars, of which there are about two hundred and sixty. Of special interest are seventy Indian-language titles printed in non-Roman characters. There are sixty Inuktitut titles, for the most part in Roman type, with a few in syllabics. Four printed bibliographies and checklists relating to the Lande Room Collections have been published:

The Lawrence Lande Collection of Canadiana in the Redpath Library of McGill University: A Bibliography, Collected, Arranged and Annotated by Lawrence Lande . . . Montreal: Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research, 1965. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research Publication no. 1.)

Rare and Unusual Canadiana: First Supplement to the Lande Bibliography. Montreal: McGill University, 1971. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research Publication no. 6.)

The Moravian Missions to the Eskimos of Labrador: A Checklist of Manuscripts and Printed Material from 1715 to 1967, Supplemented by Other Works on the Eskimo of Canada. Montreal: McGill University, 1973. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research. Publication no. 7.)

A Checklist of Printed and Manuscript Material Relating to the Canadian Indian also Relating to the Pacific North West Coast: Compiled and Annotated by Lawrence M. Lande from his Private Library. Montreal: McGill University, 1974. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research Publication no. 9.)

Montreal

219

Native Friendship Centre
3730, chemin Côte-des-Neiges
Montréal, Québec
H3H 1V6

(514) 937-5338

Native Studies Holdings:
±1500 volumes, books
±12 periodical titles
- government documents

+ slides

The books in the centre's library cover anthropology and history. The centre is also the headquarters for the Association for Native Artists in Quebec, whose projects include publishing a list of Native artists, organizing exhibitions and shows, and providing its membership with information concerning government assistance programs for artists.

Montreal

220

Northern Studies Library
McGill University
1020, ave des Pins ouest
Montréal, Québec
H3A 1A2

(514) 392-8233

Native Studies Holdings:
9550 titles, books
149 periodical titles
+ government documents

46.51m vertical file material
+ microforms
+ slides
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Classification: UDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan books and reports, photocopies of other material supplied

McGill University's Centre for Northern Studies and Research was founded in 1973 to encourage and coordinate northern research within the university. At that time the Arctic Institute of North America was still situated on the McGill campus and McGill students and staff had access to its extensive library. Unfortunately, in 1976, the Arctic Institute of North America moved to the University of Calgary campus, taking its library with it. This left a great gap in polar information in Montreal's libraries, which had tended not to acquire much material, confident that it would be available in the institute library. With the removal of this unique resource, McGill immediately decided to expand the information services of its Centre for Northern Studies and Research, and so a library was set up, with the help of the provincial and federal governments, local businesses, and other interested concerns. The nucleus of this new library was a miscellaneous collection of Arctic Institute library duplicates and the centre's already small collection of books and periodicals. Many important works in the Arctic Institute library were microfilmed for the centre's library. Dr. Trevor Lloyd also deposited his own extensive collection, particularly rich in Greenlandic material, in the care of the library.

The general purpose of the Northern Studies Library is to provide documentation for the teaching, study, and research of the many aspects of the Arctic and Subarctic regions, with particular emphasis on northern Quebec, the Quebec-Labrador peninsula, and Canada's Arctic islands. All current items related to these regions are acquired. Historical depth will come with time. The library, therefore, has much information on the Native peoples of these northern regions, including publications in the Inuit, Greenlandic, and Cree languages. Subject strengths are in land claims, Native organizations, education, ethnology, and language. All information formats are collected, monographs, serials, government documents — over half the collection consists of government documents of Canadian and United States origin, catalogued as part of the monograph collection — theses, pamphlets, reprints, clippings, microfilms, and microfiche. There are a few maps and atlases. Films are not included. The Library has access to other McGill libraries when the need arises, especially the Law Library for statutes and parliamentary papers, and the Blacker-Wood, Engineering, McLennan, Meteorology, Oceanography, and Physical Sciences libraries. There is also contact with the libraries of the Kativik School Board in Dorval, the Makivik Corporation, libraries in Caughnawaga, the Cree Regional School Board in Val D'Or, the Baie James Corporation, and Hydro-Québec. The library regularly receives the catalogue cards produced by the libraries of the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta and the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, England.

The library has a few rare items, including volumes of the Hudson's Bay Record Society and the Bering Sea Tribunal. Periodicals useful to staff and students include Arctic Anthropology, Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten, The Beaver, The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, The Canadian Journal of Native Education, Cree Ajemoon, Dene Nation Newsletter, Études Inuit Studies, The Hub, and Igalaaq - A Window on the World of Inuit Training. Other useful materials include atlases, bibliographies, particularly the Yukon Bibliography, Current and Recent Research, and Studies Relating to Northern Social Concerns.

Montreal

221

Recherches amerindiennes au Québec
4050, rue Berri
Montréal, Québec
H2L 2R1

(514) 849-9704

Recherches amérindiennes au Québec is a publishing house. Its small library serves as a resource centre for the editorial staff. However, students and others are allowed to consult its holdings on site. Many of the books have been received for review in its publication, Recherches amerindiennes au Québec. The collection, which deals mostly with North American Indians, is uncatalogued and unclassified. However, the material is arranged on shelves by broad subject. There are approximately 3.66m of government documents, 1.37m of general works on Indians, .23m on the Métis, 1.14m on Indians by tribes, .91m on the Inuit, .91m on claims, treaties and rights, 4.57m on history, archaeology, and education, and 4.57m of general works. There are some 10m of periodicals and newspapers.

Montreal

222

Centre de documentation
Société de développement de la Baie James
800, boul. de Maisonneuve est
Montréal, Québec
H2L 4M6

(514) 284-0270

Native Studies Holdings:
300 titles, books
15 periodical titles
- government documents

Telex: 05-24522

Classification: by accession number
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA ILL code

In December 1972 the first Centre de Documentation was set up by an engineer, and a librarian was soon hired. In 1974 a centre specializing in the environment was established. In 1979, during an administrative reorganization, it was decided to combine the two documentation centres, under the director of regional management and forest protection. An acquisitions list is issued by the library.

Montreal

223

Centre de documentation
Société d'énergie de la Baie James
800, boul. de Maisonneuve est, 3e étage
Montréal, Québec
H2L 4M8

(514) 844-3741 ext. 742

Native Studies Holdings:
7 volumes, books
4 periodical titles
10 government documents

+ vertical file material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries or information centres

This business library was opened in May 1981. It has a limited number of documents concerning Native relations with the government. A folder describing the library has been issued, as well as a list of periodicals received, a list of library standards, and an accessions list entitled Sur les rayons.

Montreal

224

Archives
Les Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame
2330, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Montréal, Québec
H3H 1G8

(514) 931-5891

The Archives of the Congregation of Notre Dame holds many early documents, dating back as far as 1659, concerning the Indians of the Montreal area. Among these are papers concerning the admission of Indians as members of the congregation, records of gifts, baptismal papers for Indian children, records of burials of Indians in the mission cemetery, and documents dealing with work and education for Indian girls. The Congregation of Notre Dame was founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys to teach young girls, and it received civil recognition from Louis XIV in 1671. The archives has a bibliography of 18 items on Marguerite Bourgeoys, most of which deal, in part, with her work with the Indians. It also has a collection of 15 television broadcasts made by Intervision about Marguerite Bourgeoys, one of which is devoted to the education of the Indians.

Montreal

225

Service des bibliothèques
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succ. A
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3J7

(514) 343-7687

Native Studies Holdings:
±2000 titles, books
50 periodical titles
+ government documents

Telex: 05-267389

Classification: DDC until 1971, then LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA code

Université de Montréal has no central library; there are twenty-four libraries in the system. Acquisitions and cataloguing services are centralized, but selection is left up to the individual libraries, each having its own policy based on demand and faculty needs. The libraries have only some 2000 monographs dealing with Native peoples, and yet courses are offered up to the doctoral level in several disciplines, such as the history of Canada and anthropology. The main collection in the field of Native studies is found in the Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales, which has about 1500 titles, including the Human Relations Area Files. The library system has been a full depository of federal and Québec government publications since 1964. Rare and valuable works are kept in the Melzack and Baby collections. The system reports holdings of monographs and serials to UTLAS and to the National Library of Canada. There is also an uncatalogued collection of western Canadiana, acquired in the 1970s, which contains approximately 300 titles dealing with Native peoples.

Montreal

226

Bibliothèque centrale
Service des bibliothèques
Université du Québec à Montréal
C.P. 8889
Succursale A
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3P3

(514) 282-4392

Native Studies Holdings:
455 volumes, books
60 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ museum artifacts
+ slides, phonotapes

Telex: 055-60720

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers and students

Montreal

227

Bibliothèque des Arts
Université du Québec à Montréal
C.P. 8889, succ. A
Montréal, Québec
H3C 3P3

(514) 282-6134

Native Studies Holdings:
215 volumes, books
- periodicals
+ government documents
+ slides

Street Address: Pavillon Hubert-Aquin, 1255, rue Saint-Denis

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will borrow for researchers

The Bibliothèque des Arts, formerly the library of the École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, started to collect material on Indian and Inuit art about five years ago. It collects the catalogues of exhibitions held in the national museums of many countries, and issues a monthly accessions list.

Nicolet

228

Séminaire de Nicolet
700, boul. Louis-Fréchette
Nicolet, Québec
J0G 1E0

(819) 293-4838

This library, established in the nineteenth century, has a small collection of rare and original works concerning Native peoples, including several Micmac grammars.

Odanak

229

Odanak Historical Society
Odanak, Québec
J0G 1H0

(514) 568-3323

The Odanak Historical Society is associated with a cultural committee, Nikwôbait, which was formed in 1982. One of its responsibilities is the protection of the Abenaki language. The library, opened in 1983, has over two hundred books on American Indians, covering history, ethnology, and folktales. It includes novels and even comics. The society hopes to increase its collection. The purchase of books is the result of collaboration between several organizations, particularly the Band Council, the Cercle des ménagères indienne, Quebec Native Women's Association, and the Odanak Historical Society. The library plans to become associated with the Mauricie Central library, which offers books on a three-month rotation basis. The library will then be even more useful to its users.

Oka

230

Oka Cultural Center Library
681B chemin Sainte-Philomène
Oka, Québec
J0N 1E0

(514) 479-8524

Native Studies Holdings:
±300 volumes
- periodicals
+ government documents

Classification: own, basic letter and number
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

This small band library is open to the public and the schools at all levels in the area; all of them have made extensive use of it. The main contents of the library are fiction, both English and Indian, and some reference works. The library has begun to collect videotapes, most of which deal with cultural education. Native studies material was made available for use in 1976 after purchase and donations when the need for such a collection was made known in the area.

Pointe-Bleue

231

Musée Indien
Société d'histoire et d'archéologie
406, rue Amisk
Pointe-Bleue, Québec
G0W 2H0

(418) 275-4842

In 1978 the museum sponsored a group of Indians from Pointe-Bleue to work in gathering material about the Montagnais of the Saguenay-Lac St-Jean region, including writings on the Indians before and after the arrival of the white man.

Québec

232

Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale
Éd. Pamphile Lemay
Québec, Québec
G1A 1A5

(418) 643-4408

Native Studies Holdings:
83 titles, books
6 periodical titles
150 government documents
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions

Québec

233

Bibliothèque
Institut canadien de Québec
37, rue Sainte-Angèle
Québec, Québec
G1R 4G5

(418) 694-6357

Native Studies Holdings:
78 titles, books
- periodicals
+ government documents

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers, students, and the public

The Institut canadien de Québec is an historical society founded in Quebec City in 1847. Its activities are now mainly limited to public lectures given by Canadians and visitors from other lands. It has a small library, which is open to the public. It has been collecting Native studies materials for about seven years.

Québec

234

Centre de documentation et de renseignements
Ministère de L'Énergie et des Ressources
1530, boul. de l'Entente
Québec, Québec
G1S 4N6

(418) 643-6004

Native Studies Holdings:
116 titles, books
2 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ rare documents

Street Address: 200-b, Chemin Sainte-Foy, G1R 4X7
Telex: 051-31584

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: loans of one month to libraries and information centres; periodical articles photocopied free

Materials on Native studies formerly held by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles are now at the Centre de documentation du SAGMAI and at the administrative library. The library publishes INFO-MER - Mines, INFO-MER - Terres et Forêts, and INFO-MER - Énergie.

Québec

235

Centre de documentation
Ministère des Affaires culturelles
225, rue Grande-Allée est
Québec, Québec
G1R 5G5

(418) 643-6330

Native Studies Holdings:
±1500 volumes, books
10 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ rare material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers, students, and the public

This collection was probably started in 1961 when the Service d'archéologie was established. There are numerous archaeological excavation reports, produced by the Service d'archéologie du Ministère des affaires culturelles du Québec. The library has published Bulletin des monographies and Bulletin des périodiques; both are distributed by the ministry.

Québec

236

Bibliothèque
Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche
150, boul. Saint-Cyrille est, 9^{e} étage
Québec, Québec
G1R 2B2

(418) 643-5300

Native Studies Holdings:
12 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

2 files, vertical file material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers, for students and the public with restrictions

Québec

237

Bibliothèque
Office de planification et de développement du Québec (OPDQ)
1060, rue Conroy, Bloc 2, 1^{e} étage
Québec, Québec
G1R 5E6

(418) 643-1607

Native Studies Holdings:
38 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries for 3 weeks, with possible renewal, for use of researchers, students, and the public

This government library is gradually acquiring material on Native studies topics. The special projects service of the OPDQ is doing research in northern Quebec. The library publishes a bimonthly Bulletin des acquisitions.

Québec

238

Centre de documentation du SAGMAI
875, rue Grande-Allée est
Québec, Québec
G1R 4Y8

(418) 643-3166

Native Studies Holdings:
±2300 titles, books
30 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ slides
+ tapes
+ original Native language material

Classification: UDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to other libraries

SAGMAI (Secrétariat des activités gouvernementales en milieu Amérindien et Inuit) was established by Order in Council, 18 January 1978, when the Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec was disbanded. SAGMAI's mandate is to serve Quebec government departments and agencies in order to assist and encourage them to extend their activities among the Indians and Inuit of the province. SAGMAI can intervene in government projects or policies in order to study or comment upon them. The Centre de documentation was started in 1980, and the greater part of the collection consists of publications of the Quebec government. There are some publications in Inuktitut, Naskapi, Montagnais, and Cree. A few unpublished (typescript) research reports are included. SAGMAI serves mostly bureaucrats, some students, and a few Indians who visit the Centre for consultations. The secretariat aims to present the official policy of the provincial government towards the "first people" and to interpret it. Periodicals often used include Recherches amérindiennes au Québec, Études Inuit Studies, Canadian Journal of Native Studies, and Canadian Native Law Reports. SAGMAI has published Rencontre since 1978, and numerous pamphlets and booklets.

Québec

239

Séminaire de Québec
C.P. 460
Québec, Québec
G1R 4R7

(418) 692-3981

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ rare documents

Street Address: 3, rue de l'Université

Classification: own, very old
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

This research library contains many old and rare books, collected since the founding of the seminary in 1663. There are now some 100 000 documents. The collection is not specialized, but has strengths in theology and history, especially American history. The classification system is a very old in-house system. Items on Native studies are retrieved from the catalogue under numerous categories. Among the rare and important books are the Voyages de Champlain (1619, 1632), the Jesuit Relations, catechisms, alphabets, dictionaries, accounts of voyages, reports of government committees of the nineteenth century, and books by Morgan, Catlin, Baraga, Grasset de Saint-Sauveur, Brasseur de Bourbourg, Nicolas Perrot, Bibaud, Herrera, Maffee de Laet, Lemoine, and Morris.

Rouyn

240

Bibliothèque
Centre d'études universitaires d'Abitibi-Témiscamingue
C.P. 8000
Rouyn Québec
J9X 5M5

(819) 762-0971, ext. 350

Native Studies Holdings:
69 titles, books
- periodicals
+ government documents

Street Address: 446, rue Gagne
Telex: 051-3488

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to all institutions and government organizations

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

241

John Abbott College Library
C.P. 2000
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Québec
H9X 3L9

(519) 457-6610 ext. 323

Native Studies Holdings:
12m titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ slides, films, tapes
+ rare material
+ material in native languages

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to other libraries for use of researchers

Sainte-Foy

242

Bibliothèque
Archives nationales du Québec
C.P. 10450
Sainte-Foy, Québec
G1V 4N1

(418) 643-8904

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts

Classification: old books, DDC; new books, LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend books for three weeks; will not lend documents

This government library was established in 1920, and is now under the aegis of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. There are three collections of interest in the picture files: Fonds Provancher, with 476 negatives of Indians; Fonds du Père Prieur Girard, o.m.i., with 87 pictures of Inuit; and Fonds de l'Editeur (1940-1960), with about 500 pictures of Indians. The subject file for the pictures has headings for Abenakis, Iroquois, and other Indian tribes. The public may consult these items in the library only. The archives also has numerous documents dealing with Indians and Inuit, some dating back to the 17th century.

Sainte-Foy

243

Bibliothèque
Centre d'études nordiques
Pavillon de la Tour des Arts
Université Laval
Sainte-Foy, Québec
G1K 7P4

(418) 656-3340

The Centre d'études nordiques is devoted to interdisciplinary research in the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula, the Northwest Territories, and the other northern regions of the world. The centre maintains a research station at Poste-de-la-Baleine (Great Whale River) and at Kuujjuaq (Fort Chimo). Numerous publications deal with the people of Quebec's North. Since 1964 the centre's library has built up a substantial collection of books, periodicals, and maps related to the northern regions, especially northern Quebec. The library will prepare bibliographies upon request.

Sainte-Foy

244

Centre de documentation
Parcs Canada
1141, route de l'Église
C.P. 10275
Sainte-Foy, Québec
G1V 4H5

(418) 694-7380

Native Studies Holdings:
100 titles, books
1 periodical title
+ government documents

+ slides

Telex: 05131574

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for two weeks, will renew

This special library of some 10 000 monographs specializes in the needs of archaeologists, historians, naturalists, environmentalists, engineers, architects, statisticians, and specialists in material culture working at this Parks Canada branch. Native studies in the national parks in Quebec is an important element in the collection although numerically it represents a very small part.

Sainte-Foy

245

Bibliothèque générale
Université Laval
Sainte-Foy, Québec
G1K 7P4

(418) 656-4474

Native Studies Holdings:
3200 volumes, books
28 periodical titles
700 government documents

+ microforms
+ slides, films
+ phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

Native studies materials are part of the general collection for social sciences and humanities, and so are located throughout, according to the appropriate subjects. Selection is made, in consultation with the faculty, to provide an in-depth reference collection. Subject fields covered include anthropology, history, political science, sociology, art, legends, and linguistics. On occasion the library staff takes part in research projects as part of the faculty team. A current study is entitled "Femme amérindienne au Canada." The Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais in Village des Hurons (see Entry no. 252) influences the study and research program. Materials collected deal with North American Indians, including Mexico. There is particular concentration on the Inuit, and material on the Greenlanders is also collected. There are also some rare and valuable works on Native peoples. The Human Relations Area Files are held, as are the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files on microfiche. Acquisitions are made to respond to user needs and long-term research projects. Holdings of serials and monographs are reported to UTLAS and the National Library of Canada. Two most useful serials are Recherches amérindiennes au Québec and Études Inuit Studies. Acquisition lists and bibliographies are published.

Schefferville

246 **McGill Subarctic Research Laboratory Library**
C.P. 790
Schefferville, Québec
G0G 2T0

(418) 585-2489

Native Studies Holdings:
- titles, books
- periodical titles
- government documents

\+ manuscripts

Classification: own
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers and students

This special library was established for the use of students and staff at the laboratory. There is very little Native studies material here. There are copies of theses on the Naskapi and Montagnais.

Sherbrooke

247 Service de bibliothèques
Bibliothèque générale
Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Québec
J1K 2R1

(819) 565-5613

Native Studies Holdings:
700 titles, books
\- periodicals
150 government documents

\+ slides, films

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions

The Native studies material, collected since 1965, is integrated into the general collection.

Saglouc

248

Taqramiut Nipingat
Saglouc, Québec
J0M 1S0

(819) 255-8822

Contains an excellent collection of videotapes of life in northern Quebec. All the titles and the contents are in Inuktitut. Arrangements could be made to make this material available to researchers who do not wish to travel to Saglouc.

Trois-Rivières

249

Archives
Séminaire Saint-Joseph
C.P. 548
Trois-Rivières, Québec
G9A 5J1

(819) 373-0441

Native Studies Holdings:
±70 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ vertical file materials; clippings
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ rare material
+ original material in Native languages

Street Address: 848, rue Laviolette

Classification: own
Access: open to the public without restrictions, but there is a consultation fee of 50¢ per hour
ILL Policy: do not loan

There have been many acquisitions of Native studies material since 1934, including gifts. There are numerous documents concerning the Cree, Algonkians, Micmacs, Hurons, Abenakis, Mohawks, and the Iroquois in general. A list of holdings has been published as Les Indiens, en Amérique du Nord; au Québec; aux États-Unis (1981).

Trois-Rivières

250

Bibliothèque de l'Université
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
C.P. 500
Trois-Rivières, Québec
G9A 5H7

(819) 376-5706

Native Studies Collection:
13m books
.15m periodicals
+ government documents

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers and students

Val d'Or

251

Cree Regional Authority
1500, rue Sullivan
Val d'Or, Québec
J9P 1M1

(819) 825-3402, ext. 225

This collection is unclassified. It consists of such material as James Bay Agreement legislation and provisions arising out of it, old files, monographs, and periodicals. It also includes technical documents, some of the James Bay Corporation and some dealing with income security programs.

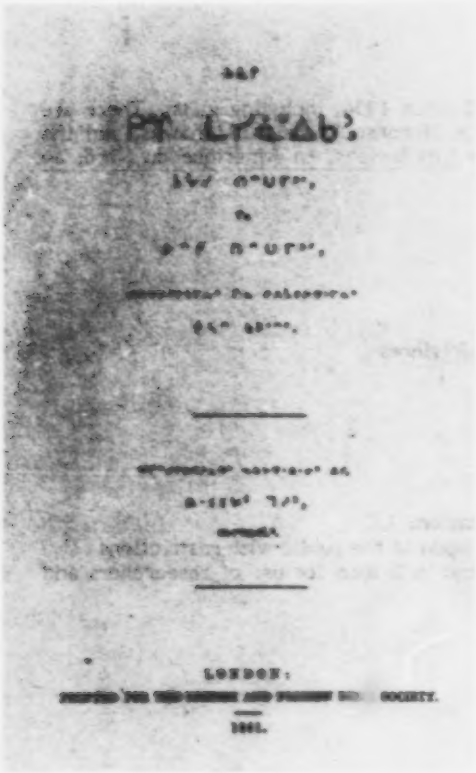
Village des Hurons

252

Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais
Boul. Bastien
Village des Hurons, Québec
G0A 4V0

(418) 842-0277

The library was started in 1981. There was an attempt to gather material concerning the Attikameks and Montagnais from universities and colleges, and from anthropologists and other people who had worked and travelled with these people. There are many books, reports, studies, old and modern pictures, and slides. Unfortunately, the funds have run out. The material still continues to come in, but there is no one to work on it at present (1983).



Cree Bible, Old Testament. London, 1861.

Atlantic Provinces

	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
TOTAL POPULATION	689 373[1]	839 801[1]	121 223[1]	563 747[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	5 515	7 795	625	4 430
INUIT	5	130	30	1 830
STATUS INDIANS	4 235	5 905	400	1 010
NON-STATUS INDIANS	865	1 155	140	1 185
MÉTIS	415	605	50	385

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF ATLANTIC CANADA[2]

Malecite	New Brunswick
Micmac	Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN ATLANTIC CANADA[3]

	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Universities and Colleges	3	6	1	5
Public Libraries	2	-	1	1
Government Libraries	4	4	1	2
Special Libraries	1	1	-	2
Native Libraries	2	3	1	1
TOTAL	12	14	4	11

There seems to be less interest in Native studies in Atlantic Canada than elsewhere in the country. In general, collections are very small and not too important. The Micmac-Maliseet Resource Centre at the University of New Brunswick serves Native student teachers, and St. Thomas University gives a degree in Native studies. The University of New Brunswick Library has the largest collection.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix I, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Dorchester

253 **Fort Folly Band**
P.O. Box 21
Dorchester, New Brunswick
E0A 1M0

(506) 379-6641

This library collects material on Micmac history, which is difficult to come by. It has done a study on Indian food, and one on medicine from local plants, and has prepared a display of these medicines. It also sponsors classes in the Micmac language and handicrafts. A list of plants used in Indian medicine has been issued.

Fredericton

254 **Legislative Library**
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

(506) 453-2338

Native Studies Holdings:
225 volumes, books
12 periodical titles
+ government documents

.91m vertical file material
+ microforms

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will not lend Canadiana before 1900, or New Brunswick materials

The library has general information on Canadian Indians and some on Maine Indians. The collection strength is New Brunswick Micmacs and Malecites. Especially strong is the New Brunswick Collection, part of which is devoted to Indians. The library is a full depository for federal government publications, and since 1980 it has received copies in both official languages. It issues a bi-monthly Selected Accessions, with a supplement listing New Brunswick materials.

Fredericton

255 **Micmac-Maliseet Resource Center**
Faculty of Education
University of New Brunswick
Bag Service no. 45333
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 6E3

(506) 453-4840

The Micmac-Maliseet Educational Development Institute was established in 1981 on a three-year grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation. The original objectives were to familiarize Micmac and Malecite teachers with instructional and curriculum development resources as these relate to Native school children, and to educate and train Native and non-Native teachers to assume leadership roles in education development. On 1 July 1982 the Micmac-Maliseet Institute was reconstituted to embrace all present and future projects of the University of New Brunswick which relate to Indian education and development. This new institute is monitored within the university by an executive committee and its work is guided and directed by an advisory board, about half of whom are Native representatives of the Micmac and Malecite people of the region. The Micmac-Maliseet Institute aims to become permanently

established at the University of New Brunswick as the vehicle through which the university serves the Native population, as a mechanism through which the Native people can influence higher education, and through programs and projects which affect the development of their cultures and communities. The original institute founded the Micmac-Maliseet Resource Center in conjunction with the University of New Brunswick library system. The centre is bringing together in a physical collection, in indexes, and in a computer data bank both primary and secondary resource materials of Atlantic Region Natives, with particular reference to the Micmac and Malecite peoples. In 1982 a grant was received from the Department of Employment and Immigration to further the work of the resource centre. Some 600 items in the collection are already accessible by computer terminal.

Fredericton

256

New Brunswick Department of Education Library
3rd floor, King's Place
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

(506) 453-3739

Native Studies Holdings:
16 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: loan only to other government libraries for use of researchers, students, and the public

Fredericton

257

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

(506) 453-2122

Native Studies Holdings:
6 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan microfilm

This collection has special strengths in art, costume, and language. Of interest are twenty-five photographs pertaining to clothing, canoes, hunting, housing, and crafts spanning the period 1870 to 1950. Both the manuscript and government documents collections contain materials relevant to Native studies, and deal with land, language, and relations with the government. Several reels of microfilm containing the most important Native studies material are being prepared.

Fredericton

258

St. Thomas University
P.O. Box 4569
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5G3

(506) 455-3337

St. Thomas University has a Native studies program leading to a bachelor of arts degree. It is designed so that both Native and non-Native students may study the cultural, historical, and contemporary situation of Canada's Native people. The program can provide the basis for government employment; background for a career in journalism, museum work, or politics; practical training in community, social, and correctional services, or in Native and band council associations; background in research involving land claims, treaties, and economic development; or a basis for continued academic work on the graduate level, in law, education, the humanities, or the social sciences. St. Thomas University does not have a library; students use the facilities at the University of New Brunswick.

Fredericton

259

University of New Brunswick Library
P.O. Box 7500
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H5

(506) 453-4760

Native Studies Holdings:
2260 titles, books
14 periodical titles
+60 government documents

141 vertical file items
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum articles
+ microforms
+ slides
+ phonotapes

Telex: 014 46136

Classification: DDC, LC, and own
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan

The library's Native studies holdings include material on North American Indians, particularly Canadian. There is also some material on the Inuit, Alaskan Eskimos, Greenlanders, and the Indians of Latin America. However, at present there is no need for an in-depth collection, and material is acquired only as it fits the general policy of the library as a whole. The library has a microfilm copy of the papers of E. Tappan Adney, the originals of which are in the Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts. Adney, a long-time New Brunswick resident, was a correspondent for Harper's Illustrated Weekly during the Klondike Gold Rush. His book, The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98, published in 1899, is, according to Pierre Berton, the single most valuable work on the subject. Adney, who was an amazing illustrator, wrote extensively on the canoes of various tribes, such as Chipewayan, Slavey, Yellow Knives, Western Cree, Dogribs, Athapascans, Beothuks, and Inuit. He also wrote about the Malecites and other eastern Indians and their crafts. The creation of the Micmac-Maliseet Education Development Institute (now the Micmac-Maliseet Institute) in 1981, seems, so far, to have had little influence on the library's acquisition policy for Native studies material.

Fredericton

260

York Regional Library
4 Carleton Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 4H9

(506) 454-4481

Native Studies Holdings:
±1500 volumes, books in the region
- periodicals
- government documents

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of the general public

The library issues book lists, and will prepare bibliographies when requested by an interest group.

Fredericton

261

Museum
York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc.
Officer's Square - Queen Street
P.O. Box 1312
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5C8

(506) 455-6041

The museum library resources are limited to secondary sources used for reference. Included in the archival collection, which is held at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, are several papers presented to the York-Sunbury Historical Society. Among them are E.W. Dedham, Indian Life and The Last Mohawk Raid; Raymond Gorham, An Old Indian Treaty of 1725; Lillian Maxwell, Indians at the Heart of New Brunswick and The Indian Graveyard; and Susan Squires, Reminiscences of the St. Marys Indian Reserve.

Moncton

262

Bibliothèque Champlain
Centre Universitaire de Moncton
Université de Moncton
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1A 3E9

(506) 858-4012

Native Studies Holdings:
362 titles, books
5 periodical titles
±140 government documents

2 vertical file items
7 films
1 film strip

Telex: 014-2653

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan material from the general collection for use of researchers and students

Native studies holdings are part of the general collection. Government documents are mainly about North American Indians, concerning education, legislation, and art. A general guide to the library has been issued.

Saint John

263

New Brunswick Museum
277 Douglas Avenue
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2K 1E5

(506) 693-1196

Native Studies Holdings:
±200 volumes, books
2 volumes, periodicals
22 government documents

.1m vertical file drawer space
72 pictures
1.5m manuscripts
200 microforms
400 slides
+ rare material

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: collection is mainly non-circulating

Saint John

264

Saint John Regional Library
20 Hazen Avenue
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 3G8

(506) 693-1191

Native Studies Holdings:
338 titles, books
+ periodical titles
+ government documents

4 files, vertical file material
13 recordings

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan all material except reference and archives for use of the general public

The collection is the sort that any public library would have developed over the years. There has been no specific effort made to emphasize Native studies. Occasional booklists are produced to highlight various aspects of the collection.

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst

265

Indian and Inuit Affairs Regional Resource Library
P.O. Box 160
Amherst, Nova Scotia
B4H 3Z3

(902) 667-3818

Native Studies Holdings:
50 titles, books
10 periodical titles
- government documents

600 slides
20 films

Street Address: 40 Havelock Street
Telex: 019-22831

Access: open to the public with restrictions

This small resource library, a branch of the departmental library, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Ottawa, is essentially for the use of staff.

Antigonish

266

Angus L. MacDonald Library
St. Francis Xavier University
Antigonish, Nova Scotia
B2G 1C0

(902) 867-2242

Native Studies Holdings:
±800 titles, books
3 periodical titles
+ government documents

1 title, microform

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan anything except items in special collections, for the use of the general public

Native studies materials are collected to supplement courses given at the university.

Halifax

267

Isaac Walton Killam Memorial Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4H8

(902) 424-3601

Native Studies Holdings:
521 titles books
14 periodical titles
170 titles, government documents

+ vertical file material
3 pictures

Telex: 019-21863

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: CLA ILL code

Vertical file material consists of pre-1900 pamphlets relating to North American Indian tribes. The library is a depository for federal government publications.

Halifax

268

Nova Scotia Legislative Library
P.O. Box 396
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

(902) 424-5932

Native Studies Holdings:
150 volumes, books
15 periodical titles
±20 government documents

+ microforms
+ rare material

Street Address: Province House, Hollis Street

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: lend only pre-1900, non-reference material

Because this library has specialized in Nova Scotia history it has collected materials relating to the Micmac Indians, their history, and culture. The library receives the publications of the Nova Scotia Museum and of the Nova Scotia Department of Education, which produces materials for use in the schools. The library issues Publications of the Province of Nova Scotia quarterly and annually.

Halifax

269

Nova Scotia Museum Library
1747 Summer Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3A6

(902) 429-4610

Native Studies Holdings:
30 volumes, books
4 periodical titles
+ government documents

+ vertical file material
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ slides

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to libraries

The museum collects Micmac artifacts as one area of its historic collections. The library has no particular Native studies collection. As the material about Micmac culture is scattered, museum staff do not feel that it merits particular attention as a Native studies collection.

Halifax

270

Parks Canada Atlantic Region Library
Department of the Environment, Historic Properties
Upper Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1S9

(902) 426-7266

Native Studies Holdings:
92 titles, books
- periodicals
- government documents

20 vertical file items

Telex: 019-21539 (regional office)

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: service to all staff members and parks of the region, and to all libraries

This library will be of value in the future when Historical Archaeological Research develops its collection. A list of recent accessions has been issued every three or four months since 1975.

Halifax

271

Library
Public Archives of Nova Scotia
6016 University Avenue
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 1W4

(902) 423-9115

Native Studies Holdings:
2m books
1 periodical title
+ government documents

25cm vertical file material
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microforms

Classification: LC for library; RG/MG for manuscripts
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend only duplicate material

The library collects material on the Micmac Indians, including rare material and original material written in Micmac. The library has published an Inventory of Manuscripts (1976) and participates in the Nova Scotia union catalogue.

Halifax

272

Patrick Power Library
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3C3

(902) 429-9780, ext. 168

Native Studies Holdings:
±1600 titles, books
5 periodical titles
±30 titles, government documents

±15 vertical file items

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: most of collection available through ILL on request from other libraries or other similar institutions

Sydney

273

Micmac Association of Cultural Studies
P.O. Box 961
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6J4

(902) 539-8037

and

Micmac Post Office
Hants County, Nova Scotia

(902) 758-3125

Native Studies Holdings:
212 titles, books

Sydney

274

Library
University College of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 5300
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6L2

(902) 539-6300

Native Studies Holdings:
250 volumes, books
3 periodical titles
30 government documents

\+ films

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan periodicals, reference works, or special collections

The college recently acquired degree-granting status. It has been offering university courses for the past twelve years, before which its degrees were granted in association with St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish. Students use the Micmac resources of the library, which include material pertaining to the Atlantic Region.

Sydney

275

Beaton Institute
University College of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 5300
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6L2

(902) 539-5300

Native Studies Holdings:
- 50 titles, books
- \- periodicals
- \- government documents

- 50 items, vertical file material
- 50 photos, mainly 19th century
- \+ manuscripts
- \+ artifacts and museum materials
- \+ microform
- \+ videotapes, phonotapes

Classification: LC, and own for ms.
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend all material, except latest books, for use of researchers, students, and the general public

About 1957 the Beaton Institute started collecting Native studies material. As the archives of the college and community, it has rare material and original Native language material, and special collections on the Indians of Cape Breton. It is particularly strong in oral history, music, and photographs. The Micmac material is part of a larger Cape Breton Collection. A descriptive folder for the collection is issued, and the institute's accessions lists are photocopied for the Nova Scotia Archives. Micmac material is included in the material accessioned.

Sydney

276

Union of Nova Scotia Indians
P.O. Box 961
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6J4

(902) 539-4107

Telex: 019-35215

The library of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians is very new. It has a large number of reports, surveys, and critiques. Much of this material is available to the public on request. However, there is also much historical data which cannot be released to the public until such time as land claim settlements are completed.

Truro

277

Micmac Teacher Education Program Resource Room
P.O. Box 810
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5G5

(902) 895-5347

Native Studies Holdings:
- ±300 books
- ±7 periodicals
- \+ government documents

- \+ films

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of students

The Micmac Teacher Education Program began in 1980 with twenty-six students who were given the opportunity to receive a teaching certificate through regular courses offered by the Nova Scotia Teachers College, with Native courses integrated into the program. The program finished in May 1983, when the goal of the program had been attained: 26 teacher aids had been trained to work in classrooms or were prepared to further their studies in universities. The library is funded by the Canada Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and contains publications of the department and of Native organizations. It has a film of the Micmac Series entitled Mik'mag.

Wolfville

278

Vaughan Memorial Library
Acadia University
Wolfville, Nova Scotia
B0P 1X0

(902) 542-2201, ext. 215

Native Studies Holdings:
1100 titles, books
12 periodical titles
1m government documents

5.5m vertical file materials
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan books, unless rare, and photocopies are supplied

The library has the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples files, and manuscripts and original Native language material of Silas Tertius Rand, missionary to the Indians of Nova Scotia.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown

279

Confederation Centre Public Library
P.O. Box 7000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8G8

(902) 892-7932

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
- periodicals
- government documents

Telex: 0-14-44-121

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend circulating monographs

The library does not have a Native peoples collection; material is scattered throughout the classification system.

Charlottetown

280

Native Council of Prince Edward Island
P.O. Box 2170
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N4

(902) 892-5314

Street Address: 129 Kent Street

Charlottetown

281

Prince Edward Island Provincial Library
University Avenue
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N9

(902) 892-3504, ext. 54

Native Studies Holdings:
300 volumes, books
- periodicals
- government documents

Telex: 014-44154 for forwarding

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: all material available for loan

Charlottetown

282

Robertson Library
University of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 4P3

(902) 892-1243

Native Studies Holdings:

1026 titles, books
4 periodical titles
+ government documents

50 vertical file items
+ microforms
+ slides
2 phonotapes

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: does not loan from P.E.I. Collection

The University of Prince Edward Island was formed in 1969 with the amalgamation of Prince of Wales College and Saint Dunstan's University. Both institutions had small collections on Native peoples, and they have been buying ever since. The Prince Edward Island Collection was started in 1969 in a very small way. It is funded by the Alumnae of Saint Dunstan's to collect material on Prince Edward Island, the Acadians, and the Micmacs, the Indians who originally inhabited the Island. Its aim is to collect everything written in Prince Edward Island or by Islanders, including the Micmacs. The collection contains the Silas Rand collection of Bibles and other religious tracts written in Micmac. The University's History and Political Science departments allow term papers to be written on Micmac topics. Copies of these are held in the library. Many were written by John Joe Sark, the first Indian to graduate from UPEI.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Corner Brook

283

Sir Wilfred Grenfell College Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
University Drive
Corner Brook, Newfoundland
A2H 6P9

(709) 639-8981

Native Studies Holdings:
265 volumes, books
5 periodical titles
20 government documents

145 items in vertical files
55 slides

Telex: 016-44190

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan for use of researchers, students, and the public

The library publishes, at irregular intervals, New Government Documents and Pamphlets Available in the Library, List of Recently Acquired Books on Newfoundland and Labrador, and Serials Holding List. All of these refer to Native studies materials when they are acquired.

Goose Bay

284

Labrador Institute of Northern Studies
Memorial University of Newfoundland
P.O. Box 309, Station A
Goose Bay, Labrador
A0P 1S0

(709) 896-2978/79

Nain

285

Labrador Inuit Association
P.O. Box 70
Nain, Labrador
A0P 1L0

(709) 922-2931

Native Studies Holdings:
50 volumes, books
10 periodical titles
+ government documents

8m vertical file material
+ picture file, manuscripts, phonotapes
+ original material in Native languages

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: not available

The library's special strength is in folklore and language material, which has been organized by Tuggaasuk, a cultural affiliate of the Labrador Inuit Association.

St. Anthony

286

Grenfell Regional Health Services
St. Anthony, Newfoundland
A0K 4S0

(709) 454-8881

The library has only standard printed works on Native studies. There are many papers which relate to the Grenfell Mission, but they are not sorted or catalogued. In the early years, the mission's contact with Native peoples was limited because the Moravian Mission was active on the North Labrador Coast. There is probably little material on Native studies in these papers.

St. John's

287

Legislative Library of Newfoundland
Confederation Building
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

(709) 737-3604

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
±150 government documents

1m vertical file material

Access: not open to the public
ILL Policy: do not loan

This is a private library for the use of the House of Assembly and the Cabinet only, unless the material wanted is not available elsewhere in the province. The government documents held are of cabinet level only. The library is the depository of the province's own documents and is also responsible for all confidential and internal reports of the government. Non-public documents are shelved separately and are available only to the Cabinet or the minister of the parent department. The province has produced very few publications on Native peoples in the last fifteen years.

St. John's

288

Folklore and Language Archive (MUNFLA)
Department of Folklore
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5S7

(709) 737-8402

Native Studies Holdings:
- books
- periodicals
- government documents

+ phonotapes

Classification: direct indexing
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none

The archives have no special holdings on Native peoples. However, there are numerous references to Native peoples and a small index has been started in order to draw these together. A student of the white man's attitudes to Native peoples would find a fairly rich resource here.

St. John's

289

Centre for Newfoundland Studies
Memorial University of Newfoundland Library
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Y1

(709) 737-7475/76

Telex: 016-4677

Native Studies Holdings:
115m volumes
7 periodical titles
+ government documents

80 items in vertical files
+ manuscripts
+ microform
11 theses
+ rare material
+ original Native language material

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: considered on individual basis

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies was established in 1963 and works on Native studies have always been an integral part of the collection. The centre has a very important collection of Moravian Mission publications. The mission, which operated on the Labrador Coast, principally with the Inuit, from the 18th century onwards, was a prolific publisher, and this collection includes a complete set of annual reports (both paper and microform) and a large, rare collection of religious literature translated into the Inuit language, as well as grammars and dictionaries. The centre has a comprehensive collection on the Beothuks. There is much information on the Indians and Inuit of Labrador. The 1974 Newfoundland Royal Commission on Labrador (3 volumes) contains much information on Native people. The centre issues a descriptive leaflet, and a bibliography of Moravian literature held in the centre is available.

St. John's

290

Newfoundland Museum
285 Duckworth Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 1G9

(709) 737-2460

Native Studies Holdings:
17m books
.5m periodicals
+ government documents

1m vertical file material
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ slides

Classification: own
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will supply photocopies at cost

The museum library is generally for the use of the staff. It holds the manuscripts of the archaeology reports from within the province. In 1973 the museum appointed a curator of archaeology.

St. John's

291

Provincial Reference and Resource Library
Newfoundland Public Library Services
Arts & Culture Centre
125 Allandale Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3A3

(709) 737-3954/55

Native Studies Holdings:
±200 titles, books
8 periodical titles
±100 government documents

±100 vertical file items
+ manuscripts

Telex: 016-4730

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend

The collection is divided into two parts: the general reference/resource collection and the Newfoundland Collection. In the latter there are materials on the Beothuk Indians, including three manuscripts of Captain David Buchan, who explored the Exploits River in 1811.

St. John's

292

Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
Colonial Building
Military Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 2C9

(709) 753-9390

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
1 periodical title
- government documents

+ picture files
+ manuscripts

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: unequipped for ILL

The library contains some rare material and original material written in Native languages.

Stephenville

293

Bay St. George Community College Library
P.O. Box 340
Stephenville, Newfoundland
A2N 2Z6

(709) 643-5161, ext. 29

Native Studies Holdings:
45 titles, books
1 periodical title
±20 government documents

20 items, vertical files

Street Address: 275 Oregon Avenue

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: limited, due to staff time

The college has no mandate to collect Native studies material. Books have been collected only in relation to courses given in Canadian studies and Newfoundland history.

The Territories

	Y.T.	N.W.T.
TOTAL POPULATION	23 074[1]	45 537[1]
TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION	4 045	26 430
INUIT	95	15 910
STATUS INDIANS	2 770	6 720
NON-STATUS INDIANS	990	1 205
MÉTIS	190	2 595

MAJOR INDIAN TRIBES OF THE TERRITORIES[2]

Dogrib	Rae-Edzo, N.W.T. and area
Hare	Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake, N.W.T.
Kutchin (Loucheaux)	Yukon and Mackenzie Valley
Nahani	Yukon
Slave	Mackenzie Valley
Tagish	Yukon
Tahltan	Yukon
Yellowknife	Great Bear and Great Slave lakes region

NATIVE STUDIES HOLDINGS IN THE TERRITORIES[3]

	Yukon	N.W.T.
Universities and Colleges	-	1
School Libraries	-	1
Public Libraries	-	2
Government Libraries	3	5
Special Libraries	1	3
Native Libraries	1	8
TOTAL	5	20

There are not many Native studies collections in the Yukon and Northwest territories, because the settlements are small and the distances between them are enormous.

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[1] Figures are as indicated in a memorandum, Data on Native Peoples, by Pierre J. Hubert, Census Provincial Liaison Officer, Statistics Canada, January 28, 1983. Statistics Canada emphasizes that "since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individual rounded figures in distributions."

[2] Adoption and the Indian Child (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), Appendix I, pp. 19-36.

[3] Figures are for the number of libraries described as this survey goes to press.

YUKON TERRITORY

Dawson

294

Dawson City Museum Collection
P.O. Box 303
Dawson, Yukon Territory
Y0B 1G0

(403) 993-5291

Native Studies Holdings:
20 titles, books
- periodicals
+ government documents

.1m vertical file material
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ artifacts and museum materials
+ microforms

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not loan

Most Native studies materials are in the form of government documents.

Whitehorse

295

Library Services Branch
Department of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2C6

(403) 667-5309

Telex: 036-8-260

The Library Services Branch coordinates the library system in Yukon, which consists of branches in Dawson, Faro, Haines Junction, Mayo, Teslin, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse. Several of these, for example the Faro branch, have a combined school and public library, where Native studies are taught as part of the curriculum. There is a union catalogue of library holdings in Yukon. There are some thousand cards, under the general heading "Indians of North America," with various sub-headings, all refering to public library materials on the subject. At the Dawson City branch, now known as Yukon Regional Library, are books on Indian culture and the part Indians played in the Gold Rush of 1896.

Whitehorse

296

Native Language Studies
Department of Education
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2C6

The collection consists of material on Athabascan culture and language, including folklore, and materials translated into Athabascan.

Whitehorse

297

Yukon Archives and Records Services
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2C6

(403) 667-5321

Native Studies Holdings:
±300 titles, books
10 periodical titles
50 government documents

250 vertical file items
+ picture files
+ manuscripts
+ microform
+ films
+ phonotapes

Street Address: 2071 - 2nd Avenue
Telex: 036-8-260

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: do not lend, will photocopy at cost

The Yukon Archives and Records Services is a division of the Department of Information Resources of the Yukon Government, and it is responsible for acquiring, preserving, and making available documentary resources related to Yukon history, culture, and development. It was opened in 1972, and Native studies material has been collected since then. The archives attempts to collect all information concerning the Yukon Territory in all media, so that it can serve the needs of the historical researchers as well as the requirements of Yukoners in general. The archives is the repository for the sound recordings of the Yukon Native Language Project. It has issued a folder describing the archives' holdings and services.

Whitehorse

298

Yukon Indian Resource Centre
22 Nitsutlin Drive, Room 106
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 3S5

(403) 667-7631, local 24

The Yukon Indian Resource Centre is one of the main programs of the Yukon Indian Cultural Education Society. The centre's task is to gather and provide information, and to assist Native individuals, organizations, and communities in research. The centre works in cooperation with the Library Services Branch and the Yukon Archives. The centre library has about 3000 volumes, which may be borrowed by the general public. Relevant periodicals, journals, and files are available for use in the centre. A collection of film strips, films, and microfiche is also available for viewing or borrowing. The library holds a collection of curriculum materials developed by Indian education centres in Alaska, British Columbia, and other parts of Canada and the United States. The library orders books for the local Indian bands and for use in one of the Indian schools. Suggested reading lists are issued from time to time.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Cambridge Bay

299

Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories
X0E 0C0

(403) 983-2458

The library was opened about eight years ago, and now has some 20m of material, mostly government documents and reference works. It produces Inuit Okaoheet.

Cape Dorset

300

Pitseolak Public School Library
Cape Dorset, Northwest Territories
X0A 0C0

(819) 897-8826

This library is funded by the Northwest Territories Library Board at Hay River. There is no material suitable for research, though there are some historical autobiographies and a few general books about the North. This material would be of interest to someone new to the North.

Cape Dorset

301

West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative Ltd.
Cape Dorset, Northwest Territories
X0A 0C0

(819) 897-8944

About 1981 the cooperative inherited the private library of Charles Gimpel, well known in London and Paris as an art collector and art dealer. There are over four hundred titles, dating from between 1940 and 1960, dealing with the Eastern Arctic. Subjects covered include art, education, political development, history, and geography. The collection also includes periodicals. Unfortunately, the collection is as yet uncatalogued, and there is no proper storage for the rare books. It is not yet, therefore, available to the public. For general library materials the Pitseolak Public School Library is used. Since 1959 the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative has been publishing an annual catalogue of Eskimo art, first known as Cape Dorset Prints (1959-1974), and later as Dorset (1975-). In 1977, with the assistance of John MacDonald of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, recordings were made of traditional songs and stories. This was the first attempt to record on multi-track north of 60. Included were the Nain (Labrador) choir, spoken life histories, Katajaq singing, and life histories of three Inuit artists: Pitseolak Ashoona, Pudlo Pudlat, and Etudlooie Edidlooie. Interviews with Cape Dorset artists were recorded on cassettes in conjunction with the University of Michigan. Kingait Press began as a typography studio with equipment rented from a southern typographer, with which a cut form of syllabic type was developed. One publication, Inuit World (1977), has been issued.

Eskimo Point

302

The Resource Centre
Inuit Cultural Institute
Eskimo Point, Northwest Territories
X0C 0E0

857-2803 (via satellite, through Ottawa operator)

The Inuit Cultural Institute is dedicated to protecting the history, tradition, and cultural identity of the Inuit. The ICI maintains a small research library with documents and periodicals related to Inuit culture and northern history. It also has slides, maps, manuscripts, and taped recordings, as well as material on Keewatin land claims and national land claims. The ICI is in the process of putting together a photograph collection, gathered from institutions and individuals, for use in future publications. It also has an extensive collection of interviews and music from Inuit communities throughout the North. Since 1975 the ICI has been responsible for the Inuit Language Commission, the purpose of which is to investigate the status and usage of Inuktitut among the Inuit. One of the results of this commission has been the creation of a new written form of the language.

Fort Smith

303 **Thebacha College**
P.O. Box 600
Fort Smith, Northwest Territories
X0E 0P0

(403) 872-7223

Thebacha College, until recently a vocational school, has had a teacher education program for over twelve years. There are programs in social studies, renewable resources, public and business administration, and secretarial and trade skills. The programs are controlled by the Department of Education of the Northwest Territories. The college is interdisciplinary and is geared to the needs of the people of the North. It must also cater to several dialects. The library is not very large, but it does contain some language material. There are also some films in the Northern Lights Museum.

Frobisher Bay

304 **Baffin Region Inuit Association**
Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories
X0A 0H0

(819) 979-5391

Native Studies Holdings:
500 volumes, books
10 periodical titles

Frobisher Bay

305 **Inuit Broadcasting Corporation**
Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories
X0A 0H0

(819) 979-6231
(613) 235-1892 (administration)

The Inuit Broadcasting Corporation has a collection of thirteen-minute recordings in Inuktitut. Copies could be made for interested persons, and delivered to the corporation's main office in Ottawa (Suite 300, 294 Albert Street, K1P 6E6) at cost.

Hay River

306

N.W.T. Public Library Services
P.O. Box 1100
Hay River, Northwest Territories
X0E 0R0

(403) 874-6531

Native Studies Holdings:
773 titles, books
46 periodical titles
+ government documents
+ vertical file material
+ microforms
+ slides, films, filmstrips
+ phonotapes
+ original material in Native languages

Street Address: Woodland Drive
Telex: 034-4311

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: all material available through ILL

The library tries to obtain material of interest to its patrons, many of whom are Native people.

Igloolik

307

Library
Eastern Arctic Scientific Resource Centre
Igloolik, Northwest Territories
X0A 0L0

(819) 934-8836

The library is still being built up. It will contain specialized Arctic periodicals, standard works, literature dealing with the Eastern Arctic, and reports of work carried out at the laboratory. It will contain material on the Inuit.

Inuvik

308

Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement
P.O. Box 2000
Inuvik, Northwest Territories
X0E 0T0

The collection of materials in the COPE office is uncatalogued. There are about one thousand items in the collection.

Inuvik

309

Library
Inuvik Scientific Resource Centre
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1430
Inuvik, Northwest Territories
X0E 0T0

(403) 979-3838

The library holds some 1000 volumes, including standard and Arctic reference works, local maps and serial photographs, polar books, scientific reports concerning the Canadian Western Arctic, and current northern periodicals and newspapers. The library and research facilities are designed to support university and government field parties. The Native studies collection has increased since researchers in social sciences started using the facilities in 1967/68.

Rankin Inlet

310

Arctic Research and Training Centre
Rankin Inlet, Northwest Territories
X0C 0G0

(819) 645-2935

The centre, opened in 1967, has fallen on hard times. The library is very small and has not been expanded since 1975. There is, however, a small collection of books available to people who come to the centre to do research.

Rankin Inlet

311

Keewatin Inuit Association
Ranklin Inlet, Northwest Territories
X0C 0G0

(819) 645-2800 or 645-2805

This small Native association has a small collection of books and periodicals. There is no original material, only what has come from other organizations and government offices.

Yellowknife

312

Court Library
2nd floor, Court House
4903 - 49 Street
P.O. Box 550
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

(403) 873-7618

Native Studies Holdings:
3m books
9 periodical titles
+ government documents

0.34m vertical file material

Telex: general government no. 034-45531; 034-45528

Classification: LC (modified KF for law)
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend or photocopy without charge

The Court Library is a relatively new system in the Northwest Territories. It controls five satellite libraries throughout the Territories to which court parties travel on circuit. The materials available at these small libraries are basic legal texts and statutes to form a small core collection. In future, however, it is anticipated that the collections will develop in many areas, including Native issues. Since the Yellowknife Court Library is the most complete legal collection in the N.W.T. collection, development is not restricted only to Native issues. The current collection in this area is adequate to meet present needs. However, there is still an effort to improve it. Space and budget restrictions limit the collections of non-print material. Native studies have always been considered part of the Court Library collection, although not always in the sociological sense. The present Native law collection began with the statutes, treaties, and case law. The textbook collection did not begin to develop until a

librarian was hired in 1978. Then the collection branched into such areas as Native claims, Native rights, the Métis, and Native history. As this was the only law library in the Northwest Territories, it was required to acquire a substantial Native law collection. In the government documents collection are various titles on northern social concerns, which include Indian conditions, Native employment, and Native education. There are also publications concerning cultural and historical aspects, Native claims and land use, and pipeline inquiries.

Yellowknife

313

Library
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

(403) 920-8144 or 920-8252

Native Studies Holdings:
150 titles, books
28 periodical titles
600 titles, government documents
100 vertical file items

Street Address: 2nd floor, Bellanca Building, 4914 - 50th Street
Telex: 034-45519

Classification: UDC
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: will loan to other libraries

The library was established in 1973 as a reference service for department employees in the Northwest Territories. Originally a geological resource collection, the library grew and expanded into other disciplines, and users came from other government agencies, research organizations, local industries, and the general public. This library also serves as a regional library for Indian and Northern Affairs research laboratories, and district and sub-district offices in the N.W.T. The holdings include a growing number of items related to Native studies, now that the Indian and Inuit affairs collection is being integrated into the library collection. The latter will result in increased Native material. Accessions lists are issued irregularly and a serials list is in preparation.

Yellowknife

314

Northern Region Headquarters
Reference and Recreational Library
Department of National Defence
P.O. Service 6666
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

(403) 873-4011, ext. 43

This library has some publications on the Natives of Canada, especially in the fields of anthropology, folklore, art, costume, language, history, and government relations. The library is open to the public, with restrictions.

Yellowknife

315

Government Library
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

(403) 873-7628 or 873-7694

Native Studies Holdings:
±350 volumes, books
13 periodical titles
+ government documents

.5m vertical file materials
+ picture files
+ manuscripts

Street Address: Laing Building, Franklin Avenue
Telex: 034-45531

Classification: UDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend to libraries

It is the policy of the N.W.T. government in-service library to provide reference information, interlibrary loan, and circulation services to all Government of the Northwest Territories departments, as well as the general public. Because of the geographical location of this library, Native studies holdings evolved as the library evolved. The library collects material on various tribes and has strength in art and land claims. It can provide an Inuktitut course on tape as well as an elementary school film story lesson. The library is a full depository for Canadian and Northwest Territories government documents and so has all the relevant publications on Native peoples. The library publishes a monthly newsletter/accessions list called Library News.

Yellowknife

316

Library
N.W.T. Métis Association
P.O. Box 1375
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P1

(403) 873-3505

Native Studies Holdings:
45 titles, books
40 periodical titles
±60 government documents

+ vertical file material
+ picture files
+ manuscripts

Street Address: 5121 - 50th Street
Telex: 034-45595

Classification: own, a simple alphabet/number system, with master index
Access: open to the public with restrictions
ILL Policy: none

The association has collected resource material since its inception in 1972. Some of that material is in its library. Much of the archival, recorded, and photographic material has been turned over to the Territorial Archives at the Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. The documents and reports held in the library are on social, political, economic, and cultural aspects of Native people and the North. There is much unbound material related to northern and Native affairs, consultants' reports, reports of Native organizations, videotapes on caribou, and association research. The library has issued a classification list and a master list (March 1982). The library is intended for research by the association staff and executive. The public, however is welcome to use its resources.

Yellowknife

317

Archives
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R5

(403) 873-7177

Native Studies Holdings:
+ books
- periodicals
+ government documents

Telex: 034-45531

Classification: LC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will lend only to other NWT museums, will borrow for staff only

The centre was opened in April 1979. The N.W.T. archives library was created to complement and supplement the centre's archival materials. Published materials in book form, micro-format, periodicals, newspapers, and serials are acquired if they have as their subject any aspect of the Northwest Territories. A brochure describing the library is available, as is Sources of the N.W.T. History, a finding aid to the archival collection. Further specialized bibliographies in this series are planned.

Yellowknife

318

Yellowknife Public Library
P.O. Box 694
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2N5

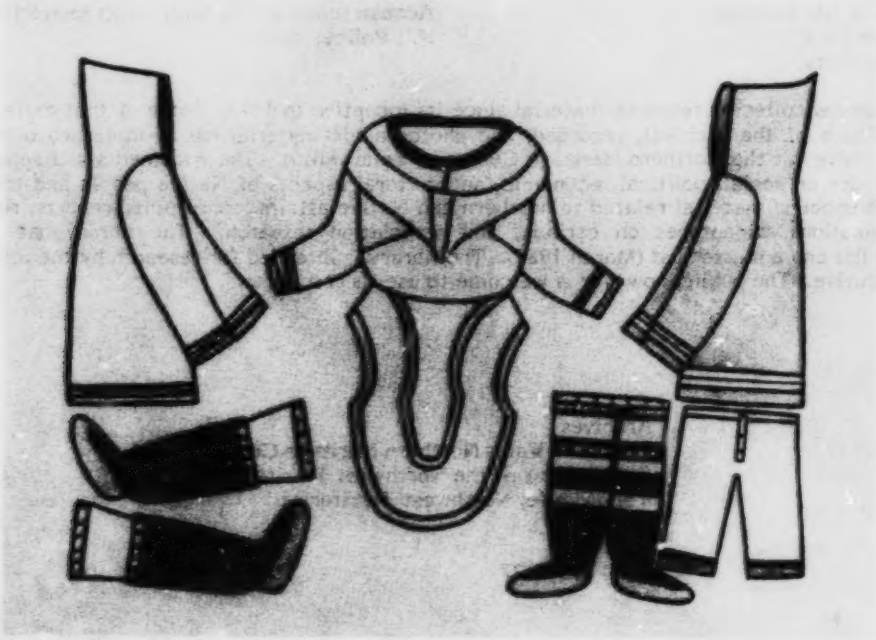
(403) 873-5980

Native Studies Holdings:
250 titles, books
10 periodical titles
1000 government documents

150 vertical file items

Classification: DDC
Access: open to the public without restrictions
ILL Policy: will consider all requests

Native studies materials have been a major portion of the acquisition policy of the library since its inception fifteen years ago. The library specializes in the Native peoples of the Northwest Territories.



Kakulu, "The Clothing I Make," from West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Dorset 81: Cape Dorset Graphics Annual, 1981.

NOTES

Many important information sources are mentioned in the text of the directory without complete bibliographic details in order to keep the text as concise as possible and to enhance readability. The following list gives the complete bibliographic information on these works. Libraries mentioning these works are listed by number after each entry.

Information on Native serials mentioned in the text will be found in one of the Native serials lists to be found on pages 207-257 and 258-288.

Abler, Thomas Struthers, and Sally M. Weaver. A Canadian Indian Bibliography, 1960-1970. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1974. 732 p.

See 27, 61

America, History and Life: A Guide to Periodical Literature. Santa Barbara, California, Clio Press, 1964-

See 1

Anderson, Anne. Plains Cree Dictionary in the "Y" Dialect. Edmonton, 1971. 102 p.

See 30

Anthropological Index. London, v. 1., 1962- Continues Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Library. Index to Current Periodicals Received.

See 27

Archaeological Survey of Alberta. Occasional Paper. Edmonton, 1, 1976-

See 30

Arctic Bibliography. Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1953-1975. 16 v.

See 16

Arctic Institute of North America. Library. Catalogue of the Library of the Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1968. 4 v. First Supplement, 1971, 1 v.; Second Supplement, 1974, 2 v.; Third Supplement, 1980, 3 v.

See 27

Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs, 1975- . Toronto, Micromedia. (Microfiche clipping service on Canada's North, accompanied by a hard copy KWIC index.)

See 1, 33, 107

British Columbia. Archaeological Sites Advisory Board. Occasional Papers. Victoria, no. 1, 1976-

See 1

British Columbia. Legislative Library. Index to B.C. Newspapers. Vancouver, Precision Micrographics. (This is a microfilm of a card index to two Victoria newspapers and two Vancouver newspapers. The first set comprises the years 1900-1970 and the second 1971-1980. Annual cumulations are being made, the current one being 1980-1982, with ten-year cumulations planned.)

See 1

British Columbia. Provincial Archives. Our Native Peoples. Victoria, 1951-1952. 10 pts. in 2 v. (British Columbia Heritage Series, Series I, vols. 1-10.)

See 18

British Columbia. Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia. Report. Victoria, Government, 1916. 4 v. (956 p).

See 18

British Parliamentary Papers on Arctic Expeditions: Many were documents on British Government expeditions to the North American Arctic in the nineteenth century. Most originated in the British Admiralty and were presented to one or both houses of Parliament and published in their Sessional Papers. Most of these deal with the search for the Franklin expedition of 1845-1847. For many years these documents were the most extensive source of information on Canada's Arctic, and for some regions the sole source, until recently. These documents are sometimes referred to as the "Arctic Blue Books" or the "Franklin Blue Books." A complete listing of these papers with detailed abstracts will be found in the Arctic Bibliography, v. 8, 1959, items 45212-45257, pp. 317-352. They are indexed in great detail in the volume's index. These documents contain a great deal of important and interesting early information concerning Canada's northern Native people.

See 27, 135, 142d, 189

Bulletin signalétique: Section 521. Sociologie-ethnologie. Paris, Centre de documentation sciences humaines du C.N.R.S., v. 24, 1970- (Continues volume numbering from Bulletin signaletique 521: Sociologie-ethnologie, préhistoire et archaéologie.)

See 16, 193

Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. About Indians: A Listing of Books. 4th Edition. Ottawa, 1977. 1 v. (Unpaged.)

See 24

_____. _____. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program. Consolidation of Indian Legislation. Compiled by Gail Hinge. Ottawa, 1978? 4 v. Volume II: Indian Act and Amendments, 1868-1975.

See 12

_____. _____. _____. Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands. Ottawa, 1980. 50 p.

See 169

_____. Geological Survey. Annual Reports, New Series, v. 1-16, 1885-1904.

_____. _____. Summary Reports, 1905-1933.

See 136

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples Vertical Files, 1968- . Toronto, Micromedia. (The basic microfiche collection covers 1968-1972, with annual updates 1973-1979.)

See 1, 16, 27, 33, 69, 97, 98, 100, 101, 107, 110, 156, 162, 176a 197, 216, 245, 278

Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, Ottawa. The institute's Canadiana Series to 1900 attempts to microfilm Canada's printed heritage, that is, all relevant items printed in Canada, all relevant items written by Canadians but printed abroad, and all relevant items about Canada published abroad. The institute publishes an annual catalogue on COM (42:1 reduction) entitled Canada The Printed Record: A Bibliography Register With Indexes/Catalogue d'imprimés canadiens: Repertoire bibliographique avec index, in two parts, the first a complete list of entries in numerical sequence and the second the five indexes (author/title/series, English Subject Headings, French Subject Headings, Dewey Classification Number, and CIHM Series number). The 1984 edition will include date of publication index and place of publication index. Some 50 000 entries will be supported by over 400 000 points of access. Much early information on Canada's Native peoples will be found in this set.

See 48, 98, 113, 156

Champlain Society. Publications. Toronto, v. 1, 1907-

See 47

Current and Recent Research and Studies Relating to Northern Social Concerns, v. 1, 1975-1976- Ottawa, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1976-

See 220

Curtis, Edward Sheriff. The North American Indian, Being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1907-1930. 20 v. and 20 folios containing 722 plates.

See 16, 18, 27, 95, 98, 163, 183

Dempsey, Hugh Aylmer. Indian Tribes of Alberta. Calgary, Glenbow Museum, 1979. 88 p.

See 24, 25, 30

Dockstader, Frederick J. Great North American Indians: Profiles in Life and Leadership. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 386 p.

_____. Indian Art in America: The Arts and Crafts of the North American Indian. Greenwich, Connecticut, New York Graphic Society, 1961. 224 p.

See 100, 176b

Encyclopedia of the Indians of the Americas. Keith Irvine, general editor. St. Clair Shores, Michigan, Scholarly Press, 1974- 20 v. (projected)

See 100, 133, 163, 176a

Evans, G. Edward, and Jeffrey Clark. North American Indian Language Materials: An Annotated Bibliography of Monographic Works. Los Angeles, AmerIndian Studies Centre, University of California at Los Angeles, 1980. 154 p. American Indian Bibliographic Series, no. 3.

See 176c

Glenbow-Alberta Institute. Catalogue of the Glenbow Historical Library. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1973. 4 v.

See 197

The Handbook of North American Indians. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1978- (Published to date: v. 6, Subarctic, 1981, 837 p.; v. 8, California, 1978, 800 p.; v. 9, Southwest, 1979, 701 p.; v. 10, Southwest, 1983, 868 p.; v. 15, Northeast, 1978, 924 p.)

See 1, 24, 25, 61, 98, 100, 133, 163, 176a, 176b, 183, 193

Handbook of South American Indians. Julian H. Steward, editor. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1946-1959. 7 v. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 143.)

See 25, 61, 98, 100, 133, 176b, 183, 193

Harvard University. Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Library. Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1963- 34 v. and supplements.

See 1, 27, 123, 183, 189, 193

Hodge, Frederick Webb. Handbook of Indians of Canada. Published as an Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1913. 632 p. (House of Commons Sessional Papers. 12th Parliament, 1st Session, 2 George V, v. 15, 1911-1912.)

See 163, 176b, 197

Hoover, Alan L. A Selection of Publications on the Indians of British Columbia. Victoria, British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1982. 50 p.

See 1

Hudson's Bay Record Society. Publications. London, The Society, v. 1, 1938-

See 47

Human Relations Area Files [HRAF Files]. New Haven, Connecticut, Human Relations Area Files Inc. (Microfiche collection.)

See 1, 16, 27, 98, 108, 133, 176d, 193, 216, 225, 245

Jenness, Diamond. The Indians of Canada. 7th edition. Ottawa, University of Toronto Press and National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, 1982. 432 p. (Originally published in 1932 as Bulletin 65, Anthropological Series no. 15 of the National Museum of Canada.)

See 25, 30, 98, 100, 176a

Jesup North Pacific Expedition. [Publications], edited by Franz Boas. New York, AMS Press, 1975. 11 v. in 26. (Originally published between 1898 and 1930 as part of the Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History.)

See 18

Leechman, John Douglas. The Native Tribes of Canada. Toronto, Gage, 1957. 357 p.

See 25

Leitch, Barbara A. A Concise Dictionary of the Tribes of North America. Algonac, Michigan, Reference Publications, Inc., 1979. 646 p.

See 61, 98, 100, 133, 163, 176b

Lejeune, Jean Marie Raphael see Lejeune, John Mary

Lejeune, John Mary. Chinook and Shorthand Rudiments, With Which the Chinook Jargon and the Wawa Shorthand Can Be Mastered Without a Teacher in a Few Hours. By the editor of the "Kamloops wawa" [sic]. Kamloops, British Columbia, 1898. 15 p.

See 18

Liberty, Margot, ed. American Indian Intellectuals. St. Paul, West, 1978. 248 p. (1976 Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society.)

See 176b

Lowther, Barbara Joan Sonia Horsfield. A Bibliography of British Columbia: Laying the Foundations, 1849-1899. Victoria, University of Victoria, 1968. 328 p.

See 169

McKenny, Thomas Loraine, and James Hall. The Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs. A new edition, edited by F.W. Hodge. Edinburgh, 1933-1934. 3 v.

See 163

Marken, Jack Walter. The American Indian Language and Literature. Arlington Heights, Illinois, AHM Pub. Corp., 1978. 204 p.

See 176c

Morice, Adrien Gabriel. The Carrier Language (Déné Family): A Grammar and Dictionary Combined. St. Gabriel-Mödling near Vienna, "Anthropos"; Winnipeg, The Author, 1932. 2 v.

See 18

Murdock, George Peter, and Timothy J. O'Leary. Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. 4th edition. New Haven, Connecticut, Human Relations Area Files, 1975. 5 v. (Behaviour Science Bibliographies.)

See 1, 16, 25, 27, 133, 183, 189

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York. Contributions, v. 1, 1913/1915-

_____. Indian Notes, v. 1-7, 1924-1930.

_____. Indian Notes and Monographs, v. 1, 1919-

_____._____. Miscellaneous Series, no. 1, 1920-

See 183, 189

The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian. Bibliographical Series. Bloomington, Illinois, Indiana University Press, 1976?-

See 61, 95, 176b

Newberry Library, Chicago. Edward E. Ayer Collection. Dictionary Catalog of the Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana and American Indians. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1961. 8 v.

_____._____._____. First Supplement, 1970. 3 v.

_____._____._____. Second Supplement, 1980. 4 v.

See 183

Northern Titles. Edmonton, The University of Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1973-

See 33, 107

Peel, Bruce Braden. A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953: With Bibliographical Index. 2d enlarged edition. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1973. 780 p.

See 24, 27, 47, 169

Pennsylvania. University. University Museum, Philadelphia. Anthropological Publications, 1-10; 1909-1924.

_____._____._____. Bulletin, v. 1-v.3, no. 4, 1897-1902.

_____._____._____. Bulletin, v. 1-v. 22, no. 2, 1930-1958.

_____._____._____. Expedition, 1, 1958-

_____._____._____. Museum Journal, 1, 1910-

_____._____._____. Museum Monographs, 1, 1949-

_____._____._____. Transactions, 1-2, 1904-1907

See 189

Pentland, David H., and others. A Bibliography of Algonquian Linguistics. Winnipeg, University of Manitoba, Department of Anthropology, 1974. 85 p. (University of Manitoba, Department of Anthropology, Anthropology Papers, no. 11). (A supplement to James Constantine Pilling's Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages, 1891.)

See 176c

Pilling, James Constantine. Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1891. 614 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 13.)

_____. Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1892. 125 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 14.)

_____. Bibliography of Chinookan Languages (Including the Chinook Jargon). Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1893. 81 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 15.)

_____. Bibliography of Eskimo Language. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1887. 116 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 1.)

_____. Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office. 208 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 6.)

_____. Bibliography of the Muskhogean Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1889. 114 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 9.)

_____. Bibliography of Salishan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1893. 86 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 16.)

_____. Bibliography of the Siouan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1887. 87 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 5.)

_____. Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1894. 70 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 19.)

See 176c, 183

Provincial Archives of British Columbia. Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of British Columbia. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1971. 8 v.

See 1, 21, 197

Public Archives of Canada. Records Relating to Indian Affairs (RG 10). Compiled by Peter Gillis, David Hume, and Robert Armstrong. Ottawa, 1975. 50 p. (Public Records Division, General Inventory Series no. 1). (Record Group 10 contains the historical records of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The "Red Series" covers eastern Canada and the "Black Series" covers western Canada.)

See 4, 41, 48, 73, 97, 135, 199

Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian. Barry Klein, editor. 3d edition. Rye, New York, Todd Publications, 1978. 2 v.

See 163

Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C. Annual Report, 1879/80-

_____._____. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, 1965-

See 24, 95, 176b, 189

Smithsonian handbooks. See The Handbook of North American Indians and The Handbook of South American Indians

Sound Heritage Series. Victoria, Provincial Archives, Sound and Moving Image Division, 1980- .

See 18

Surtees, Robert J. Canadian Indian Policy: A Critical Bibliography. Bloomington, Indiana, Indiana University Press, 1982. 107 p.

See 61

Symington, Fraser. The Canadian Indian: The Illustrated History of the Great Tribes of Canada. Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1969. 272 p.

See 197

Thule Expedition, 5th, 1921-1924. Reports of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24. The Danish Expedition to Arctic North America in charge of Knud Rasmussen. Copenhagen, Gyldendalske boghandel, Nordisk forlag, 1927-1945. 10 v.

See 189

U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C. Annual Report, 1879/80-1963/64.

_____._____. Bulletin, 1-200, 1887-1971.

_____._____. Publications of the Institute of Social Anthropology, 1-16, 1944-1953.

_____._____. Contributions to North American Ethnology, by J.W. Powell, 1-9, 1877-1893. (v. 8 not published.)

_____._____. Introductions, 1-4, 1877-1880.

_____._____. Miscellaneous Publications, 1-15, 1880-1962.

See 16, 27, 61, 95, 183, 189, 197, 199

Washburn, Wilcomb E., comp. The American Indians and the United States. New York, Random House, 1973. 4 v.

See 100, 176b

Whiteside, Don (sin a paw). Aboriginal People: A Selected Bibliography Concerning Canada's First People. Ottawa, National Indian Brotherhood, 1973. 345 p.

See 61

Yukon Bibliography. Compiled by J.R. Lotz. Preliminary Edition. Ottawa, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Northern Coordination and Research Centre, 1964. 155 p. (Yukon Research Project Series, no. 1.)

Yukon Bibliography Update, 1973- Edmonton, The University of Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1973- (Occasional Publication, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies.)

See 220

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERIODICALS

The compilation of the Canadian and non-Canadian Native serials bibliographies has been accomplished with the cooperation of many libraries. Foremost amongst these is Trent University's Bata Library, which provided the preliminary checklist. Additional titles were supplied by the libraries of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; Glenbow-Alberta Institute; the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Alberta; the Archives Deschâtelets in Ottawa; and the Greenland National Library. The holdings have been obtained from DOBIS and the Union Catalogue of Serials of the National Library. Additional holdings have been obtained from the libraries mentioned above, as well as from libraries in the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland, the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Université Laval, and many others.

It has been difficult to obtain these holdings, and it is hoped that librarians noting errors or ommissions will contact the Resources Survey Office of the National Library.

SYMBOLS USED

ABA	Archives of the Canadian Rockies, Banff
AC	Calgary Public Library
ACG	Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary
ACH	Home Oil Co. Ltd., Calgary
ACI	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Calgary
ACIPRD	Production Research Division, Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Calgary
ACM	Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., Calgary
ACSO	SUNCOR Inc., Calgary
ACSP	Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Calgary
ACU	University of Calgary
ACUAI	Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary
AE	Edmonton Public Library
AEF	Northern Forest Research Centre, Environment Canada, Edmonton
AER	Alberta Research Council, Edmonton
AEU	University of Alberta, Edmonton
AEUB	Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton
ALAG	Agriculture Canada, Lethbridge
ALU	University of Lethbridge
ARS	Defence Research Establishment Suffield, Canada, Department of National Defence Defence, Ralston
BEPN	Defence Research Establishment Pacific, Canada Department of National Defence, Esquimalt
BKNW	B.C. Native Women's Society, Kamloops
BNND	David Thompson University Centre, Nelson
BNP	Pacific Biological Station, Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Nanaimo
BRC	Royal Roads Military College, Victoria
BVA	Vancouver Public Library
BVAINA	Resource Centre, Information Services, Indian and Northern Affairs, BC Region, Vancouver
BVANH	Health Protection Branch, Canada Department of National Health and Welfare, Vancouver
BVAS	Simon Fraser University, Burnaby
BVAU	University of British Columbia, Vancouver
BVIF	Pacific Forest Research Centre, Environment Canada, Victoria
BVIP	Legislative Library, Victoria
BVIPA	Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria
BVIV	University of Victoria
MBC	Brandon University
MDW	Delta Waterfowl Research Station
MPW	Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Atomic Energy of Canada, Pinawa
MW	Winnipeg Centennial Library
MWFW	Freshwater Institute, Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg
MWHP	Manitoba Department of Health and Community Services, Winnipeg
MWLS	Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
MWP	Legislative Library of Manitoba, Winnipeg
MWU	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
MWUC	University of Winnipeg
NBAB	Biological Station, Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. Andrews
NBFU	University of New Brunswick, Fredericton
NBSAM	Mount Allison University, Sackville
NBSM	New Brunswick Museum, Saint John
NBSU	University of New Brunswick, Saint John
NFNLI	Labrador Inuit Association, Nain
NFSCF	College of Fisheries, St. John's
NFSF	North-West Atlantic Fisheries Centre, Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's

NFSG	Arts and Cultural Library, St. John's
NFSM	Memorial University, St. John's
NFSMM	Health Sciences Library, Memorial University, St. John's
NSAS	St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish
NSCS	Université Sainte-Anne, Church Point
NSDB	Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth
NSH	Halifax City Regional Library
NSHD	Dalhousie University, Halifax
NSHDL	Law School, Dalhousie University, Halifax
NSHF	Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax
NSHK	University of King's College, Halifax
NSHMS	Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax
NSHPL	Nova Scotia Union Catalogue, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Halifax
NSHR	Nova Scotia Research Foundation, Dartmouth
NSHS	St Mary's University, Halifax
NSHT	Technical University of Nova Scotia, Halifax
NSHV	Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax
NSSCG	Canada Coast Guard College, Sydney
NSTT	Nova Scotia Teacher's College, Truro
NSWA	Acadia University, Wolfville
NWHRN	Northwest Territories Public Library Services, Hay River
NWYWNH	Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Government of the N.W.T., Yellowknife
OBRWI	The Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, Brantford
OBUC	Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Environment Canada, Burlington
OCHA	Chatham Public Library
ODR	Dryden Public Library
OEF	Ear Falls Public Library
OGU	University of Guelph
OH	Hamilton Public Library
OHE	Hearst Public Library
OHM	McMaster University, Hamilton
OHMC	Mohawk College of Applied Arts & Technology, Hamilton
OHRB	Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton
OIG	Ignace Public Library
OK	Kingston Public Library
OKE	Kenora Public Library
OKF	Fort Frontenac Library, Canada Department of National Defence, Kingston
OKIT	Kitchener Public Library
OKLN	Northeastern Regional Library, Kirkland Lake
OKQ	Queen's University, Kingston
OKQM	McArthur College of Education, Queen's University, Kingston
OKR	Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston
OKSL	St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology, Kingston
OL	London Public Library
OLH	Huron College, London
OLU	University of Western Ontario, London
OLUM	Health Sciences Library, University of Western Ontario, London
OMCR	Chippewa Resource Centre, Muncey
OME	Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga
OOAECB	Atomic Energy Control Board, Ottawa
OOAG	Main Library, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa
OOAGE	Entomology Research Library, Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa
OOB	Bank of Canada, Ottawa
OOC	Ottawa Public Library
OOCAR	Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Ottawa
OOCC	Carleton University, Ottawa
OOCIT	Collection divided between OOMI, OORD and OOSS

OOCM	Canadian Housing Information Centre, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa
OOCO	Department of Communications, Ottawa
OOCS	Public Service Commission, Ottawa
OOE	Department of External Affairs, Ottawa
OOF	Department of Finance, Ottawa
OOFF	Departmental Library, Environment Canada, Ottawa
OOFI	Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa
OOG	Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa
OOIT	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Ottawa
OOJ	Department of Justice, Ottawa
OOM	CANMET Library, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa
OON	Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, National Research Council, Ottawa
OOND	Department of National Defence, Ottawa
OONE	National Energy Board, Ottawa
OONG	National Gallery, Ottawa
OONH	Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa
OONL	National Library of Canada, Ottawa
OONM	National Museums of Canada, Ottawa
OONRT	Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa
OOO	Earth Physics Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa
OOP	Library of Parliament, Ottawa
OOPAC	Parks Canada, Ottawa
OOPW	Public Works Canada, Ottawa
OORD	Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa
OOREX	See OOTC
OORPL	Communications Research Centre, Department of Communications, Ottawa
OORT	Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, Ottawa
OOS	Statistics Canada, Ottawa
OOSJ	La Bibliothèque Deschâtelets, Pères Oblats, Ottawa
OOSS	Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa
OOT	Transport Canada, Ottawa
OOTC	Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa
OOU	University of Ottawa
OOUM	Vanier Library, University of Ottawa
OPAL	Lakehead University, Thunder Bay
OPET	Trent University, Peterborough
OPETP	Peterborough Public Library
OS	Sarnia Public Library
OSTC	St. Catharines Public Library
OSTCB	Brock University, St. Catharines
OSTM	Sault Ste. Marie Public Library
OSTMB	Batchewana Indian Band, Sault Ste. Marie
OSU	Sudbury Public Library
OSUL	Laurentian University, Sudbury
OSUU	University of Sudbury
OTAG	Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto
OTAR	Archives of Ontario, Toronto
OTB	Thunder Bay Public Library
OTBCC	Confederation College, Thunder Bay
OTC	Faculty of Education, University of Toronto
OTCAS	Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, Toronto
OTDL	Ontario Ministry of Labour, Toronto
OTDM	Mines Library, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto
OTDR	Scientific Information Centre, Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Canada Department of National Defence, Downsview
OTEPL	Etobicoke Public Library
OTER	Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto
OTF	Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Toronto
OTH	Ontario Hydro, Toronto
OTI	Timmins Public Library
OTL	Legislative Library of Ontario, Toronto
OTLS	Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto
OTM	Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, Downsview

OTMCL	Metropolitan Toronto Library
OTNY	North York Public Library, Willowdale
OTP	Toronto Public Libraries
OTR	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto
OTRF	Ontario Research Foundation, Sheridan Park, Mississauga
OTRM	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
OTRMF	Far Eastern Department, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
OTSP	Scarborough Public Library
OTST	Ontario Science Centre, Toronto
OTSTM	University of St. Michael's College, Toronto
OTU	University of Toronto
OTUD	David Dunlap Observatory, University of Toronto
OTUL	Faculty of Law, University of Toronto
OTV	Victoria University, Toronto
OTW	Wycliffe College, Toronto
OTY	York University, Toronto
OTYL	Law Library, York University, Toronto
OW	Windsor Public Library
OWA	University of Windsor
OWAL	Law Library, University of Windsor
OWTL	Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo
OWTU	University of Waterloo

QCU	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
QLB	Bishop's University, Lennoxville
QMA	Group Information Centre, Alcan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd., Montreal
QMAC	MacDonald College Library, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue
QMAM	Allan Memorial Institute, Montreal
QMB	Bell Canada, Montreal
QMBM	Bibliothèque de la ville de Montréal
QMBN	Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Montréal
QMCICM	Centre interculturelle Monchanin, Montréal
QMFA	Montreal Museum of Fine Arts
QMG	Sir George Williams Campus, Concordia University, Montreal
QMH	Hydro-Québec, Montréal
QMHE	École des hautes études commerciales, Montréal
QMJB	Jardin botanique, Montréal
QML	Loyola Campus, Concordia University, Montreal
QMM	McLennan Library, McGill University, Montreal
QMMD	Religious Studies Library, McGill University, Montreal
QMML	Law Library, McGill University, Montreal
QMMM	Medical Library, McGill University, Montreal
QMMNS	Northern Studies Library, McGill University, Montreal
QMMS	Social Work Library, McGill University, Montreal
QMR	Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal
QMRAQ	Recherches amérindiennes au Québec, Montréal
QMSEB	See QMSEBJ
QMSEBJ	Centre de documentation, Société d'énergie de la Baie James, Montréal
QMU	Université de Montréal
QQCS	Service de documentation et de bibliothèque du Complexe scientifique, Québec
QQER	Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources du Québec, Québec
QQIAS	Informathèque, Ministère des affaires sociales du Québec, Québec
QQL	Législature du Québec, Québec
QQLA	Université Laval, Québec
QQLAS	Bibliothèque scientifique, Université Laval, Québec
QQRN	See QQER
QQS	Séminaire de Québec
QQT	see QQER
QQZ	Jardin zoologique de Québec, Charlesbourg
QRU	Université du Québec à Rimouski
QSHERU	Université de Sherbrooke
QSTJ	Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean
QTCE	CEGEP, Trois-Rivières

QTU	University du Québec à Trois-Rivières
QWSMM	Westmount Public Library
SMJ	Moose Jaw Public Library
SR	Regina Public Library
SRA	Saskatchewan Archives, Regina
SRGD	Gabriel Dumont Institute, Regina
SRIFC	Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, Regina
SRL	Legislative Library of Saskatchewan, Regina
SRP	Saskatchewan Provincial Library and Union Catalogue, Regina
SRRE	Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Canada Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Regina
SRU	University of Regina
SS	Saskatoon Public Library
SSIC	Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Saskatoon
SSR	Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon
SSU	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
YWLS	Library Services Branch, Government of Yukon, Whitehorse

A. LIST OF PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA, BY AND ABOUT NATIVE PEOPLES (including government serials and newspapers).

AMMSA. Edmonton, AB, Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of Alberta. v.1, March, 1983-

OORD 1, 1983-

About Arts and Crafts/L'art et l'artisanat. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development//Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, v.1, 1977-1983// Superseded by Inuit Art and Craft/L'art et l'artisanat inuit.

ACG [1979-1980]
ACUAI 1977-
AEUB 1, 1977-
NWYWNH
OONL 1-
OORD 1, 1977-

Achimoowin. Kinistino, SK, James Smith Community School, v.1, 1974-v.3, 1977

AEUB [1-3]
SSIC

Achimowin. Sagitawa Friendship Society Newsletter. Peace River, AB, Sagitawa Friendship Society, 1972-

ACG [1976-1981]
OONL 1972-[1973-1975]-
OWA [4]-

Les Activités du gouvernement dans le Nord. Ottawa, ON, Ministère des Affaire indiennes et du Nord canadien. See also Government Activities in the North.

OORD 1968-

Affairs. Vancouver, BC, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, BC Region, v.1, 1982-

OORD 1, 1982-

Agenutemagen. Fredericton, NB, Union of New Brunswick Indians, v.1, 1971-

AEUB 7, no.1-4, 1978
NBFU 1-
OBRWI
OONL 1, 1971-
OORD 1, 1971-
OPET 1, 1971-
OTDL last 3 years
OWTU 1976
SSIC

Aglait Illunainortut. Nain, NF, 1, 1902-? (First Canadian Eskimo newspaper).

NFSM no.1, 1902- no.36, 1907, 1908-1915

Ahtahkakoop Indian Day School Birch Barks. Sandy Lake Reserve, ON,

ACG 6, no.4, 1960

Ajagait. Québec, QC, Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec, 1967-

ACUAI 1967-
QQRN 1-3

Ajarnamat See Ajurnarmat

Ajurnarmat. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Inuit Cultural Institute, 1976/77-1979// Superseded by Arjungnagimmat.

ACG 1977-1979
AEUB 1977-1979
NWYWNH
OONL 1976/77-1979
OONM 1977-
OORD 1977-
OPET 1977-1978
SSU 1978-1979

Akana. Inuvik, N.W.T., C.O.P.E. v.1, 1982- . Supersedes Atta.

OOCAR 1,1982-
OONL 1-
OORD 1, 1982-

Aklavik Journal. Aklavik, N.W.T., Roman Catholic Mission, 1955-1957//

ACUAI 1956-1957
OONL [1956]

Akwesasne Notes See List of Periodicals About Native Peoples Published Outside of Canada but Held in Canadian Libraries page

Alberta Anthropologist. Edmonton, AB, Anthropology Club, University of Alberta, v.1, 1967-v.2, 1968// Superseded by Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology.

ACU 1-2 no.3
AEU 1-2 no.3
AEUB 1-2 no.3
BVAS 1-2 no.3
BVAU [1-2]
BVIPA 1-2 no.3
MBC 1-2 no.3
MWU 1-2 no.3
NBFU [1-2]
NFSM 1-[2]
NSHD 2
NSHS 2
OHM 1-2 no.3
OKQ [1-2]
OLU [1]-2 no.3
OOCC 1 -2, 1967-68
OONL 1-2 1967-68

OONM	1-2 no.3
OOU	1-2 no.3
OPET	
OTMCL	
OTU	1-2 no.3
OWTU	[1-2]
QMG	1-2 no.3
SRU	1-2 no.3

Alberta Archaeological Review. Calgary, AB, Archaeological Society of Alberta, no.1, 1977-1981// Supersedes Archaeological Society of Alberta Newsletter.

AEU	2-
BVAS	1981-
OONL	no.1, 1977-1981
OONM	1-
OPET	2, 1979

Alberta. Archaeological Survey See Archaeological Survey of Alberta.

Alberta Historical Review. Calgary, AB, Historical Society of Alberta, v.1, 1953-v.22, 1974// Superseded by Alberta History.

AC	
AEU	1-22
BRC	20-22
BVA	1-22
BVAS	1-22
BVAU	1-22
MBC	[1, 6-8, 10-11]-22
MWP	1-9, 14-22 no.4
MWU	12-22
NBFU	14-22
NBSAM	[5-6]-[9]-[11]-22
NFSM	4-22
NSHD	13-22
NSHPL	1
NSTT	19-22
NSWA	1969-1974
OGU	14-22
OHM	1[2], 6-8, [11]-22 no.4; indexes: 1/25
OKQ	16-22
OLH	
OOCC	v.1-22, 1953-74
OONL	[1,3]-22 1953-74
OONM	[4], 6-22
OOP	1-22
OOU	14-22
OPAL	1, 4-22; indexes: 1953-1974
OPET	12-15
OSUL	[4-5]-[9-12]-[16]-22
OTP	1-22
OTU	1-22
OTY	1-22
OWA	12-22
QMG	14-22
QMU	[6-7, 13, 17, 19-20]
QSHERU	13-22
SRL	1-[8-9]-22

Alberta History. Calgary, AB, Historical Society of Alberta, v.23, 1975- Supersedes Alberta Historical Review.

AC	
ACU	
AEU	23-
BRC	23-
BVA	23-
BVAS	23-
BVAU	23-
MBC	23-
MWP	23; indexes: 1975-77
MWU	23-27
NBFU	23-
NBSAM	23-
NFSM	23-
NSHD	23-
NSHS	23-
NSTT	23-
NSWA	23-
OGU	23-
OHM	23-
OKQ	23-
OLU	23-
OOCC	v.23- 1975- Index: v.23/25, 1973/75
OOFF	23-
OONL	23- 1975-
OONM	23-
OOP	23-
OOPAC	23-
OOU	23-
OPAL	23-; indexes: 1975-77
OPET	
OSUL	23-
OTMCL	
OTP	23-
OTU	23-
OTY	23-
OWA	23-
QMG	[23]-
QMM	23-
QMU	[23-24]-
QSHERU	23-
SRL	23-
SRU	23-
SSU	23-

Alberta Indian Education Centre. Newsletter. Edmonton, AB, 1972-

No locations found

Algoma Missionary News and Shingwauk Journal. Sault Ste. Marie, ON, v.1, 1877-1932?//

AEU	1, 1877- 3, 1880
BVAS	1, 1878- 2, 1879
OONL	1, 1877- 3, 1880
OPET	1, 1877- 3, 1880
OTY	1, 1877- 3, 1880
QMG	1-3

Algonkian's. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians. v.1, 1978, -v.1, no.3, 1981// Supersedes Union of Ontario Indians. Newsletter; Superseded by The Ontario Indian.

OONL	1, no.1-3, 1978
OTMCL	

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Winnipeg, MB, University of Manitoba, 6, 1981- (Publisher varies); Supersedes Algonquian Linguistics.

OONL 6, 1981-
OPAL 6, 1981-
OTMCL 6, 1981-

Algonquian Linguistics. Peterborough, ON, Trent University, v.1, 1972-v.5, no.4, 1980// (Publisher varies); Superseded by Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics.

NBFU 1-5, no.4
OONL [1, 1972- 5, no.4, 1980]
OPAL 4-5, no.4
OTMCL 4, no.1, 1978- 5, no.4, 1980

Algonquian Linguistics Newsletter See Algonquian Linguistics

Alliance Journal/L'Alliance. Hull, QC, La Voix des Métis et Indiens sans statut du Québec/Voice of the Métis and Non-Status Indians of Québec, Alliance Laurentienne des Métis et Indiens sans statut inc., v.1, 1974-

AEUB 5, 1978-
OBRWI 1977-
OONL 1, 1974-
OSTMB
QMCICM
QMRAQ

L'Amidu Foyer. St. Boniface, MB, 1905-1908?//

OOSJ 1905-1908

Anishinaabe Giigidowin. Thunder Bay, ON, Lakehead University,

OBRWI
OONL 1-[3]- 1976
OONM 1-

A-ni-skay-ah-che-mo-win. Timmins, ON, Grand Council Treaty no. 9, v.1, 1977-1978?//

OORD [1, no.1, 1977- 1, no.8, 1978]
OPET 1977-1978

Annales de la propagation de la foi. Québec, QC, 1924-1961// Superseded by Propagation de la foi.

OOSJ 1924-1961.

Annales de la propagation de la foi pour la Province de Québec. Montréal, QC, 1877-1886// Superseded by Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal.

OOSJ 1877-1886

Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal. Québec, QC, 1877-1923// Supersedes Rapport sur les Missions du Diocese de Québec qui sont secourues par l'Association de la propagation de la foi, and Rapport de l'Association de la propagation de la foi établie à Montréal en vertu d'un indult du saint siege, and Annales de la propagations de la foi pour la Province de Québec; Superseded by Annales de la propagation de la foi.

ACUAI
OOCC new series [1, 1877-1923]
OOSJ 1887-1923

Anthropologica. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, no.1, 1955-no.8, 1959; v.1, 1959-

ACU N.S. 1-
ACUAI 1-
AEU N.S. 4-
AEUB [1-8]-
ALU N.S. 1-
BVA 1-
BVAS N.S. 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIV 1-
MWU 1-
NBSAM 1-8; N.S.1-
NFSM 1-
NSHPL N.S. 5-
OGU 1-8; N.S. 1-
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-7 N.S. 9-
OME
OOCC nos 1-8; N.S 1-
OOFF 9-
OONL 1-8; N.S. 1-
OONM 1-
OOPAC 23, 1981-
OOSJ
OOU 1-
OOUM 1-
OSTCB N.S. 1, [2]-
OSUL 1-8, N.S. 1-
OSUU 2, 1956-7, 1958
OTER N.S. 1-
OTP 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-8; N.S. 1-
OWA 1-
QMG 1-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QQLA 1-7; N.S. 1-
QQLAS N.S 1-
QQRN N.S. 14-
QSHERU 1-
SRU 3-
SSIC
SSU 1-8; N.S. 1-

L'Appui. Bulletin d'information du Comité d'appui aux nations autochtones. Montréal, QC, Ligue des droits et liberté,

QMRAQ

Aqvair Nippiga See Arviap Nipinga

Arch Notes. Ontario Archaeological Society. Toronto, ON, 1, 1900?-

AEU	1968-
BVIP	
MWUC	1978-
OLU	1969-
OONL	[63, 65]- 1963-
OONM	[1962-68]-
OPAL	[75]-
OPET	[1956-1967]; 1968-1969; 1971-
OSUL	[1974]-
OTEPL	1971-
OTMCL	1968-
OTU	1963-
OWA	1968-
OWTU	1972-
QMM	1977

Archaeological Society of Alberta. Newsletter. Edmonton, AB, no.1, 1964- no.32, 1976// Superseded by Alberta Archaeological Review.

ACU	1-9, 12-
AE	7-
AEU	1964-
BVA	1-
BVIP	4-
BVIPA	1-
OONL	1, 1964- 32, 1976
OONM	nos 1-10, 12-24, 26-
OPET	1, 1964-32, 1976
OTMCL	29-
OTU	1-
OTRM	

Archaeological Survey of Alberta. Occasional Papers. Edmonton, AB, no.1, 1976-

ACU	1-
OONL	1-
OONM	1-
OPET	1-

Archaeological Survey of Canada. Annual Review. Ottawa, ON, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series, no.1, 1972- See also Rapports annuels.

OOFF	1975/76-
OONL	1-
OONM	1975/76
OOP	
OOPAC	1975-1976
OOP	
OPET	[1, 1972-

Archaeological Survey of Canada/Commission archéologique du Canada. Paper/Dossier. Ottawa, ON, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series/Musée nationale de l'homme collection mercure, no.1, 1972-

ACG	1-60
NBSM	
OOFF	2, 28, 66, 85
OONL	1-
OONM	1-
OOP	
OOPAC	2, 66, 85
OOSS	
OPET	[1-
OTMCL	1-

Archaeological Survey of Canada/Commission archéologique du Canada. Research report/Rapport de recherches. Ottawa, ON, National Museum of Man/Musée nationale de l'homme, no.1, 1971-

BVAU	
NBSM	
OONM	
OPET	1, 1971
OTMCL	1-

Archaeology in Alberta. Edmonton, AB, Alberta Culture, Historical Resources Division, no.1 1975-

Subseries of Archaeological Survey of Alberta. Occational Papers.

ABA	1979
AC	1978
ACU	1978
AEU	1975-1980
BVA	1975-
OOCC	1975-
OONL	
OORD	1977
OPAL	1975-79, 1981
OPET	1975-1980
OTY	
SRP	1978
SSU	1977

Arctic. Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America. Montreal and Calgary, 1948-

AC	[4]-
ACI	[6-7], 9-
ACM	[10, 12, 16]-
ACSO	22-
ACSP	1-
ACU	1-
ACUAI	1-
AEF	13-
AER	7-
AEU	1-
ALU	3-
ARS	3-
BEPN	19-
BNP	7-
BRC	25-
BVA	2-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
BVIF	28-
BVIP	1-
BVIPA	1-14
BVIV	1-

MBC 1-
MDW [12]-
MPW 25-
MW 5-
MWFW 1-
MWP 1-14, 29-30
MWU 2-
NBAB [1]-
NBFU 1-34
NBSAM 1-
NFSF 1-
NFSM 1-
NSDB 1-[2]-[7]-
NSHF [6-7]-[10]-
NSHR 3-
NSHT 1-18
NSSCG [1-4]-
NWYWNH
OBUC 21-
OCHA 18-
OGU 5 current years
OH [2]-
OHM 1-
OKF [1]-9
OKQ 2-
OL 2-
OLU 1-
OOAG 1-
OOAGE 2-
OOC 27-
OOCAR 24-
OOCC 1, 1948-
OOFF 1-
OOG 1-
OON 1-
OOND 2 current years
OONE 2 current years
OONL 1, 1948-
OONM [2]-
OOO 1-[13]-[17]-29, 31-
OOP 1-
OOPW 22-
OORD 1-
OORPL 1-[2]-
OOT 1-
OOU 1-
OOUM 1-
OPET 6, 9-10, 12
OSTCB 1-
OSUL [1-2]-
OTDR 24-
OTF 1-[4]
OTM 1-
OTP 2-
OTRM 1-
OTU
OTUD [1-8]
OTY 1-
OW 21-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-27
QMBM 1958-
QMH [1979]-
QMJB 1-
QMM 1-
QMR 3-
QMU 1-[3-6], [16], 18-
QQCS 10-
QQLA
QQLAS 1-
QQRN 1-
QQZ 1-
QSHERU 1-3, 5-
QSTJ [1-3], 4, 8-
QWSMM 19-
SRL 14-
SRU 1-
SSU 1-

Arctic Ambassadors. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada,

OONL [1976]

The Arctic Howel. See Kamanituak Klarion

Arctic in Colour. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Government of the Northwest Territories, 1972-

ACSP 2-
ACU [2-3]-[6]
BVAS 1-
BVAU
MBC 2-
MWP 1-[5]6
NSH 1972-
NSHS 3-6
NSWA [2]-
OHM 1,3-[5-6]
OOB 1972-
OOE [3]-
OONE 1973-
OONL [1-3]-6
OONM 2-
OORD 1972-
OPAL 1972-
OSTCB 1-4
OTMCL
OWA 2-6
OWTU 2[3]-6
QQRN 2-

Arctic News. Toronto, ON, Diocese of the Arctic, Anglican Church of Canada, 1941-

ACUAI [1948]-
AEUB 1941-
BVIPA [1946-1958]-
NWYWNH
OONL [1959]
OPET [1941-1976]
OTU 1959-
OTW [1952-1953]-
SSU

Arctic Québec/Nouveau Québec. Lévis and Ville St. Laurent, QC, La Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau Québec, 1972-1975

No locations found

Arjungnagimmat. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Inuit Cultural Institute, 1980- Supersedes Ajurnarmat.

ACG 1980-
AEUB 1980-1981
OONL 1980, 1981
OONM 1980-
OORD Summer 1980, Winter 1981
OPET 1980-
SSU 1980-

Arrows to Freedom. Drumheller, AB, Alberta Native Brotherhood of Indian and Metis, 1972-

ACG 1, no.5, 1972; no.9, 1973, no.10, 1973

Arviap Nipinga. The Voice of Eskimo Point. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., 1971-1976//? Supersedes Messenger/ Tusautit.

NWHRN
NWYWNH

Assembly of First Nations. Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, National Indian Brotherhood, 1, 1982-

OORD 1983-

L'Association Eskimo-Indienne du Canada. [Bulletin]. v.1, 1959- See also Indian Eskimo Association of Canada. Bulletin.

OONL [4] 1963-5, 1964

Association for Native Development in the Performing and Visual Arts. Newsletter. Toronto, ON, v.1, 1974- v.4, 1977

OONL 1, 1974-4, 1977
OORD 1983-

Atchimowin. Hodgson, MB, Peguis Reserve,

No locations found

The Athabascan. St. Paul, AB, Saddlelake/Athabasca District, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, v.1, no.1-

OORD 1, no.1- 1 no.4

Athapaskan Quarterly. Williams Lake, BC, v.1, 1979-1980//

ACG 1, no.1, 1979- 1, no.4, 1980

Atta. Inuvik, N.W.T., Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, no.1, 1981-1982// Superseded by Akana

AEUB 1981-
OONL 1981-1982
OORD 1982

Atuaqnik. Le journal du Québec arctique/The Newspaper of Northern Quebec. Fort Chimo, QC, v.1, 1979-1980// Supersedes Taqralik, Fort Chimo; Superseded by Taqralik, Kuujjuag.

AEUB 1979-1980
OONL 1979-1980
OORD 1979-1980
QMRAQ

Autochtones et actualité. Ste. Foy, QC, Revue de Presse, L.L. Inc.,

QMRAQ

Awasis. The Journal of the Indian/Native Education Council. Regina, SK, 1, 1981-

OONL [1]- 1981-
SRU 1-
SSU 1-

B.C. filed as British Columbia.

Baffinnews. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Government of the Northwest Territories, v.1,

OORD 1, no.9

Baker Lake. Baker Lake, N.W.T., Sanavik Cooperative, (Publisher varies), 1970-1982.

No locations found.

Band Training Digest. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1982- See also Répertoire trimestriel de formation

OORD 1982-

Banks Land Letter. Sachs Harbour, N.W.T., 1968-1969. Superseded by Bankslander/Sachs Echo.

Bankslander/Sachs Echo. Sachs Harbour, N.W.T., no.1, 1968-? no.25, 1970// Supersedes Banks Land Letter.

AEUB 1, 1968- 25, 1970

The Banner of Mary Immaculate. Ottawa, ON, 1894-1897//;1904-1908//

OOSJ 1894-1897; 1904-1908

La Bannière de Marie-Immaculée. Ottawa, ON, 1893-1968//

OOSJ 1893-1968

Battleford, SK. Indian Health Centre. Newsletter.

No locations found.

Bear Hills Native Voice. Hobbema, AB, v.1, 1970?-v.2, 1972//

OONL	1, 1970?- 2, 1972
OORD	[1969-1971]

Bear Hills Native Voice. Hobbema, AB, v.1, 1977-

ACG	[1, no.20, 1977- 4, no.45, 1980]
OONL	5, 1980

The Beaver. Winnipeg, MB, Hudson's Bay Company, v.1, no.1, 1920-v.6, no.4, 1926; outfit 257, no.3, 1926-

AC	
ACI	1957-
ACSP	296- 1966-
ACU	265-
ACUAI	258-265, 270, 272-
AE	[1920]-
AEF	[302]-
AEU	[1-4]-[6]; [257-273]-
ALU	[1970/71]-
ARS	current year only
BRC	[1955-56], [1958]-
BVA	4-
BVAS	1-5; 258-
BVAU	1-
BVIP	1-
BVIV	[3-6]; 257, 260-262, 264-
MBC	[274]-[277-289], 291-
MW	261-
MWFW	[1946-51, 1958]-
MWP	1-
MWU	1920-[1932, 1937]-
MWUC	1920-
NBFU	1-6 no.4; 257-291
NBSAM	[266]-[271]-276, 282-
NBSM	[1955-60]
NFSG	1967
NFSM	1-4; [257]- [294], 298, 300-
NSHD	279-
NSHK	269-271
NSHMS	1964-
NSHPL	[1938]-[1941], 1944-
NSHS	1920-
NSHV	[305]-[307]-
NSSCG	304-
NSTT	1971-
NWYWNH	
OCHA	1949- [1953]-[1962]
OME	
OGU	[272]-[288]-[292-293]-
OH	[264]-
OHM	[1-2]-
OHRB	290-299, [300, 302-30]
OKF	1948-
OKQ	1-
OKR	283-
OL	[1942]-
OLH	1920-1969
OLU	[1920]-
OOAG	1949-
OOAGE	283-
OOB	1972-[1978]-
OOC	[264-266]-
OOCC	[276] - 1946-
OOE	
OOF	[1947]-
OOFF	1967-
OOFI	[1948-]
OOG	1-[2]-
OON	[1929-]
OOND	1949-[1951]-
OONG	[1940, 1942, 1945]-[1947-49]-
OONL	[1920-1930]-
OONM	1, [2]-
OOP	[1-4]-
OOPAC	1952-
OOPW	299-
OORD	1920-
OOREX	2 current years
OORPL	1954-
OOSS	[1967]-
OOT	[1934-54]-
OOU	[1-4]-[6]; [258]-[280-
OPAL	[1920-1960], 1962
OPET	246-296
OS	1940-
OSTCB	[258-67]-270, 272-[279-80]-
OSUL	269-[271-72]-
OSUU	1979-
OTAG	1975-
OTAR	1-
OTBCC	1963-
OTC	[276, 78]-
OTER	1967-
OTH	1951-
OTL	1941-
OTM	[1943-48]-[1951-1972]-
OTMCL	[1-2]-
OTP	[1-2]-
OTRM	[1921-52]-
OTU	[1-2]-
OTV	274-
OTY	1920-74
OW	1934-[1935-1956]-[1958]-
OWA	[258-262, 265, 267-68]-
OWTU	1-
QLB	1947, 1952-
QMA	278-
QMAC	278-
QMB	1978-
QMBM	[1921, 1923] 1933 [1934]-[1945]-
QMBN	[1921-25]-
QMFA	274, [277-306]
QMHE	1951-[1956]-[1962]-
QMM	1-
QMU	[1936-37], 1941-[1944]-1946
QQER	[264, 284]-
QQL	1933-51
QQT	1969-
QQZ	265-
QRU	1953-
QSHERU	1966
QSTJ	1955-
QTU	1968-
SRL	1-
SRU	[270, 273, 275, 278, 280]-
SSIC	
SSU	264-

The Beaver News. Toronto, ON, 1970?-

No locations found.

Beaver Tales. Toronto, ON,

No locations found.

Beverly Kaminuriak Cariboo Management Board. Press Release. (Place of publication varies), 1982-

OOCAR 1982-

Big Dipper News See Tuttutuit

Birchbark News. The Pas, MB, Indian and Métis Centre,

No locations found.

Bismay, Peterborough, ON, Department of Native Studies, Trent University, v.1, 1983-

OORD 1, 1983-

Black-foot News. Gleichen, AB,

ACG [1977, 1978]

Boréal: Journal of Northern Ontario Studies/Revue du nord de l'Ontario. Hearst, ON, University College of Hearst/Collège universitaire de Hearst, no.1, 1974- // Superseded by Northward Journal.

ACU 1-11/12
ACUAI 8-11/12
NSHD 10-11/12
OLU 1-11/12
OONL no.1-12 1974/75-78
OOU
OPAL 1975-1978
OPET
OSUL 1-11/12
OTU 2-11/12
OWA 1-11/12
OWTU 1-11/12
QLB

Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs, Toronto, ON, micromedia, 1975-

OONL [1979-1980]
OPET

British Columbia and Yukon Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, v.1, 1961-

BVIP 1966-
BVIV [6]-
BVIF 7- 1968-

British Columbia Historical Quarterly. Victoria, BC, v.1, 1937- v.21, 1958//

ACUAI 8-19
AE 1-18
BVAS 1-21
MWP 1-21
MWU 1-20
OKQ 1-21
OOCC 1-21
OONL 1-21
OTP 1-21
OTV 1-21
OTY 1-21
OONM 1-21
SRU [1-21]

B.C. Indian Advisory Committee. Newsletter. Victoria, BC, Department of the Provincial Secretary,

OONL [1965-1968]
OORD [1965-1968]

BC. Native Women's Society [Newsletter]. Kamloops, BC, 1978?-

OORD 1982-

Brotherhood Report. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T., v.2, 1971-?// Supersedes Dene; Superseded by Native Press.

No locations found.

Brothers of Time. Bath, ON, Native Brotherhood of Millhaven,

No locations found

Bulletin d'information. St. Roch, QC, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Quebec Region, no.1-

OORD no.1-

Bulletin of the National Indian Council. Winnipeg, MB,

No locations found.

CAPA Bulletin d'information. Hull, QC, Comité d'action du personnel autochtone, v.1, no.1-1978// Superseded by Une revue trimestrielle sur l'emploi des autochtones.

OONL 1, 1978-
OORD 1, no.1

CASNP See Canadian Association in support of the Native Peoples.

CRARA Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, Canadian Rock Art Research Associates, no.1, 1970-

OPET 5, 1974-

Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. See Elbow Drums.

Calgary Indian Newsletter. Calgary, AB, Calgary Indian Services Committee, 1965-

ACG no.1, 1965

Calumet. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians, v.1, 1968- v.2, 1970// Superseded by Ontario Native Examiner.

OONL 1, 1968- 2, no.2, 1970

Cambridge Echo See Imianik

Camsell Arrow. Edmonton, AB, Charles Camsell Hospital, v.1, 1947- v.22, 1969//

AEU 1-22
OONL [9-22]
OPET 1-22

Can Kaga Otina Wotanin. Beaulah, MB, Bird Tail Sioux Band, 1973-

No locations found.

Canada. Archaeological Survey See Archaeological Survey of Canada.

Canada au nord du 60°. L'actualité... sur le développement économique du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ottawa, ON, Direction de l'expansion économique du Nord, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1969-

ACU 1971-
ACUAI 1970-
BVAS 1972-
BVAU
BVIF 1-
OOB 1969-
OOND 1972-
OONL 1970-
OORD 1969-
OOT 1971-
OW 1969-

Canada. Department of National Health and Welfare. Northern Health Service See Canada. Northern Health Service

Canada. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. Education-Operations Branch. The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register/L'annuaire des diplômés indiens et inuit, Ottawa, ON, 1975-1977//

ACUAI 1976-
BVAS 1976-
OONL 1975-1977
OTER 1975-
OTY

Canada North of 60. A Periodic Review of the Activities of the Federal Government in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1971-1972//

ACUAI no.1, 1971-
OOCAR 1970-72
OON 1972-[1973-74]
OTY [1973]
QMRAQ

Canada. Northern Health Service. Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories. Ottawa, ON, 1960-

ACUAI 1961-
NFSM
OONL 1960-
OOP 1979-

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Annual Report. Ottawa, ON, 1974/75-1977/78//

ACUAI 1975/76-
BVIP
MWU 1974/75-1977/78
OKQ 1974/75-1977/78
OONL 1974/75-1977/78
OONM 1974/75
OOP
OTDL 1975/76-1977/78
OWA 1974/75-1977/78

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Bulletin. Toronto, ON, v.15, 1974- v.18, 1978. Supersedes Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. CASNP bulletin.

ACU 15, no.3-
AEUB 15-18
BVA 15, no.3-18, no.4
BVAS 15, no.3-18 no.4
BVAU 15, no.3-
MBC 15, no.3-
MWU 15, no.3-
NBFU 15, no.3-18 no.4
NFSM 15, no.3-
NSHD 15, no.3-18
OLU [15-18]
OOCC 15, no.3-
OONL 15, no.3-[18], 1974-77/78
OONM [15]-
OOP
OORD 15-18
OPAL 15, no.3-
OPET 15-18
OSUL
OSUU 16, no.3-18, no.4
OTDL 15, no.3-16
OTEPL [15]-
OTER 15, no.3-
OTNY 15, no.3-
OTSP current year only

OTU	15, no.3-
OTY	15, no.3-
OWA	15-[18]
OWTL	15, no.3-
QMG	16-
QMM	[16]
SRL	15, no.3-
SRP	15, no.3-
SSIC	15, no.3-
SSU	15, no.3-

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. CASNP Bulletin. Toronto, ON, v.13, 1972-v.15, 1974//Supersedes Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada; Superseded by Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Bulletin.

ACU	14-15, no.2
ACUAI	14-15, no.2
AEUB	13-15
BVAS	13, no.4-15 no.2
BVAU	14-15, no.2
BVIV	14-15, no.2
MBC	15, no.2
MWU	[14-15]
NBFU	[13]-15, no.2
NFSM	13, no.4-15, no.2
NSHD	14-15, no.2
OKQ	14-15, no.2
OLU	[13-15]
OOCC	14-15, no.2
OONL	13, no.4-15, no.2
OOP	15, no.3-
OORD	13-15
OOU	
OPAL	13, no.4-15, no.2
OPET	13-15
OTDL	14
OTEPL	[15]
OTER	13, no.4-15, no.2
OTSP	14-15, no.2
OTU	13, no.4-15, no.2
OWA	13, no.4-15, no.2
OWTL	14-15, no.2
OWTU	14-15, no.2
SRL	13, no.4-15, no.2
SRP	13, no.4-15, no.2
SSIC	14-15, no.2
SSU	13, no.4-15, no.2

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, no.1, 1973?-no.19, 1978//

AEUB	[2, 1974- 19, 1978]
BVAS	2-19
OONL	2, 1974-19, 1978
OONM	2-19
OOP	1974-1978
OORD	[1974-1978]
OSUU	17-19, 1978
OTDL	[1974]-1978
OWA	1-19
SSIC	

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Source Materials on the Native Peoples of Canada. Toronto, Micromedia, 1973-1979//

BVAS	
MWU	
NFSM	
NSWA	
OORD	1973
OPAL	
OPET	1973-1979

Canadian Ethnology Service. Papers. Ottawa, ON, 1974-

ACUAI	1974-
NBFU	no.17
OTMCL	

Canadian Indian. Owen Sound, ON, Canadian Indian Research and Aid Society, v.1, no.1, 1890- no.12, 1891// Supersedes Our Forest children.

AEU	1890/91
NSHP	
OONL	1, no., 1890-no.12, 1891
OPET	1890-1891
OTAR	
OTL	1890-1891
OTP	
OTU	[1890]
OTY	1890/91
OWA	1890-1891
OWTU	1890-1891
QMG	1890/91

Canadian Indian Artcrafts. Ottawa, ON, National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation, v.1, 1974-v.5, 1979//

ACG	[1, 1974-5, 1979]
ACU	[1]-
AEUB	1, 1974-5, 1979
BVAU	2-
BVIV	1-
MBC	[2]-[4-5]
NFSM	1-
OK	current year only
OKQ	1-
OONL	[1], 1974-5, 1979
OONM	current year only
OPET	[1]-
OSUL	1-[2]-[4-5]-
OSUU	1, 1975-5, 1979
OTEPL	3-
OTMCL	3-
OTY	1-
OWTU	[1]-[4], 5
QMG	2-
QTCE	1-
SR	[2]-
SRL	1-
SRP	1-
SS	1-
SSIC	

Canadian Indian Centre News. Toronto, ON,

No locations found.

Canadian Indian Youth Council. Bulletin. Ottawa, ON,

No locations found.

Canadian Indians and Eskimos of Today. Toronto, ON, Indian Eskimo Association of Canada, no.3, 1966- Supersedes Canadians Indians of Today; Absorbed by Indian Eskimo Association of Canada. Bulletin.

ACUAI	3-
AEU	3-
AEUB	3-
BVAS	3-
OLU	3-
OONL	3-5
OOP	
OTU	3-
OWA	3-5

Canadian Indians of Today. Toronto, ON, Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, no.1, 1965-1966// Superseded by Canadian Indians and Eskimos of Today.

ACG	2, 1965; 3, 1966; 4, 1966
ACUAI	1-
AEU	1-2
AEUB	1, 1965-5, 1966
BVAS	1-2
BVAU	1
OLU	1-2
OONL	2, 1965
OOP	
OTU	2
OWA	1-2

Canadian Journal of Anthropology/Revue canadienne d'anthropologie. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Department of Anthropology, v.1, no.1, 1980- Supersedes Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology.

ACU	
AEU	1-
BVAS	1
MWP	10
MWU	1-
NSHD	1-
NSHS	1-
OLU	1-
OOCC	1- 1980-
OONH	1-
OONL	1- 1980-
OONM	1-
OOU	1-
OPAL	1-
OPET	
OSUL	1-
OWA	1-
OWTU	1-
QMM	1-
QMU	1-
SRU	1-

Canadian Journal of Native Education. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Dept. of Educational Foundations, v.8, no.1, 1980- Supersedes Indian Ed.

ACG	8-
ACU	
AEU	8-
AEUB	1980-
OLU	8-
OONH	8-
OONL	8-
OONM	
OORD	1980-
OPET	8-
OTBCC	
OWA	8-
QMU	8-
SSU	1980-

Canadian Journal of Native Studies. Brandon, MB, Brandon University, v.1, 1981-

ACG	1, 1981-
AEU	1-
AEUB	1, 1981-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
MBC	1-
NSHD	1-
NWYWNH	
OHM	1-
OLU	1-
OOCC	1-
OONL	1-
OONM	1-
OORD	1982-
OOU	1-
OPAL	1-
OPET	1-
OSUU	1, 1981-
OTU	1-
OWA	1-

Canadian Native Friendship Centre [Newsletter]. Edmonton, AB, 1963?-1970// Superseded by Edmonton Native News.

OONL	[1970]
OORD	1982

Canadian Native Law Bulletin. Saskatoon, SK. Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, v.1, 1977/78- v.4, 1977/78// Superseded by Canadian Native Law Reporter.

AEU	[1]
AEUB	1-
BVAS	[1]
MWLS	1-
NSHDL	1-
OLU	1977-78
OOCC	1-2
OOJ	1977-78
OONL	1, 1977/78
OORD	1, 1977-1978
OTLS	1

OTUL 1977-
OTYL
QMML 1977-
QMU 1-
QSHERU
SSU [1977-]

Canadian Native Law Reporter. Saskatoon, SK, Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, no.1, 1979- Supersedes Canadian Native Law Bulletin.

ACG 1, 1979-
AEUB 1, 1979-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
MBC 1-
OLU 1-
OOJ 1-
OONL 1-
OOP
OORD 1-
OPET 1-
OSUU 1, 1979-
OTLS 1-
OTYL
OWAL
OWTU 1-
QMML 1-
SSU 1979

Canadian Native News Service. Ottawa, ON, [v.1] 1977-v.2, 1978//

AEUB no.11, 1977 - no.31, 1978
MWP [1] 2
OONL [1] 2

Canadian Native Prints Ltd. Newsletter. Vancouver, BC,

ACG [1980-1981]

Canadian Native Society of Regina. Newsletter. Regina, SK,

No locations found.

Canadian Plains Area Studies Bulletin. Regina, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, v.1, no.1, 1970- v.1 no.2, 1973// Superseded by Canadian Plains Bulletin.

ACU
ALU 1, no.1-2
OON 1, 1-2
OONL 1, 1970/73
OONM 1, no.1-2

Canadian Plains Bulletin. Regina, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Canadian Plains Research Centre. Regina Campus, v.1, 1973- Supersedes Canadian Plains Area Studies Bulletin.

AC [4]-
ACU 2-
ALAG
MWFW [2]-
MWP 4-
MWU 8-
MWUC 1980-
NFSM 2 current years
NSHD current year only
OLU 6-
OOAG [9]-
OOCC 4- 1976-
OOCM [4]-
OOFF [10]-

OONL 2- 1974-
OONM 2-
OOP
OOPAC 7, 1976-
OORD 1, 1973-
OOREX 2 current years
OPAL 10-
OTU 4-
OWA 4-
OWTU [6]-
QMM 2-
SRRE 5 current years
SSR 2-
SSU [5]-

Canadian Trapper North Bay, ON, Ontario Trappers Association, 1, 1972-

OONL 1, 1972-

Canup Awaka Wo Oyake/Pipestone Newspaper. Pipestone, MB, Oak Lake Band,

No locations found

Cape Dorset. Cape Dorset, N.W.T, West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, 1971// Supersedes Eskimo Graphic Art. Les arts graphiques esquimaux; Superseded by Cape Dorset Prints. Cape Dorset estampes.

NBSAM 1971
OONL 1971
OTMCL 1971

Cape Dorset News. Cape Dorset, N.W.T., 1974//?

NWHRN [1974]

Cape Dorset Prints. Cape Dorset estampes. Cape Dorset, N.W.T., West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, 1972-1974// Supersedes Cape Dorset, Superseded by Dorset. Cape Dorset Annual Graphics Collection.

ACU 1973
NBSAM 1972-74
OH 1972
OHM 1972
OLU 1972
OONL 1972-74
OOU 1972
OPET 1972
OTY 1972-74
OWTL

Carcajou/Wolverine. Huron Village, QC, no.1 and 2, 1972?//

OONL no.1&2, 1972
QMRAQ no.1&2

Caribou. Voice of the Newfoundland Micmac. St. George's, NF, v.1, 1980-

NFSM 1981

Caribou News / Tutuk tusaratsait. Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design Ltd., v.1, 1981- Supersedes Keewatin Caribou.

AEUB no.1, 1981-
NWYWNH
OOCAR 1981-1983
OONL 1981-
OORD 1981-

Carrier Review See Toestloes-Nahwoehnoek

Caughnawaga Historical Society. Bulletin. Caughnawaga, QC, no.1, 1961?-

ACG 2, no.2, 1963
OONL no.3

Centennial Newsletter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1969-

NWYWNH

Central Arctic News. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., Kitikmeot Inuit Association,

No locations found.

Central Interior Tribal Council. Newsletter. Kamloops, BC, 1980?-

BKNW

Centre Culturel Kanien'kehaka Raotitiohkwa. Série sur l'histoire de Kahnawake. Caughnawaga, QC, Kanien'kehaka, Raotitiohkwa Press, no.1, 1980-

QMRAQ

Children of the Raven Gallery. Newsletter. Vancouver, BC,

ACG March, November 1981

The Chronicle. Ebb and Flow, MB, Ebb and Flow Band

No locations found.

Churchill River Weekly. Leaf Rapids, MB, Churchill Information Program at Leaf Rapids, 1973//?

OONL 1973

Clyde River. Clyde River, N.W.T., Igutaq Group, 1981

No locations found.

Co-Ever News. Ottawa, ON, Co-operatives Everywhere, no.1, 1965- no.6, 1967/68//?

ACG 5, 1967
OONL 1
OOP 1-6

Comité d'action du personnel autochtone See CAPA

Commission archéologique du Canada. Rapports annuels. Ottawa, ON, Musée nationale de l'Homme, Collection mercure, no.1, 1972- See also their Annual Review.

BVAU
NBSM
OONM
OPET 1-
OTMCL

Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, (C.O.P.E.) Newsletter. Inuvik, N.W.T., [1972-1974]

ACG
MWU [1974]
OONL [1972-73]-1974

Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement. Press Release. Inuvik, N.W.T.,

OOCAR 1982-

Conference on Indians and Métis. Proceedings. Winnipeg, MB, v.4, 1958- v.6, 1960// Supersedes Conference on Indians, Métis and People from underdeveloped Areas in Manitoba. Proceedings; Superseded by Indian and Metis Conference.

OONL 1959-1960
OORD 5-6
OPET 4, 1958- 6, 1960

Conference on Indians, Métis and People from underdeveloped Areas in Manitoba. Proceedings. Winnipeg, MB, v.3, 1956-1957// Supersedes Conference on Indians and Métis of Manitoba. Proceedings. Superseded by Conference on Indians and Métis. Proceedings.

OONL 3
OPET 3, 1956

Conference on Indians and Métis of Manitoba. Proceedings. Winnipeg, MB, v.1, 1954- v.2, 1955// Superseded by Conference on Indians, Métis and People from Under-developed Areas in Manitoba.

OONL 1-2
OPET 1, 1954- 2, 1955

Confluence. Fort Smith, N.W.T., Canarctic Publishing Ltd., 1977.

AEUB 1, no.1, 1977- 1, no.23, 1977
NWHRN

Contes amérindiens. LaSalle, QC, Éditions hurtubise,

QMRAQ

Co-op North. Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Ltd. Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Ottawa, ON, Canadian Arctic Procedures Cooperative Ltd., v.1, 1979-

AEUB 1, no.4, 1980-
OONL 1, 1979-

CORAID News. Orillia, ON, Native Peoples of Ontario, 1973?-

OORD [1973-1978]

Council for Yukon Indians. Newsletter. Whitehorse, YK,

No locations found.

Counterpoint. Toronto, ON,

OONL 1-

Coyoti Prints. Williams Lake, BC, Fish Lake Cultural Centre, v.1, 1974?-

AEUB 4, 1977-
OBRWI
OONL 1-
OORD 1983-
OPET [3, 1976-
OSTMB

Cree Ajemoon. Chibougamau, QC, Cree Indian Centre of Chibougamau,

OORD 1983-

Cree Monthly Guide. Cardston, AB, Church of England in Canada, 1927?//

OONM 1927?

Cree Review. Hobbema, MB See Kitchitwa Miteh.

Cree Review. Lac La Biche Mission, AB, Oblate Fathers,

ACG [1939-1979]
OONL [1906-1972]

Cree Witness. Prince Albert, SK, Northern Canada Evangelical Mission,

ACG [1971-1977]

La Croix de Ste-Anne. Lac Ste-Anne, AB, no.1, 1900-no.58, 1905// Supersedes L'écho de Ste-Anne; Merged with Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa.

AEU 1, 1900-58, 1905

Cross of Saint Anne See La Croix de Ste-Anne

DOTC News See Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council

Dakelh Dustl'us. Prince George, BC, Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, v.1, 1982?-

OORD 2, 1983-

Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council News. Brandon, ON,

OBRWI
OSTMB

Delaware Indian News. Thamesville, ON, Moravian Band Office,

No locations found.

Dene: Northwest Territory Indian Brotherhood, Native Bulletin. Yellowknife, N.W.T. v.1, 1971- v.2, 1971// Superseded by Brotherhood Report.

OPET 1, no.1, 1971- 1, no.2, 1971

Dene Express. Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., no.1, 1975-no.8, 1977// Supersedes Hare Express.

AEUB 1, 1975- 8,1977
NWHRN

Dene Nation Newsletter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Dene Nation Communications Department, v.1, 1980-

ACG 1, 1980-
AEUB 1, 1980-
NWYWNH 1982
OOCAR 1-
OORD 1983-
QMRAQ

Dene Nation. Press Release. Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

OOCAR 1982-

The Dene Supporter. Cold Lake, AB, Cold Lake Indian Reserve,

ACG 2, 1977

Denosa. La Ronge, SK, v.1, 1975-

AEUB 1, 1975-
OONL 1-
MWU current year only

Dialogue. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973-1976//

OORD 1973-1976
SSIC

Dialogue North. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development 1973-

ACUAI 1976-
OONL 1-
OORD 1973-1979

Dimensions. Willowdale, ON, Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association, v.1, 1972?- v.9, 1981// Superseded by Dimensions, Special Editions.

AEUB	6, 1978- 9, no.4
OKSL	[1973-75]-
OOCAR	[5]-9
OONL	[1]-[3]-[9] 1972-81
OORD	1973-1980
OPAL	2-
OSUL	[6]-
OTB	1973-
OTBCC	
OTDL	1972-
OTP	[2]-
OTRM	[2]-
OWA	4-8

Dimensions, Special Editions. Willowdale, ON, Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association, v.8, 1980- Supersedes Dimensions.

OOCAR	8-
OS	
OTAG	
OTDL	[9]-
OWA	8-

Dorset: Cape Dorset Annual Graphics Collection. Toronto, ON, Feheley, 1975- Supersedes Cape Dorset Prints. Cape Dorset estampes. (From 1975-1978 English and French; 1978- English French and Inuit)

ACU	
AE	1975-
AEU	1975-76
BVA	1975-
MWU	1975, 1978
NBSAM	
OOC	1976
OONL	1975-
OOP	
OORD	1975, 1978
OOU	1975
OPAL	1978, 1980
OPET	1975-
OTU	
OWA	1975
OWTU	1975-
QMG	1976, 1978-
QMU	1975-
SSU	1975-

The Drum. Inuvik, N.W.T., v.1, 1966- v.13, no.13, 1978// Superseded by The Inuvik Drum.

ACUAI	1-
BVA	8-13
BVAU	1968-69
BVIPA	1-13
MBC	11-13
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OOSS	5, no.21, 1970
OONL	[1966-1973]; 1973-
OORD	1973-1978
OTY	[1969], 1971-1977
OWTU	7-13
YWLS	[1968-69]; [1971-1975]

Drum Beat Newsletter. North Battleford, SK,

No locations found.

The Eastern Arctic Newsweek. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., 1968-1969//?

No locations found.

Eastern Arctic Star. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., 1970-1972//

ACUAI	1, no.11-
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OONL	1970-1972

L'Écho de Ste-Anne. Lac Ste-Anne, AB, v.1, no.1, 1897-?// Superseded by La Croix de Ste-Anne 1900-1905; Merged with Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa

AEU	1, 1897-

Edmonton Native News. Edmonton, AB, Canadian Native Friendship Centre. 1970-1975// Supersedes Canadian Native Friendship Centre [Newsletter].

AEUB	1972-1974
OONL	[1970-1971]
OORD	1971-1975
OPET	1972-

Éducation indienne. Ottawa, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OORD	[1973]

Ehnwheot/Native News. Sudbury, ON, Ehnwheot Native Communications,

AEUB	1977

Elbow Drums. Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Calgary, AB, 1966?-1979// (Title varies: Calgary Indian Friendship Centre Newsletter; Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Elbow drums newsletter; Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter).

ACG	[1966-1979]
BVA	1973-79
MBC	[1977]-1979
OBRWI	
OONL	[1968-69, 74]-[1977-78]-1979
OPET	1971-
OTRM	[1972]-1979
OWTU	[1972]-1979

Enoch Echo. Winterburn, AB, Enoch band,

OORD 1983-

Ermineskin Indian School [Yearbooks]. Hobbema, AB, Erimineskin Indian School,

ACG 1961-1969

Eskimo; country, inhabitants, catholic missionaries. Churchill, MB, Oblate Fathers of Hudson Bay Vicariate, 1945- Supersedes The Link. Oblate Fathers of the Hudson Bay Vicariate; also Le Trait d'union oblats du Vicariat de la Baie d'Hudson. (New series published by the Oblate Fathers of the Diocese of Churchill 1967-1970; then by the Fathers of the Churchill-Hudson Bay Diocese.)

English Edition

ACG 1946-
ACUAI 1946-
AEUB 1946-
BVAU [1946-1963], [1974]-
BVIV 1946-[1957]-[1959]-[1964-65]-[1968,197
MBC 5-
MWU 5-16, 18-33, 35-36, 38-82
OOG 1946-
OON 52-
OONL 1946-[1951]-[1954-55]-[1957]-[1960]-
OONM 1946-
OOP ns no.1-
OORD 1952-
OOSJ
OOU [1947], 12, 15, 18, 45, 53-58, 60-64
OPET 38-84; n.s. no.1, 1971-
OTU
OWTU ns no.10-11
SRP 1946-[1971]

French Edition

OONL [1946]-[1954]-
OONM 1-
OOP 71-
OOSJ
OOU 1-
QQL [1963]-
QQRN 1-3, 5-29, 31-67

Eskimo Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Department Resources and Development, Northern Administration and Lands v.1, 1953- v.7, 1956// Superseded by Inuttituut.

ACUAI 1-
OONM 1-7
OONL 1-7

Eskimo Graphic Art. Les arts graphiques esquimaux, Cape Dorset, N.W.T., West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative/La coopérative esquimaude de Baffin Ouest, 1962-1970// Supersedes Eskimo Graphic Art; Superseded by Cape Dorset.

ABA 1963-65
AC
ACU
ACUAI 1966, 1969
AE 1963-66
AEU 1963, 1966, 1968-69
AEUB 1966, 1968
BVIV 1968
MW 1963, 1966-68, 1970
NBSAM 1962-1970
NFSM 1964/65
OH 1970
OHM 1963
OKQ 1968
OOCC 1964/65
OONF 1968
OONG 1964/65
OONL 1962-70
OOP 1962, 1964/65, 1967
OORD 1962-63, 1966-67
OTMCL 1962-1970
OTU
OTY 1963, 1966, 1968-1970
OW 1963, 1966-68
OWA 1964/65, 1968
OWTU 1964/65
QMG 1963, 1967
QMM 1968
QQLA 1964-65

Eskimo Graphic Art. Cape Dorset, N.W.T., West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative, 1959-1961// Superseded by Eskimo Graphic Art. Les arts graphiques esquimaux.

ABA 1961
ACU 1960
BVA 1960
BVIPA 1960
BVIV 1960
MWU 1959-1960
NBSAM 1961
OHM 1960-61
OOC 1961
OOCC 1961
OONG 1960-61
OONL 1959-61
OONM 1960
OORD 1959-1961
OTMCL 1961
OWTU 1960
QMG 1960
QMM 1960
QSHERU 1961

Eskimo Point, Newsletter, Eskimo Point N.W.T.

No locations found.

Études inuit Studies. Inuksiutilit Katimajiit. Québec, QC, Université Laval, Département d'anthropologie, v.1, 1977-

ACU
ACUAI 1, 1977-

AEU 2-
AEUB 1, 1977-
BVAS 1-
NBFU 1-
NSHS 3-
NWYWNH
OLU 1-
OOCC 1, 3- 1977-
OONL 1- 1977-
OONM 1-
OORD 1977-
OOU
QMCICM
QMH 1979-
QMM 2-
QMU 1-
QQLA 1-

Eyapanhan. Sioux Valley Reserve, MB,

No locations found.

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians See Outlook.

File Hills Band Newsletter. Lorlie, SK,

No locations found.

The First Citizen; an Independent National Native Indian Newspaper. Vancouver, BC, The First Citizen Newspaper Ltd., 1, 1969-1972?// Superseded by The First Citizen Profiles.

ACG 11, 1970-1972
OONL 1, 1969-19, 1972
OORD 1-19

The First Citizen Profiles. Vancouver, BC, 1, 1973// Supersedes The First Citizen.

OONL 1, 1973

The First People. Lac La Biche and Kikino, AB, 1976-

OONL 1976-

The Forgotten People. Les oubliés. Ottawa, ON, Native Council of Canada/Le Conseil des autochtones du Canada, (Métis and non-Status Indians/Métis et Indiens sans statut), v.1, 1972- // (Title varies: Forgotten People/Les oubliés 1972-1975; Forgotten People/Peuple oublié May 1975-

ACG 6, no.3/6, 1977- 8, no.2, 1981
AE 1974-
AEU 1973-
AEUB 2, 1973- 8, 1981
BVAS 7-
BVIPA
MWU 1-
NBFU current year only
NSHD 2-[5]6
NSHS [7,8]
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1977/78
OBRWI
OLU 3-
OOC [2]-
OOCAR 1977-1981
OOJ 1-
OONL 1, 1972- [4]-8, 1981
OOP 1-
OORD 1972-1981
OPET [1, 1972-
OSTMB
OSUU 1979-1980
OTBCC
OTDL [1972]-
OTLS 1-
OTMCL
OWTU 2-
QMG 3-
QMRAQ
SSIC
SSU [6]-

Fort Simpson Journal. Fort Simpson, N.W.T., Canarctic Publishing Ltd, 1976-1978//

AEUB 1, no.12-13, 1977; 20, no.1-4, 7, 1978
NWHRN

Fort Smith Journal. Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1978/

AEUB 1, no.1-4, 1978; 1, no.7, 9, 1978
NWHRN
NWYWNH

Fort Smith News. Fort Smith, N.W.T., Canarctic Graphics, 1-32, 1979//

NWHRN 1, 1979- 23, 1979; 27, 1979- 32, 1979
NWYWNH

Friendship Centre Info, See Regina Friendship Centre.

Friendship Centre Newsletter. See Canadian Native Friendship Centre Newsletter.

Gesgapegiagewei Agntmagens. Maria, QC, Centre des programmes éducationnels et culturels,

No locations found.

Gigmanag. Charlottetown, PE, Native Council of Prince Edward Island, 1976-

OONL 1980-
PCU 1976-

Goinsiday: Telling the News. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, v.1, 1972- no.3, 1975// Superseded by The Interpreter.

ACG 2, 1973- 4, 1975

AEUB 1, 1972- 4, 1975
OORD [1972-1975]

Government Activities in the North. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. 1953- See also Les Activités du gouvernement dans le Nord.

AEU 1976/77
MWHP 1976/77
OOAECB
OOAG 1968-
OOB
OOCAR 1968-
OOG 1959-1960
OON 1955-
OOND
OONL 1-
OONM 1957-
OONRT
OOO 1979/80-
OOP
OORD 1953-
OPAL 1968-
OTER 1968-
OTY
SSU 1964, 1966, 1970-71

Hare Express. Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., 1973-1974// Superseded by Dene Express.

AEUB 1, 1973- 26, 1974
NWHRN
NWYWNH

Ha-shilth-sa. Port Alberni, BC, Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council West Coast District Council of Indian Chiefs, 1974-

OONL 1, 1974-
OORD 1983-

Hay River News. Hay River, N.W.T., 1967-1972//

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OTY 1968-1969

Hechukowe Wasayusewen. Spiritual Light. Norway House, MB, 1943- See Spiritual Light.

Heritage. Alberta's Ethno-Cultural Magazine. Edmonton, AB, Cultural Heritage, v.1, 1973-

AC

Hobbema Parish Bulletin. Hobbema, AB,

No locations found.

Holman. Holman, N.W.T., Holman Eskimo Cooperative, (publisher varies), 1965-1970, 1972-1977, 1979-1982

No locations found.

The Hub. Hay River, N.W.T., North 60 Publications, 1973-

ACUAI 1977-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1973; 1975-
OORD 1975-

I-C. Weekly. The Pas, MB, Department of Northern Affairs,

OORD [1972-1974], [1977]

ICI Newsletter See Inuit Cultural Institute

I.E.C. Metchosin, BC,

OPET [1973]

ITC News. Ottawa see Inuit Tapirisat of Canada

Iakentasetatha Kahnawakeha. Almanach Iroquois. Montreal, QC, 1, 1899-1903//?

OOA
OONL 1, 1899-3, 1901

Iakentasetatha kahnawakeha tsini kahawis nonwa isoerate....Almanac Iroquois pour l'année.... Montreal, QC, 1899-

OONL 1, 1899-3, 1901

Ideas, a Business Newsletter for the Indian and Eskimo Community. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973-1976//

ACG 3, no.4
AEU 1975-
BVAS 1, 1973-
MWU 1-
OKF
OON 2 current years
OONL 1-
OOP
OORD [1973-1976]
OOS 1, 1973
OTY
QMG 1973-1976
QMRAQ

Idées: bulletin d'affaires pour la collectivité indienne See Ideas: a business newsletter for the Indian community

Igalaaq: A Window on the World of Inuit Training. Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design Ltd, v.1, 1978- v.5, no.2, 1983//

ACG 2, no.2, 1979-
AEUB 1, no.1, 1978-
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1979, 1982

OOCAR 1979-
OONL 1, 1978-
OORD 1, 1978-
OPET 4, no.7, 1982-

Ilavut. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Diocese of the Arctic, Spring 1973- See also Our Family/Ilavut.

NWHRN [2, no.5, 1977-]

Ilisarniq See Igalaag

Illunairartut. Nain, NF.

No locations found.

Imianik. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., 1971-1972//

No locations found.

Indian. Hagersville, ON, 1885-1888?//

AEU 1885-1886
BVAS
OLU 1885-1886
OONL 1, 1885- 24, 1886
OPET
OTAR 1885-1886
OTMCL 1885-1886
OTU
OTY 1885-1886
OWA 1885-1886
SRU 1885-1886

Indian. Metchosin, BC, 1967-1969// Superseded by The Messenger.

OONL [1967, 1969]
OPET 1969

The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register. See Canada. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. Education operation Branch. The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register.

Indian and Inuit Supporter. St. John's, NF, Indian and Inuit Support Group of Newfoundland, v.1, no.1-2, 1979//

AEUB 1, no.2, 1979

Indian and Métis Brotherhood Organization. IMBO Newsletter. Stony Mountain, MB, 1976?- Superseded by Talking Leaves.

OONL [1976]

Indian and Métis Conference. Newsletter. Winnipeg, MB, Indian and Métis Conference,

ACG no.23, 1969
MWP 21-25

Indian and Métis Conference. Proceedings. Winnipeg, MB, 7, 1961- 13, 1967//? Community Welfare Planning Council. Supersedes Conferences on Indians and Métis. Proceedings; Superseded by Manitoba Indian and Métis Confederation. Proceedings.

OONL 1960-13, 1967
OORD 7-12
OPET 7, 1961- 13, 1967

Indian Brotherhood News. Chilliwack, Kamloops & Richmond, BC, 1961-

ACG [1961-1964]
OORD [1961-1965]

Indian Country. Hobbema, AB, Mel Harrison Buffalo,

OORD 1983-

Indian Echo. New Westminster, BC, 1965-1973//

OONL 1970-1973
OORD [1968-1972]

Indian Echo Indien. St. Roch, QC, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Quebec Region,

OORD [1969-1970]

Indian Ed. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Education Centre, v.1, 1973-v.7 no.4, 1980// Superseded by Canadian Journal of Native Education

ACG 6, 1978- 7, 1980
AEU 1-
AEUB 1, 1973-1980
MBC 1-
OBRWI
OLU 1 [2]-[5]-[7]
OONL 1, 1973-7 , 1979
OONM 7-
OORD 1, 1973- 7, 1979
OPET [1, 1973- 7, no.4, 1980]
OTBCC
OWA 1-7
OWTU 1-
QMG [2]-
QMU [6]
SSIC

Indian Education. Ottawa, ON, Depai tment of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, v.1, 1970- v.4?, 1974//

ACG [1, 1970- 3, 1972]
OORD 1970-1974
OTER [1-2]-
SSU [1-2]-

Indian Education Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, University of British Columbia, Indian Education Resources Centre, v.1, 1970- v.6, 1977//

ACG [1, 1970- 5, 1974/75]
AEUB 1, 1970- 5, 1975
BVA 1-5 no.4

BVAU 1-6 no.1
OONL [1, 1970-6, no.1, 1977]
OPET 1, 1970-5, 1975
OORD [1970-1974]
OTY current year only
QMMNS

Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada. Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, The Association, v.1, 1960- v.13, 1972// Supersedes National Commission on the Indian Canadian Bulletin; Superseded by Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, CASNP Bulletin for Concerned Canadians; Absorbed Canadian Indians and Eskimos of Today.

ACG 1, 1960-13, no.4, 1972
ACUAI 1-13no.3
AEUB 1, 1960-13, 1972
AEU [8]-13 no.3
BVA 1-13 no.3
BVAS 1-[9]-13 no.3
BVAU [1]-[5]6
BVIP [4]-[6]
BVIPA
BVIV 1-[3]-13 no.3
MBC 1960-1972
NBFU 11-[13]
NFSM 1-13 no.3
OLU [8-13]
OOCC 12-13 no.3
OONL [1, 1960-13, no.2, 1972]
OOP 1-13 no.3
OORD 1-13
OOSS 1-13 no.3
OOU
OPAL 12-13 no.3
OPET 1, 1960-13, 1972
OSUL 1965-1972
OTDL 1-13 no.3
OTER 1-13 no.3
OTMCL 13 no.3
OTU 1-13 no.3
OTY 1-13 no.3
OW 2-13 no.3
OWA [6-7,10-13]
OWTL [6]-13 no.3
OWTU 8-13 no.3
QQRN 1-[7]-10
SRL [5-10]-13 no.3
SRP 1-13 no.3
SSU 1-13 no.3

Indian Free Press. London, ON, London's Indian Friendship Centre, January to August 1971// Supersedes N'Amerind Friendship Newsletter,

No locations found.

Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Sault Ste Marie, ON,

OBRWI
OORD 1982-
OSTMB

Indian Health. Vancouver, BC, Pacific Region Medical Services, v.1, 1978-

BVANH 1, 1978-
OONH

Indian Magazine. Toronto, ON, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Northern Service, 1967?-1970// Superseded by Our Native Land.

ACG [1967-1970]
ACUAI 1968-1970
OORD [1967-1970]
OPET 1970
OTDL 1967-1970
OTY 1970

Indian Missionary Record. Winnipeg, MB, etc., Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, v.1, 1938- v.19, 1956// Superseded by Indian Record.

AEUB 1, 1938-
OONL 1, 1938- 19, 1956
OORD 1953-1956
OOSJ 1, 1938-
OPET 17, 1954- 19, 1956

The Indian News/Nouvelles indiennes. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development/Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, v.1, 1954- v.23, 1982//

ACG 1, 1954- 19,no.9, 1979; [21]; 22, no.1, 1981-
ACUAI 11, 1968-
AEUB 1, 1954-
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1970-1974, 1980
OBRWI
OL
OOCAR 20, 1979- 23, 1982
OONL 1, 1954-
OORD 1954-1982
OOSJ 1956-1972
OPET [1, 1954- 23, 1982]
OTBCC
OSTMB
OSUU 19, 1978-
QMCICM
SSIC

Indian Outlook. Regina, SK, Federation of Indians in Cooperation with the Provincial Committee on Minority Groups, v.1, 1960-1969?// Superseded by Saskatchewan Indian.

OONL 1, 1960-1963
OTU 1

Indian Record. Winnipeg, MB, Oblate Fathers, v.20, 1957- Supersedes Indian Missionary Record.

ACG [1945-1956]; 20, no.1, 1957-
AEU 28, no.1, 1965- 37, no.12, 1974
AEUB 1, 1938-

BVAU
MWU [33, 1970-38, 1971]
OONL [20-23, 27]-, 1957-
OONM [22-26]
OORD 1957-
OOSJ 1957-
OOSS 31, 1968-
OOU 16-[17]-[19-20]-[23-25]-[27-29]-
OPET [23, 1960- 38, 1975]; 40, 1977-
OTBCC
OTRM 35, no.5-6, 1972-
OWA 38, 1975-
OWTU 31, no.10-1968-
QMRAQ
SRU [4, no.1, 1941]-[31, no.7, 1968]-31 no.9, 1968-
SSIC

Indian Rights for Indian Women. Edmonton, AB, Indian Rights for Indian Women National Office,

BKNW

Indian School Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Education Division Indian Affairs Branch, 1946-

ACG 10, no.3, 1956

Indian Time. Vancouver, BC, Official Organ of the Allied Tribes of BC, The Pan-American League Kee-Way-Din Lodge (North-west-Wind-Land) Canadian Sioux Association, v.1, 1950-

ACG [1950-1959]
BVA 1-
BVAU
BVIP [1]-3, 1950-59
OONL 1-[2]-3, 1950-58

Indian Times Newsletter. Lillooet, BC,

No locations found.

Indian Voice. Vancouver, BC, Indian Homemakers Association, v.1, 1969-

AEUB 3, 1971-
BVAINA [1977-1983]
OBRWI
OOCC
OONL 1, 1969-
OOP
OORD 1970-
OPET [6, 1974-
OSTMB
QMRAQ

Indian World See UBCIC News.

Indians of Quebec. Indiens du Québec. Caughnawaga, QC, Confederation of Indians of Quebec, Confédération des Indiens du Québec, v.1, 1977-

AEUB 4, 1980-
OONL 1, 1977-
OORD 1977-
OPET 4, 1980-
OSTMB
OTU
QMCICM

Indiens du Québec See Indians of Quebec.

Information Nord Québec/Information North Quebec. Montreal, QC, Comité de recherche sur les populations nordiques/Committee on Northern Population Research, Département de démographie, Université de Montréal, 1981-

NWYWNH
OLU
OOAG 1-
OOCAR 1-
OOG 1-
OON 1-
OONL 1- 1980-
OONM 1-
OOREX 2 current years
QMRAQ

Inoucdjouac. Ville St. Laurent, QC, La fédération des coopératives du Nouveau Québec, 1976

No locations found.

Inside and Outside. Beaver Crossing, AB, Le Goff School, 1972?-

No locations found.

Intercom. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1957-

OONL 1-
OORD 1957-
QMRAQ

Interesting News See Ha-shilth-sa

Interior Indian Federation Centre. Newsletter. Kamloops, BC,

BKNW

Interpreter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Information, Government of N.W.T., 1975- Supersedes Goinsiday and Tukisiviksat

ACUAI 1, 1975-
AEUB [1, 1975- 4, 1978]
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1978
OONL 1-
OORD 1978-

Inuit Art and Craft/L'art et l'artisanat inuit See About Arts and Crafts/L'art et artisanat

Inuit Cultural Institute. Newsletter. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., no.1, 1978-1981//

ACG	1, 1978-
OONM	1-
OONL	1-2
OPET	current year only

Inuit Monthly. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, v.1, 1971- v.4 1975// Supersedes Tapirisat Newsletter/Tapirisat Nipingit; Superseded by Inuit Today.

AE	[2]-4 no.2
AEUB	2, 1973-
BVA	[1]-[3]
BVAS	[3]-4 no.2
BVAU	[3]-4 no.2
BVIPA	[2-3]-4 no.2
OHM	[3]-4 no.2
OLU	
OOCC	[3, 1974- 4, 1975]
OOIT	1973-1975
OONL	[1, 1971- 4, no.2, 1975]
OOP	3-4, no.2
OORD	1973-1975
OOU	
OPET	3, 1974
OTU	4
OTY	3-4, no.2
OWTU	[3]-4 no.2

Inuit Nipingat. Baker Lake, N.W.T., 1977?-1978//

No locations found.

Inuit Nipingit/Keewatin Echo. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., 1969-1975// Supersedes Nutat Tusainatut. Adult Education Staff of the Keewatin Region. Govt. of N.W.T. See Keewatin Echo for holdings

Inuit North. Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design, 1979-1980//

ACG	July, 1979, January, 1980
AEU	[1979]-
AEUB	1979-1980
BVAS	1980-
BVAU	1-
BVIF	1-
OHM	1, 3
OOCAR	1979-1980
OONL	1979-1980
OONM	1979-
OORD	[1979-1980]
OPET	1, 1979- 2, 1980
OTU	1-
QMMNS	
SSU	1

Inuit Okaoheet. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., Kitikmeot Inuit Association, v.1, 1981-

OOCAR	1981-
OORD	1982-

Inuit Ooplumi. Ottawa, ON, 1972- See Inuit Monthly

The Inuit Speaks His Mind. (Extracts translated from Eskimo language programs broadcast by CBC Northern Service.) 1, 1972-1973?//

AEUB	1, 1972- 19, 1973

Inuit Studies/Études inuits See Études inuit Studies

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Annual Report. Ottawa, ON, 1974-

ACU	
BVAS	1974/75-
NFSG	
OHM	1980/81-
OLU	1975-
OOCC	4-
OONL	1974-
OOP	
OOPW	1976
OPET	1977-
OTMCL	
OTU	1974/75-
OTY	1975-
OWA	1978-1980
QMM	1976-

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. ITC News. Ottawa, ON, 1976?-1980?//

ACG	[1976-1980]
AEUB	1976-1980
BVAU	[1977]-
NSH	[1977]-
OHM	current issue only
OLU	1976/77-
OOCAR	[1976]-1980
OOCC	
OONL	[1976-1980]
OORD	1976-1980
OSUU	[1979]
OTY	
OWTU	1976-

Inuit Today. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1975-1982// Supersedes Inuit Monthly; Absorbs Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. ITC News; Superseded by Inuit Ublumi.

ACG	4, 1975-
AEUB	1975-
BVAS	[6]-
BVAU	4, no.3-
MWU	6
NWYWNH	
OHM	4, no.3-
OLU	4, no.3-
OOCAR	[4]-
OOCC	4-1975-
OOIT	1975-1982
OONL	[4-5]-1975-
OONM	9-
OORD	1976-

OORT 5 current years
OOU
OPET 4, 1975-
OTU 4, no.3-
OTY 4, no.3-
OWA [8]-
OWTU [4]-
QMM [6]-
QMMNS

Inuit Today Newsletter See Inuit Ublumi

Inuit Ublumi/Inuit Today. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, v.1, 1983- (first issue called Inuit Ublumi Tusagatsangit/Inuit Today Newsletter)

OOCAR 1, 1983-
OOIT 1983-

Inuit Unity See Pivalliajut

Inukshuk. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., 1973?-1976// Superseded by Nunatsiaq News.

ACG 1974-1976
ACUAI 1974-1976
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1973-1976
OORD 1973-1976

Inukshuk News. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1980-1981?//

OOCAR 1980-

Inuktitun. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northern Welfare Service. Ethnology Section 1959-1971// (Western Arctic Edition of Inuktitut, printed in Standard orthography) (Inuktitun 1959-1971; Inuttituut Inuktitun 1972-1977//); Superseded by Inuttituut/Inuktitun.

ACUAI 1961-1971
OONM 59-60-61
OORD 1959-1971

Inuktitut. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Welfare Service, Eskimology Section, Summer/Fall 1977- Supersedes Inuttituut (Eastern Arctic Edition printed in syllabics).

ACG 1977-
ACUAI 1977-
AE 1977-
AEU 1977-
AEUB 1977-
BVAS [1979]-
BVIV 1977-
NWYWNH
OOCAR 1977-
OONL 1977-
OONM
OOP
OORD 1977-
OPET 1977-
OTBCC
OTER 1977-
OTLS 1977-
OWTU 1977-
QMMNS
QQRN 1977-

Inulirijut. Ottawa, ON, 1974//

No locations found.

Inummarit. Igloolik, N.W.T., Inummarit Cultural Association, 1972-1977// Published in French, English and Inuktitut.

ACG [no.1, 1972-1977]
AEUB 1972-1977
OONL 1972-
OORD [1972-1975]
OPET 1972-

Inungnun. Institut de Missiologie, Ottawa, ON, 1964- Supersedes Inungnut Tamenut.

OOSJ 1964-1968

Inungnut Tamenut. Ottawa, ON, Institut de Missiologie, 1941-1963// Superseded by Inungnun.

OONL [1962-1963]
OOSJ 1941-1963

Inuttituut. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Welfare Service, Eskimology Section, 1959-1977// Superseded by Inuktitut (Eastern Arctic edition printed in syllabics).

ACUAI 1959-1977
AE 1976-1977
AEUB 1967-1977
BVAS 1967-1977
BVIV 1965-1977
OONG
OONL 1959-1977
OONM 1959-1977
OOP 1959-1969
OORD 1972-1977
OPET [1959-1977]
OTBCC
OTER 1975-1977
OTLS 1969-1977
OTY
OWTU 1969-1977
QQRN 1965-1977

Inuttituut/Inuktitun. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1972-1977// Supersedes Inuktitun.

ACUAI 1972-1977
OORD 1972-1977

Inuvialuit. Inuvik, N.W.T., Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, 1975-

ACG no.6, 1976-
AEUB no.3, 1976-
MWU 2-
NWYWNH
OOCAR 1981-
OONL 1975, [1976]-
OORD 1975-

Inuvik Drum. Inuvik, N.W.T., v.13, no.14, 1978- Supersedes The Drum.

ACUAI 13-
BVA 13-
BVIPA 13-
MBC 13-
NWHRN
OORD 1978-
OWTU 13-
QMMNS current year only
YWLS

Issumavik. Keewatin Inuit Association, May/June, 1977- Sept/Oct, 1977//

OONL 1977

Jibkenyan. Wallaceburg, ON, Walpole Island Band Office,

OORD [1978-1981]
OSTMB

Le journal alliance; la voix des Métis et Indiens sans statut du Québec see Alliance

Kahnawake Environment. Kahnawake Mohawk Territory, QC, Kahnawake Development Research Program,

OOCAR June 1983

Kainai News. Cardston and Standoff, AB, Indian News Media, 1, 1968-

ACG 1, 1968-
ACU
AEU 2-
AEUB 1, 1968-
BVA [1]-
BVAU [2]
MBC [3-4]-
MWU [2-3]- 5, 9-
OBRWI
OKQ
OOCAR 13-, 1979-
OONL [1]-1968-
OORD 1968-
OPET 1, 1968/69-
OSTMB
OSUU 13, no.21
OTBCC
OTMCL [5]-
OTW 1-8
OWA 4-
SSIC

Ka-kis-now-ma-to-now. Edmonton, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, no.1, 1969// Superseded by Métis News, Métis Newsletter (went out of print; now incorporated in the newspaper Native People, Edmonton).

OONL no.1, 1969-

Kamanituak Klarion. Baker Lake, N.W.T., 1970-1973?// (title varies: The Local Rag and the Arctic Howel)

NWHRN 1, 1970-1972
NWYWNH

Kamloops Wawa. Kamloops, BC, 1891-1905?//

BNND [1-14]
BVAS no124-135, 144, 148-159
BVIV [5[6,10]
OONL [4-7] 1895-98
OONM [3-5]
OTP [3-4]

Kanatha: revue nationaliste amérindienne. Village Huron, QC, Centre socio-culturel amérindien du Village Huron, v.1, 1974- v.4, 1977//

OONL 1, 1974- 4, 1977
OONM 3, no.1-
OORD [1974-1977]
OPET 1, 1974; 3, no.1, 1976
QMRAQ

Kanawake News. Caughnawaga, QC,

OONL 1964-1975
OORD Fall, 1971
OWA Spring, 1971

Katajjaq. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Baffin Region Inuit Association, no.1, 1981-

No locations found.

Kateri. Caughnawaga, QC, Office of the Vice Postulation (The Kateri Centre)

OBRWI
OONL 1, 16 (English Edition)
1957, 58, 1961/62, 1966 (French Edition)
QMRAQ

Katujivugut. Ottawa, ON, Co-operative Union of Canada, 1967- Alternative name We co-operate.

OONL 1, 1967- 6, 1970
OORD 1, 1967- 6, 1970

Kawhennoke News. Cornwall Island, ON, North American Indian Travelling College,

No locations found.

Keewatin Breeze. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., Keewatin Inuit Association, 1967?-1974?; 1981-

AEUB 1, no.7, 1981

Keewatin Caribou/Tutuk tusaratsait. Ottawa, ON, 1980// Superseded by Caribou News.

OONL 1980

Keewatin Echo. Churchill, MB, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

OORD [1969]

Keewatin Echo. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Keewatin Region Adult Education Staff, Government of the Northwest Territories. See also Inuit Nipingit; Supersedes Nutat Tusainatut/New News.

ACG 48, 1972-77, 1975
ACUAI 1970-
AEUB 1971-1975
BVAU no.36, 1971-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1-
OORD [1970-1974]

Keewatin Journal. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., Keewatin Inuit Association, 1980-

No locations found.

Kenomadiwin News. Indians of Northwestern Ontario. Thunder Bay, ON, Thunder Bay Friendship Centre, v.I, 1968- v.2, 1972// Supersedes Lightbulb.

ACG 1, 1971- 2, 1972
OONL 1968-1972
OORD [1968-1972]
OPET 1, 1969- 2, 1972
OTMCL 1968-1972
OWA 1970-1972
OWTU 1971-1972

Kermode Communications. Newsletter. Terrace, BC, Kermode Friendship Centre,

BKNW

Ketiwin. Sandy Lake, ON,

No locations found.

Kinatuinamot Illengajuk. Nain, NF. Labrador Inuit Association, 1, 1972-

AEUB 2, 1978-
NFSM 1, 1972
OONL 2, 1978-
OORD 1980-
QMMNS

Kisaut. Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., 1968//

No locations found.

Kitchitwa Miteh. La petite revue du Sacré-coeur. Hobbema, AB, 1917-1977// (Place of publication varies); Supersedes Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa.

AEU 1917-1972
OOSJ 1917-1977

Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa. Lac La Biche, AB, etc., no.1, 1906- no.44, 1917// Superseded by Kitchitwa/Miteh; Merged with Cross of Saint Anne.

AEU 1, 1906- 44, 1917
OOSJ 1912-1917

Kitiwin/The Call. The Newspaper of Sandy Lake. Sandy Lake, ON, 1969-

OTY current 3 months only

Kla-How-Ya? Vernon, BC, United Native Nations,

BKNW

The Klondike Miner. Whitehorse, YK, v.1, 1969-

ACUAI 1, 1969-
OONL 1-2

Koglotomiut News. Coppermine, N.W.T.,

No locations found.

Kwandur. Whitehorse, YK, Council for Yukon Indians, v.I, 1982- (Supplement to Yukon Indian News).

OOCAR 1, 1982-
OONL 1, 1982-
OORD 1982-

Labrador Craft Procedures Association. Newsletter. Happy Valley, Goose Bay, NF,

OONL [1978-1979]-
OORD 1982-

Labrador Friendship Centre. Newsletter/Illatornet. Happy Valley, Goose Bay, NF.

OORD 1982-

Labrador Inuit Association Community. Bulletins. Nain, NF, 1981-

NFNLI

Labrador Moravian. Nain, NF, Moravian Mission Station, 1976-

NFSM 1976-

Land Claims Monthly. Ottawa, ON, Nunavut Land Claims, 1980-

No locations found.

Lettre du ministre See Minister's letter

Lexyem. Kamloops, BC, Kamloops Indian Band,

BKNW

Lightbulb. Thunder Bay, ON, 1967-1968. Superseded by Kenomadiwin News

OONL 1967-1968
OTMCL 1967-1968

The Link. Churchill, MB, Oblate Fathers of the Hudson Bay Vicariate, v.1, 1944- v.3, 1945?// Superseded by Eskimo.

ACUAI 1-3
AEUB 1944-1945
BVAU
MWU 2-3
OONL [1945]
OPET

Listen to me See Natotawin

The Listening Post. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Baffin Region Adult Education Office, See Tusaqvik for holdings

Local 101 News. Calgary, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, 1972?-

No locations found.

The Local Rag. Baker Lake, N.W.T. See Kamanituak Klarion.

The Log. Vancouver, BC,

OONL 1935-1974

Longhouse News. Caughnawaga, QC, Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy, 1, 1965-1972//

OPET no.62, 1971- no.78, 1972

Mackenzie Drift. Inuvik, N.W.T., v.1, no.1, 1979-v.2, no.23, 1980//

AEUB 1, no.1, 1979- 2, no.23, 1980
NWHRN
NWYWNH

The Mackenzie News. Fort Simpson, N.W.T., 1972-1976//

AEUB 1, no.3, 1973; 2, no.18, 1973; [2, no.20, 1973- 6, no.12, 1976]
NWHRN
OONL 1972-
OTY July, 1973; April, 1974

Mackenzie Pilot See The Pilot.

The Mackenzie Press. Hay River, N.W.T., 1961?-1963//

ACUAI 1, no.18-

Makavik Corporation. Press Release. Kuajjuaq, QC,

OOCAR 1981-

Makivik News. Fort Chimo, QC, Makivik Corporation.

QMMNS

Mal-I-Mic News. Fredericton, NB. New Brunswick Association of Métis and Non Status Indians, 1973- (1978-1979 called Nouvelles Mal-i-mic,)

NBFU 1979-
OONL 7- 1979-

Ma-Ne-Sa-Gen. Winnipeg, MB, Indian and Métis Friendship Centre,

No locations found.

Le Manitoba. St. Boniface, MB, 1881-1900. Supersedes Métis (Le Manitoba)

OPET 1881-1900
QMG 1881-1900

Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Archaeological Society, v.1, 1964-v.12, no.3/4, 1975// Superseded by Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly.

AC current year only
ACU 1-12 no.3/4
AEU 1-12 no.3/4
BVA 1-12 no.3/4
BVAS 1-12 no.3/4
BVAU 1-12 no.3/4
BVIPA 1-12 no.3/4
MBC 1-12 no.3/4
MPW 1-9
MWP 1-12 no.3/4
MWU 1-12 no.3/4
MWUC 1-12
OONL 1-12, no.3/4 1964-75
OONM 1[2-10]-12 no. 3/4
OPAL 1-4
OPET [5]-7,9-12
OTMCL 1-[6]-12 no. 4
OTU 1-12 no.3/4

OWA 6-12 no.3/4
OWTU 1-12 no.3/4
QMM 1-12 no.3/4
QMU 1-12
SRP 1-12 no.3/4
SRU 7-12 no.3/4

Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Archaeological Society. v.1, 1977- Supersedes Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter.

ACU 1-
AEU 1979-
BVAS 1-
MBC 1-
MWP 1-
MWUC 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-
QMU 1-
SRU 1-

Manitoba Indian and Métis Conference. Proceedings [Report]. Winnipeg, MB, Community Welfare Planning Council, no.14, 1968-1974// Supersedes Indian and Métis Conference. Proceedings.

OONL 14, 1968-15, 1969
OPET 14, 1968-15, 1969

Manitoba Indian News. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, 1971-

ACG 1, 1971- 2, 1972
MBC 1-
OTMCL
OORD [1971-1973]
OPET 1, 1971- 2, 1972

Manitoba Métis Federation News. Winnipeg, MB, 1972- 1974// Superseded by Le Métis.

OONL 1, 1972-1974

Manitoba News. Winnipeg, MB, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

OORD 1980-

Manitoulin Expositor. Little Current, ON,

OSUL
OSUU 99, 1978-

Many Voices. Sudbury, ON, 1972-

OONL 1972

Masenayegun: Voice of Winnipeg Friendship Centre. Winnipeg, MB, Indian and Métis Friendship Centre of Winnipeg, 1980-

ACG 1, 1980-
OSTMB

Mazinigan. Muncey, ON, Chippewa Resource Centre, 1977-

OMCR 1977-

Meadow Lake Sun. Meadow Lake, SK,

No locations found.

Message. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1969- (A newsletter produced for the Arctic Quebec Region by the Adult Education Staff of Regional headquarters)

ACUAI 1969-
NWYWNH [1971]

Messenger. Metchosin, BC, Indian Educational Club, 1969-1972// Supersedes Indian.

OONL 1969-1972
OPET 1970-1972

Messenger/Tusautit. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Eskimo Point Community Newspaper, 1966 - Fall 1970// Superseded by Arviap Nipinga.

ACUAI 1969-1970
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1968-1970
OPET 1969-1970

Metamorphoses. Ottawa, ON, v.1, 1980-

OSUU 1, no. 3, 1980-

Métis (Le Manitoba) 1871-1881// Superseded by Le Manitoba.

BRC 1871-1881
OOU
OPET 1871-1881
QSHERU 1871-1881

Le Métis. Organe des populations du Nord-ouest. Montréal, QC, 2-23 May 1885// (only 2 numbers published)

OONL 1885
QMBM 1885
QMBN 1885
QQS 1885

Le Métis. Winnipeg, MB. Manitoba Métis Federation Inc. 1974-1978// Supersedes Manitoba Métis Federation News.

ACG [1, no.6-7, 1975- 7, no.11-12, 1978]
AEUB no.13, 1974- 7, no.12, 1978
OONL 1974-

Métis News. Edmonton, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, 1969?- Supersedes Ka-kis-now-ma-to-now; Superseded by Métis Newsletter.

OONL no.2, 1969
OWTU 1971-1972

Métis Newsletter. Edmonton, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, no.1, 1974- no.12, 1975// Incorporated in Native People; Supersedes Métis News.

OOCAR
OONL no.1, 1974-no.12, 1975
OSTMB
OWTU 1974-1975

Métis Newsletter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Métis Association of the Northwest Territories, 1980-

ACG 1, no.3, 1980-
AEUB 1, no.4, 1980-
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1982
OOCAR 1980-

Mic Mac Journal. Restigouche, QC, Restigouche Institute of Cultural Education,

No locations found.

Micmac-Maliseet Education. Fredericton, NB, Micmac-Maliseet Institute, v.1, no.1, 1982-

NBSAM 1-
OBRWI
OONL 1, 1982
OORD 1982-

Micmac Messenger See Setaneoei Migmaoi Solnaltjitj

Micmac Missionary Society. Annual Report of the Nova Scotia's Micmac Missionary Society. Toronto, ON, 1850-1868.

OONL 13, 1861/62

Micmac News. Sydney, NS, 1965-1966?//

OONL 1, 1965- 2, 1966
SSIC

Micmac News. Sydney, NS, Native Communications Society of Nova Scotia, v.1, 1971-

AEUB 1978-
NBFU 1974-
NBSM 1972-1973
NSHD 1971-
OBRWI
OONL 1971-
OORD 1970-
OPET [1973-1977]; 1978-
OSTMB
OTDL 2 current years
OTU 1972
SSIC

Midnight Sun. Igloolik, N.W.T., 1968?-1974?//

ACG November, 1972- April 1974
ACUAI 1969-
AEUB 1972-1974
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1969-1974
OORD 1968-1974
OPET 1973-1974

Minister's Letter/Lettre du ministre. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1, 1982-

OOCAR 1982, 1983
OONL 1982-
OORD 1982-

Ministikok. A monthly newsletter about people and events on Moose Factory Island. Moose Factory, ON, v.1, 1968?-1974?//

ACG January, 1968
OONL 1968, 1974
OORD 1971-1976
OPET [1972-
OSUL 1974

Miramichi News. Chatham, NB, Miramachi Indian Agency.

OORD [1969-1970]

Miskamok News. The Pas, MB, Information Communication Program, 1972-1975?//

OONL [1-2], 3, 1972-1975
OORD [1972-1973]

Missinipe Achimowin: Churchill River Information. Churchill, MB, Public Participation Centre, Churchill, River Study, v.1, no.1, 1973- v.1, no.6, 1975?//

AEUB 1, no.1, 1973- 1, no.6, 1975

Mission Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Mission, BC, Mission Indian Friendship Centre, 1982?-

OORD 1982-

Moccasin Monthly. Edmonton, AB, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

OORD [1976-1977]

Moccasin News. Hobbema, AB, Ermineskin Indian School, 1937-

ACG June, 1960
OTU

Moccasin News. Ohsweken, ON, Six Nations Reserve,

OORD [1968-1969]

Moccasin Telegram. Flin Flon, MB, Flin Flon Friendship Centre, 1973-

No locations found

Moccasin Telegram. Fort Chippewyan, AB, 1976-

AEUB [3, no.1, 1978- 4, no.16, 1978]

Moccasin Telegraph. Quesnel, BC, Quesnel Tillicum Society, Native Friendship Centre, 1982-

OORD 1982-

Moccasin Telegraph. Regina, SK, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

BKNW
NBFU 16-
OPET 1975-
OSTMB
QMMNS

Moccasin Telegraph. Toronto, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

OBRWI
OORD 1978-

Moccasin Telegraph. Winnipeg, MB, Hudson's Bay Company,

ACUAI 1941-
OORD 1941-1975

Mod-Nu Set. Calgary, AB, 1978-

ACG 1, 1978

The Moose Call. Prince Albert, SK, Prince Albert Indian and Metis Service Council, 1965-

ACG [May, 1963]
OORD [1970]

Moraviamiut Labradorime See Labrador Moravian

Morley News and Bulletin. Morley, AB, Stoney Indian Reserve, Stoney Cultural Education Program, 1974-1975// Superseded by Stoney News and Bulletin and Stoney News.

ACG [no.1, 1974- no.14, 1975]

Morning Star. Monthly Newsletter for the Indian Students of Regina and District, Regina, SK, University of Regina,

No locations found.

Museum of Indian Archaeology. Newsletter. London, ON, University of Western Ontario, The Museum, v.1, 1979-

OONL 1, 1979-
OONM 1-
OPET 1, 1979-
QMU [1]-

Muskeg Moccasingraph. Cornwall, ON, Thompson, MB, Continental Mission Inc., v.1, 1962?-

ACG 17, no.2 1979-
OBRWI
OONL [16], 1978-

Muskoka Free Press. Huntsville, ON, 1976-

OONL 1977-1981

Musk-Ox. Saskatoon, SK, Department of Geology, University of Saskatchewan (formerly issued by the now defunct Institute of Northern Studies), 1967-

ACSP 4-
ACUAI 1-
AEF 1-
AEU 7-
AEUB 1-
ALU 1-
BRC 1-11
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 4
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 1967-
MBC 1-
MWFW 14-
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU 1-
NFSM 1-
NSCS 2-
NSDB 22-
NSHD 1-
NSSCG 15-
NWYWNH
OGU 1-
OH 1-2
OLU 1-
OOCAR 1975-
OOCC no.1- 1967-
OOE
OOFF 7-, 1970-
OOG 2-
OON 1-
OONL no.1- 1967-
OONM 1, 5, 7-
OOO 1-

OOP 1-4
OORD 1967-
OOS 1968-
OPAL 1967
OPET 2-3, 6-9
OSTCB 1-
OSUL 1-25
OTC 4
OTDR 10-
OTER 11-
OTM 9-
OTMCL 1-
OTP 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 4
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMG 1-
QMM 5-
QMMNS
QMRAQ
QMU 1-
QQER 1-
SRL 1967
SRRE [1967-68]-[1975-76]-
SRU 1-
SSIC
SSR 2-7, 9-

NAP (News About People). Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Region, NWT,

OORD 1982-

NARP - Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, Native Alliance for Red Power, I, 1965?-

NCIC see National Commission on the Indian Canadian

NDP see New Democratic Party Native Network

NPRC News see Native Peoples Resource Centre News

Na-goot-Koog News: Eastern Canada's Only Native Peoples Weekly [Maliseet, NB],

OORD [1975-1976]

Naimuik. Nain, NF, 1900?

No locations found.

Nainemiok. Nain, NF, 1955-1957.

NFSM no.1, 1955

N'Amerind News. London, ON, 1980-

OONL 1981-

N'Amerind Friendship Newsletter. London, ON, 1969-1970. Superseded by Indian Free Press. N'Amerind Friendship Centre.

No locations found.

N'Amerind Friendship Centre. Newsletter. London, ON,

OORD 1982-

Na'pao: Saskatchewan Anthropology Journal. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, v.1, 1968-

ACG 1, 1968- 11, 1981
ACU 2-
AEU 1-
AEUB 2, 1969-
BVA [1]-
BVAS 2-
BVAU
BVIV 1-
MBC [4]-
MWU 2-
NBFU 2-
NBSAM 1-
NFSM 3-
NSHD 2-
OLH [3]
OLU 1-
OME
OOCC 3, 1971/72-
OONL 1, 1968-
OONM [1-2]-
OOP 1
OORD 1968-
OPAL 3-
OPET 2, 1969-
OSTMB
OSUL [2-3]-
OTMCL 2-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWA [1]-
OWTU 1-
QMG 2-
QMRAQ

Napi News. Pincher Creek, AB, Napi Friendship Association, 1969-

ACG [1969/70-
OBRWI
OONL 1974, 1977-1980
OORD July 1982-

NARP Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, Native Alliance for Red Power,

BVAS 1968-
OWTU 1968-

Naskapi Newsletter. Schefferville, QC, Naskapi Band Council, 1981//

QMMNS

National Commission on the Indian Canadian. Bulletin. Toronto, ON, 1957-1960. Superseded by Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada.

ACG 1, 1957
BVA 1-10
OONL 1958
OONM 3-10
OORD [1957-1960]
OTER 1-10
OWTU 1-

National Indian. Ottawa, ON. National Indian Brotherhood. v.1, 1977-. (temporarily suspended, 1980?)

ACG 1, no.1, 1977-3, no.6, 1980
AEUB 1, no.1, 1977
BVA 1-
BVAS [1]-
OOCAR [1], 1977-1980
OONL 1, 1977-3, no.6, 1980
OORD 1, 1977-2, no.11, 1979
OPET 1, 1977/78-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-[3]
OWTU [1-3]
SSIC

National Museum of Canada, Archaeological Survey of Canada See Archaeological Survey of Canada.

National Museum of Man, Archaeological Survey of Canada See Archaeological Survey of Canada.

National Museum of Man. Canada, Material History Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, 1976-

ACUAI 1976-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
OOCC 3-
OONL 1977-
OOU 3-
OTV 1-
QMU 3-

National Museum of Man, Canadian Ethnology Service Papers See Canadian Ethnology Service Papers.

Nation's Ensign. Edmonton, AB, Alberta Society for the Preservation of Indian Identity, 1982- Supersedes Native Ensign.

OONL 2, 1982-
OORD 3, no.1, 1982-
OSTMB

Native Action News. Edmonton, AB, Native Youth Alliances for Liberation, v.1, 1970-

No locations found.

Native Association of Newfoundland-Labrador. NANL News. Goose Bay Labrador, no.1, 1975-1977//

OONL 1, 2, 1975

Native Brotherhood News. Mission, BC, Mission Medium Security Institute,

No locations found.

Native Brotherhood Newscall. Prince Albert, SK, Native Brotherhood of Indians and Metis Society, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, 1968-1976. Superseded by Newscall Newsletter.

ACG [1968-1975]
OONL [1968-1976]
OORD [1969-1976]
OPET [1972-1976]
OWTU 1971-1978

Native Brotherhood. Newsletter. Stony Mountain, MB [Manitoba Penitentiary],

OORD [1970]

Native Canadian Centre of Toronto. Newsletter. Toronto, ON,

OORD [1979-]

Native Counselling Services of Alberta News. Edmonton, AB. v.1, 1976-

ACG 1, 1976-
OONL 1976-

Native Ensign. Edmonton, AB, 1, 1980-1982// Superseded by Nations Ensign.

OONL 1, 1980-9, 1981

Native Friendship Centre of Montreal. Newsletter. Montreal, QC,

OORD 1982-

Native Land Settlements Newsletter. Toronto, ON, Oxfam House, 1976//

OONL 1976

Native Media. Ottawa, ON,

OORD [1976]

Native Movement. Vancouver, BC,

No locations found.

Native Network. Ottawa, ON, New Democratic Party's Federal Caucus, 1983- Supersedes NDP Native Network.

OOCAR	1983-
OONL	1980-

Native People. Edmonton, AB, Alberta Native Communications Society, v.1, 1968- v.15, 1982//

ACG	1, no.10, 1969-
ACU	1971-
ACUAI	1969-
AEU	1968-
AEUB	9, 1976-
ALU	current year only
BVA	2-
BVAU	2
MBC	[3]
MWU	3-
MWUC	1969, 1970
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	1970-1974, 1978/79
OBRWI	
OLU	[10]-
OME	
OOCC	[2]-
OONL	1-
OOP	1-
OORD	1968-
OPAL	[10]-
OPET	6, 1973-
OSTMB	
OSUU	14, no.11, 1981-
OTBCC	
OTDL	1968-
OTMCL	1973-
OTRM	[5]
OWA	[7]-
OWTU	[1]-9
QMG	[7]-
QMRAQ	
SRU	[2]-12
SSIC	

Native People. Metchosin, BC,

OPET	August 1972

Native Peoples Resource Centre News. London, ON.

No locations found.

Native Perspective. Ottawa, ON, National Association of Friendship Centres, v.1, 1975- v.3, 1978//

ACG	1, 1976- 3, 1978
ACUAI	1975-
AEUB	1, 1975- 3, 1978
AEU	1-2
BVA	[1]-3 no.2
BVAS	1975/76-78
BVAU	2-3 no.2
MBC	[1-3 no. 2]
MWU	1975-78
NBFU	1[2-3]
NSHP	[1]-3 no.2
NSTT	
OHM	[1]-3 no.2
OLU	[1975/76-78]
OOCAR	1, 1975- 3, 1978
OOCC	1-2, 1975/76- no.3, 1978
OONL	1, 1975/76- 3, no.2, 1978
OONM	1
OOP	1975-78
OORD	1975-1978
OOU	
OPET	2, 1976- 3, 1978
OSUL	1-[3]
OSUU	2, 1977- 3, no.2, 1978
OTDL	[1]-3 no.2
OTEPL	[2]3 no.2
OTNY	2-3 no.2
OTU	1975/76-78
OW	[1]-3 no.2
OWA	[1]-2
OWTL	[2]3 no.2
OWTU	[1-3]
QMG	1-3 no.2
QMRAQ	
SRU	[1]-3 no.2
SSIC	

Native Press. A Newspaper for the Native People of the N.W.T. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Native Communications Society of the Western N.W.T. 1971- Supersedes Brotherhood Report.

ACG	1971-
ACU	
ACUAI	1971-
AEUB	1971-
BVA	[4]-
BVAS	1973, 1978-
BVIV	[3-8]
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OBRWI	
OOCAR	current year only
OONL	[1971-]
OORD	1971-
OPET	1971-
OSTMB	
OTBCC	
OTY	1971-1979
OWA	[1977]-
QMMNS	
SSIC	

Native Sisterhood. Kingston, ON, 1975-//?

OONL	1976-1978
OPET	[1975-

Native Times. Toronto, ON, Native Canadian Centre of Toronto, 1969-1981//

ACG	1970-1975
OKQ	1972
OONL	1969-1975, 1981

OTDL 1972-
OTMCL 1973-
OWA 1970-

Native Voice. Vancouver, BC, Official Organ of the Native Brotherhood of B.C. v.1, 1946- (Suspended 1968-1970. 1970 began new series of numbering.)

ACG [1, no.1, 1946- 22, no.8, 1968] 1, no.3, 1971-
AEUB 8, 1978-
OKQ
OONL 1946-
OORD 1, 1946- 22, 1968; 1, 1970- 9, 1979
OOSJ 1946-1958?
OPET 1946-1975; 6, 1976-
OTMCL

Native Women's Association of Canada. [Newsletter]. Ottawa, ON,

BKNW
OORD 1982-

Native Women's News. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Native Women's Association of the N.W.T. v.1, 1981-

ACG 1, 1981-
NWYWNH [1982]
OOCAR 1981-
OORD 1982-
QMMNS

Native Youth. Prince Albert, SK, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 1971-1973//

OONL 1971-1973

Native Youth Movement See Native Youth News.

Native Youth News. Regina, SK, Native Youth Movement (formerly Native Youth Movement)

ACG [1972]
OWTU 1972

Natotawin. The Pas, MB. Pas Indian Band Office 1975-

SSIC

Nawican Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Dawson Creek, BC,

OORD 1983-

Nesika. The Voice of B.C. Indians. Vancouver, BC, United Native Nations, v.1, 1972-1977//

ACG [1, 1972-1977]
AEUB 1972-1977
BVAU 1972-
NSHD current year only
OONL 1972-1977
OORD 1972-1977
OTDL last 3 years only
OWTU 1972-

Neskainlith News. Chase, BC. Neskainlith Band, 1980//

No locations found.

New Breed. Voice of Saskatchewan's Metis and Non-Status Indians. Regina, SK, Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians, 1969-August 1982// Superseded by New Breed Journal

ACG 1969-1982
AEUB 1974-1982
MWU 1977-
OBRWI
OOCAR 1977-1982
OONL 1970-1982
OOP 1970-1982
OORD 1976-1981
OOREX last 3 current years
OPET [1971-1977]; 1978-1982
OSTMB
OSUU 1980-1981
OTMCL
SSIC

New Breed Journal. Regina, SK, Saskatchewan Native Communications (Wehta Matowin) Corporation under the auspices of the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), v.13, 1982- Supersedes New Breed.

ACG 1982-
AEUB 1982-
MWU
OOCAR 1982-
OONL 1982-
OOP 1982-
OORD 1982-
OOREX last 3 current years
OPET 1982-
OSTMB
OTMCL
SSIC

New Credit Six Nations Reporter. Brantford, ON, Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, 1967-1968. Superseded by Tekawennake.

OONL 11-12, 1968

NDP Native Network. Ottawa, ON, New Democratic Party's Federal Caucus. 1980-1982// Superseded by Native Network.

ACG [1980-1982]
OOCAR 1980- no.6, 1982
OONL [1980]-

Newfoundland-Labrador Native News See Native Association of Newfoundland-Labrador.

New Nation. Winnipeg, MB, fl. 1870//

OONL 1870

New Nation. The Newspaper of the Native People. Winnipeg, MB,

OKQ 1972-
OONL [1973]
OWA 1975-[1981], 1982

The New Nation. Thompson, MB. Manitoba Native Communications Inc. v.1, 1971- v.11, 1982//

ACG 1972-1982
AEUB 1978-
BVAU 1971-
MWU 1977-
NBFU 1982-
NSHD 1973-
OKQ 1972-
OLU [1972-, [1-3]-[8]-11
OORD [1972-1982]
OPET [1974-
OWA 1974-
OWTU 1972-
QMRAQ

New News. Churchill, MB. See Nutat Tusainatut/New News

New Views. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Pangnirtung Settlement Council. 1971-1972.

No locations found.

News and Views. Vancouver, BC, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, BC Region, 1978?-1980//

OORD 2, 1979- 3, 1980

Newscall Newsletter. Prince Albert, SK, Native Brotherhood of Indians and Métis Society. 1977?-//? Supersedes Native Brotherhood Newscall.

OONL 1978
OPET 1977-

News Clippings. Indian Affairs, Sudbury District. Sudbury, ON, v.1, 1977-

OSUU 1, 1977-

News for Saskatchewan Indian Women. Regina, SK, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

OORD [1968-1969]

News from the Canadian North. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Institute for Northern Studies, 1972?- Supersedes News from the North.

ACSP 6-
AEU 6-
OHM 6-113
OLU 1972-1980
OON 18-113
OONL no.6, 1972-113, 1980
OONM 18-113
OORD 6, 1972- 113, 1980
OOU
OPAL 6-113
OTMCL 11-
OTY 30-
OWA 30-113
OWTU 18-
SRU [54]
SSIC
SSU 27, 30-

News from the North. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Institute for Northern Studies, 1971?-1972?// Superseded by News from the Canadian North.

OHM 1-5
OONL no.1-5, 1971
OOU

News Inuit. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1979-1980?// Supersedes News Release ITC.

OOCAR 1979-

Newsletter see Tusaqaksat.

News North. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Northern News Services,

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OLU 1982-
OORD 1980-
QMMNS

News of the North. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1945-

ACUAI 18, no.50, 1963-
AE 1968-
AEU 1960-
BVAS 1971-
OKQ 1967
OOC current 3 months
OOG 5 current years
OONL 1945-1947; 1948-1974; 1975-
OOP
OORD 1971-
OTMCL 1972-
OTU current issue only
OTY 1964, 1968-1969
OWA 1971-
OWTU 1971-
YWLS [1945-

News Release. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada 1975-1979// Superseded by News Inuit. ITC

OOCAR 1975-1979

Newsweek of Pond Inlet. Pond Inlet, N.W.T., 1971?-1973// Superseded by Suvaquq

AEUB 1972, 1973
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1972
OONL 1972, 1973

Nicola Indian. Merritt, BC, Nicola Valley Indian Administration, 1978-?//

OONL 1979-1982
OORD [1979-1980]

Nipisailak see Midnight Sun.

No Name News see Gigmanag. Charlottetown, PE,

Noract. Nordinord. Hearst, ON, v.1, 1979-

OSUU 1, 1979-

Norpinion. Yellowknife Department of Information. Government of the Northwest Territories,

OORD [1968-1975]

North. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. v.7, no.3/4, 1960-1971// Supersedes Northern Affairs Bulletin; Superseded by North/Nord.

ACUAI 7, no.3/4, 1960-1971
OME
OOFF 8, 1961-1971
OORD 1960-1971
OPET 8, 1961-1971

North Bay Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter, North Bay, ON,

No locations found.

North/Nord. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs/Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1971- Supersedes North.

AC 7, no.4/5-
ACH [7-8, 10]-[12, 14-15]-[19]-
ACI 9-[16]-[21]-
ACIPRD [22]-
ACM [11, 13-15] 16- [18]
ACSO [10-12] 13-
ACSP [13-15]-[17]-
ACU [14]-
ACUAI [7], 9-[16]-[22-26]-
AE 1960-64
AEF 15-
AEU 7, no.4/5-[11]-[16]-
AEUB 7, no.4/5-
ALU [10]-12, 14-
ARS 2 current years
BRC [18]-
BVA 7, no.4/5-
BVAS [9-10]-
BVAU 7, no.4/5-
BVIPA [7]-[10-11]
BVIV 7, no.4/5-[10]-[13]-
MBC [18]-
MWFW [9]-
MWU 7, no.4/5-
MWUC 1962-
NBFU 7, no.4/5-
NBSAM 7, no.4/5-
NFSCF 2 current years
NFSM [7]-
NSHPL [7]
NSHT 7, no.4/5-
NSSCG 19-
NSWA 7, no.4/5-[11-12]-
NWYWNH
OCHA [18]-
OGU 7, no.4/5-
OHM 7, no.4/5-
OHMC 1974-
OKF 9-
OKQ 13-
OKR 8, 11-
OLU 7, no.4/5-
OOAG [8]-
OOC [7])
OOCAR [21]-
OOCC [12]-
OOCM [22]-
OOCO 2 current years
OOCS 9-
OOFF [7]-
OOFI
OON 7, no.4/5-
OOND 2 current years
OONE 3 current years
OONH 8-
OONL 7, no.4/5-
OONM 7, no.4/5-
OOO 10-[11]-[16]-[20-21]-[25]
OOP 7, no.4/5-8
OOPAC 1981-
OORD 1971-
OOREX 3 current years
OORT 5 current years
OOS [1972]-
OOSS 7, no.4/5-
OOT 7, no.4/5-
OPET 11-
OS [18]-
OTBCC 1970-
OTC 3 current years
OTDL 5 current years
OTER 14-[17]-
OTLS 14
OTM [10-11]-[13-14]-[18]
OTMCL [18]-
OTP 7, no.4/5-
OTR [15-22]-
OTRF 2 current years
OTU 7, no.4/5-
OTV [8]-
OTY 8-
OW 8-
OWA 19-22, 25

OWTU	7, no.4/5-
QLB	11-
QMAC	7, no.4/5-
QMB	current year only
QMH	1979-
QML	1964-
QMM	7, no.4/5-
QMMS	15-
QMMNS	
QMU	[21-22]-
QQER	7, no.4/5-[9]-[11]-
QRU	17-
SRL	7, no.4/5-
SRRE	5 current years
SRU	7, no.4/5-[10]-[12-13], 14-
SSIC	
SSU	[18]-

North of 50. Toronto, ON, Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, v.1, 1981?-

ODR	
OEF	
OH	
OHE	
OIG	
OKE	
OK	
OKLN	
OKIT	
OL	
OOC	
OONL	
OPETP	
OSTC	
OSTM	
OSU	
OTB	
OTCAS	
OTI	
OTMCL	
OTY	
OW	

The Norther. Forth Smith, N.W.T., Mackenzie Arts & Graphics. v.1, 1963-v?, 1971// (First Native Language Newspaper in N.W.T.)

ACUAI	1964-1967
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OON	4, no. 100-6
OONL	1964; 1967; [1970-1971]
OORD	1963-1967
OTY	1968
YWLS	1966-1967

Northern Affairs. Toronto, ON, Ministry of Northern Affairs.

OONL	v.1-

Northern Affairs Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, v.1, 1954-v.7, no.3, 1960// Superseded by North.

AC	[6]-7no.3
ACH	[6-7]
ACU	[7]
ACUAI	[1]2-7 no.3
AE	1959-60
AEU	[4-5], 6-7
AEUB	[7]
BRC	[6-7]
BVA	[1-7 no.3]
BVAU	3-7 no.3
BVIV	[6]-7 no.3
MWU	6-7 no.3
NBFU	[4-6]-7 no.3
NBSAM	[6]-7 no.3
NFSM	[7]
NSHPL	[6]-7 no.3
NSHT	[6]-7 no.3
OCHA	6-7 no.3
OGU	5-7 no.3
OHM	[6]-7 no.3
OLU	1-7 no.3
OOFF	[6]-7 no.3
OON	6-7 no.3
OONL	6-7 no.3
OONM	1954-60
OOP	[6]-7 no.3
OORD	1, 1954-7, 1960
OOS	1-7 no.3
OOSS	[5-7 no.3]
OOT	7 no.1-3
OPAL	
OS	7 no.1-3
OTC	[5-6]
OTP	6-7 no.3
OTU	[2-3] 4-7 no.3
OWA	1-7 no.3
OWTU	7 no.1-3
QMAC	7, no.1-3
QMM	6-7 no.3
QQER	[6]-7 no.3
SRL	[6]-7 no.3
SRU	[6]
SSU	

Northern Air. Prince Albert, SK, North Central Saskatchewan Regional Library, 1969?-

AEU	1, no.1, 1969-
OONL	[1969]-[1982]-
OORD	2, 1970- 5, 1973
SRP	1, 1969-

Northern Breed. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1976-

ACUAI	1977-
OONL	1-2, no.2 1976/77-1978
SSIC	

Northern Community Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, Centre for Community Studies,

No locations found.

Northern Decisions. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, v.1, 1983-

OOCAR 1983-
OONL 1983-
OOP

Northern Lights. Berens River, MB, February 1, 1967-December 1978//

MBC [5]-
MWU [7]-[9-11]-
OONL 1967, [1970-73]-[1976]-1978

Northern Lights. Whitehorse, N.W.T., The Diocese of Yukon,

OORD [1963-1969]

Northern Lights. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Limited,

NWHRN [1974]
NWYWNH [1974]
OORD 7, no.1, 1978
OTW 1954-

The Northern Lights Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, 1961-

ACUAI 1965-
NWHRN [1970-1973/74]
OORD 1962, [1965-1971]

Northern News Report. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Northern News Services Limited,

BVA 1977-
OOCAR 1977-1979
OONL [1977-1979]
OORD [5, no.15- 5, no.33]

The Northern Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, College of Education, Indian and Northern Curriculum Resources Centre, no.1, 1968- no.43, 1975//

OONL 1969-
OORD no.1, 1968- no.43, 1975

Northern Notes. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

OORD 1959-1969

Northern Perspectives. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. Ottawa, ON, v.1, 1973-

AC [3]-
ACI [5]-
ACU 1-
ACUAI 1-[3]-[5-7]
AEU [6]-
ALU 2-
BVA 1-
BVAU 3-
BVIF [7]-
MWFW [1]-
MWP [7-8]-
MWUC 2-
NBFU [1]-
NFSM [1-2]-[5]-
NSHD current year only
NSHS
NWHRN 1978
NWYWNH
OHMC 1978-
OHRB [6-9]
OKQ 1-
OLU 1-
OOCAR 1-
OON 1-
OONE 1-
OONL 1- 1973-
OOP 1-
OOREX current year only
OPAL 10-
OPET
OSUU 7, no.8, 1979-
OTF 3-
OTM 1-
OTMCL [1]-
OTY 1-
OWA 3-
OWTU [1-6]-
QCU 1-
QMH 1982-
SSIC

Northern Quebec Inuit Elders Conference. Proceedings, 1981- Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design Ltd, 1983-

No locations found.

Northern Saskatchewan Business. La Ronge, SK, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, v.1, 1980-

OONL 1-

Northern Star. Fort Chimo, QC, 1961-1965?//

ACUAI 2, 1962- 3, 1963
NWYWNH 1952-1954
QQRN

The Northern Style. La Ronge, SK, Department of Education, Northern Branch, 1974-

SRP

Northern Titles Kwic Index: Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1973-

BVAU	
OLU	1977-1978
OON	1973-
OONL	1973-
OOU	1981-
OWTU	1973-

Northian. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, College of Educaton, Indian and Northern Curriculum Resources Centre, v.1, 1964- v.13, 1978//

ACG	1, 1964- 13, 1978
ACUAI	[2]-
AEU	[1]-
AEUB	1, 1964- 13, 1978
BVA	6-
BVAS	1-9
BVAU	[1]-
BVIPA	[2-4]-
BVIV	1-
MBC	[2]-[4-6]-
NBSAM	[7-8]
NSHD	8-13
OKQ	1-
OKQM	2-
OLU	9-
OOCC	1, 1964- 5, 1968
OONL	1, 1964- 13, no.3, 1978
OONM	6-
OOP	1-
OOSS	[5]-
OPET	1, 1964-
OSUU	
OTBCC	
OTC	1-
OTDL	[1965], 1968-
OTER	[5]-
OTU	1-
OTY	[7]-
OWA	1-12
OWTU	[1-3]-
QMG	[6]-
QMU	[1], 5-[7]
SRL	[3], 5[6]-
SRU	5-9
SSU	2-

Northian Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK. University of Saskatchewan, Society for Indian and Northern Education, v.1, 1968- v.44, 1975// (Supplement to Northian)

ACG	7, 1969-44, 1975
ACUAI	1-43
AEU	1-43
AEUB	1, 1968-44, 1975
BVA	8-43
BVAS	2-43
BVAU	
BVIPA	1-43
MBC	1-43
NBFU	1-43
NBSAM	16-27/28
NSHD	6, 9-12, 16-19, 28-44
OLU	25-43
OONL	1, 1968- 44, 1975
OONM	3-43
OOP	1-43
OPET	[1971-1975]
OSUL	6-7, 11-15, 19-44
OTDL	1-43
OTY	1-43
OWA	1-43
OWTU	1-43
QMG	1-43
QMU	1-12, 14-15
SRU	1-2, 4, 6-37
SSU	1-43

Northland News. La Ronge, SK,

AEU

Northline. Ottawa, ON, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, v.1, no.1, 1981- (French title Point Nord)

OORD	1, no.1, 1981-
OPAL	1981

Northward Journal. Moonbeam, ON, Penumbra Press, no.13, 1979- Supersedes Boréal.

ACU	13-
NBFU	13-
NBSAM	13-
NSHD	13-
OLU	
OONL	13, 1979-
OORD	23, 1981-
OOU	13-
OPAL	13-
OPET	
OSUL	13-
OTAG	
OTU	
OWA	13-16
OWTU	13-
QLB	

Northwest Explorer. Yellowknife, N.W.T., v.1, 1981-

OONL	1, 1981-
OORD	1982-

[Northwest Territories]. Department of Information. Bulletin. Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

OORD 1983-

Nouvelles indiennes see Indian News

Nouvelles Mal-I-Mic News. Fredericton, NB, New Brunswick Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians, 1978-1979// See also Mal-i-mac News.

NBFU	1978-1979
OONL	6, 4-7, 1978- 7, 1979

Nuna. Inuinain Makperaksan/Magazine for Eskimos. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., Oblate Missionaries of the Canadian Arctic, no.1, 1960- no. 15, 1964//

ACG	1960-1964
ACUAI	1960-1964
OONL	no.10, 1963
OOP	1960-1964
OORD	1960-1964
OOSJ	1960-1964
OPET	1962-1963

Nunasi Report. Ottawa, ON, Nunasi Corporation, v.1, 1982-

OOCAR	1982-

Nunatsiaq News: News from North of the Treeline. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., v.4, 1976- Supersedes Inukshuk.

ACG	[4, no.23, 1976- 7, no.33, 1979]; 9, no.2, 1981-
ACUAI	1976-
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OOCAR	current year only
OONL	1976-
OORD	1977-
QMMNS	

Nunatsiaq Report. Ottawa, ON, 1980-

OOCAR	1981-
OORD	1980-

Nunavut Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1982-

OOCAR	1982-

Nunavut Onipkaat See Inuit Okaoheet

Nutat Tusainatut/New News. Churchill, MB. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1967-1969// Superseded by Inuit Nipingit.

NWYWNH	1967/68
OORD	[1967-1969]

Oblate Missions. Ottawa, ON, 1941-

OOSJ	1941-

Oblate News. New Westminster, BC, 1959-1965//

OOSJ	1959-1965

Okausit. Toronto, ON, Diocese of the Arctic

Oke Nape. Cluny, AB, Crowfoot Mission and School, 1937-

No locations found.

Okuruk. Calgary, AB, Petroleum Industry Committee on the Employment of Northern Indigenes, v.1, 1969-

ACG	1, 1969- 7, no.6, 1976
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	1970-1976
OONL	[1-2], 1969/70-7, no.6, 1975/76
OORD	1969-
OTY	1970-1975
QMRAQ	

On the Areas : Metis Rehabilitation Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, Dept. of Public Welfare, Metis Rehabilitation Branch, 1958-

ACG	[1958-1959]

One Sky Report. Saskatoon, SK, One Sky, The Saskatchewan Cross Cultural Centre Inc,

OONL	1980-

Onkweonwe. Ottawa, ON, 1900// (only one issue published)

OONL	no.1, 1900

Ontario Archaeological Society. Publications. Toronto, ON, Ontario Archaeological Society, v.I, 1954-v.5, 1958// Superseded by Ontario Archaeology.

AEU	4
BVA	4
BVAS	4
BVAU	1-2, 5
BVIP	4-5
NFSM	4
OKQ	
OONL	[1, 1954- 5, 1958]
OONM	4
OPET	4
OTMCL	1-5
OTRM	2-5
OTU	1-5
OTY	4
QMU	4
SSU	4

Ontario Archaeology. Toronto, ON, Ontario Archaeological Society, no. 6, 1962- Supersedes Ontario Archaeological Society. Publications.

ACU	12-
AEU	6-
BVA	7, 9-13, 15, 17-
BVAS	7-10-
BVIP	6-9
MWUC	1978-
NBFU	13-
NFSM	7, 9-16, 20-
OH	
OKQ	
OONL	no. 6-21, 23- 1962-, 1-30 (INDEX)
OONM	6-
OPET	7-
OSTCB	30-32

OSUL	no.4, 7, 9-
OTDM	29-
OTMCL	6-
OTRM	6
OTU	6-
OTY	6-
OWA	6-
OWTU	6-
QMM	16-17, 28
QMU	6-7, 10-12, 14-16, 18-
SSU	7-8, 10-11

Ontario Indian. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians, v.1, 1978- v.5, 1982// Supersedes Algonkian's, and Union of Ontario Indians Newsletter; Superseded by Sweetgrass.

ACG	3, no.8, 1980-
ACU	
AEUB	3, 1980-
BVAS	[3]-
MBC	[2]-
OLU	
OOCC	2-3 , 1979-
OOF	[4], [1981]-
OONL	1- 1978-
OONM	5-
OORD	1, 1978- 5, 1982
OPET	1-
OSTMB	
OSUL	[2]-
OSUU	1, 1978-
OTDL	1-
OTMCL	
OTU	2-
OWA	[2]-

Ontario Native Examiner. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians, v.1, 1972- v.2, 1973?// Supersedes Calumet.

OKQ	
OONL	1972-
OTDL	1972

Ontario Native Experience. Toronto, ON, Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres, 1973-1976//

AEUB	2, no.1, 1974- 3, no.11
BVA	1-3
OONL	1-3
OONM	2-
OTDL	[1-3]
OWA	[1-3]
OWTU	[2]

Ontario Native Women's Association. Newsletter. Thunder Bay, ON, 1977-

BKNW	
OORD	1978, 1982-

Ontario Provincial Museum. Annual Archaeological Report. Toronto, ON, 1st, 1886/87- 36th, 1926/28//

ALU	1893-1907, 1911-1925, 1928
BVIP	1-36
NFSM	28
OH	1886-88, 1890/91-1921
OL	[1896-1907]-[1911-1928]
OONL	1887/88-1928
OONM	1-36
OPET	1889-1928
OTMCL	1-36
OTU	1-36
QMM	1877/1888, 1894/95, 1896/97-1928

Ookpik. Ottawa, ON, The Arctic Society, 1, 1984-

OOIT	1-

Oracle. Ottawa, ON, National Museum of Man. Musée nationale de l'Homme, v.1, 1975- (Issues alternate between English and French)

NBFU	
OONL	1975-
OONM	1979-
OOP	

Original Peoples Library Association. Newsletter. Ottawa, ON,

No locations found.

Les oubliés see The Forgotten People

Our Family/Ilavut. Baker Lake, N.W.T., The Family Newspaper of the Diocese of the Arctic, 1975?-

AEUB	2, no.3, 1976; 2, no.5, 1977; 3, no.3, 1977; 4, no.1 1978; 4, no.4, 1978

Our Forest Children. Owen Sound, ON, v.1, 1889-v.4, 1890// Superseded by Canadian Indian.

AEU	1889-1890
BVAS	1889-1890
OONL	[1-2]-[4] 1887/88-90
OPET	1889-1890
OTAR	[3-4]
OTP	[3], 4
OTU	[3], 4
OTY	
QMG	1889-1890

Our Native Land. Montreal, QC, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1970-1974// Supersedes Indian Magazine.

BVA	1970-1974
BVAS	1971-
OORD	[1970-1972]
OPET	1970-1974
OTDL	1970-
OTRM	1972

Outlook. Regina, SK, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 1967-

OORD	[1967-1970]

Pacific Advocate. Coquitlam, BC,

No locations found.

Pah-sway-way. Fort Francis, ON, United Native Friendship Centre,

OBRWI

Pangnirtung. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Pangnirtung Eskimo Cooperative (publisher varies), 1973, 1975-1979, 1982.

No locations found.

Pangnirtung News and Views. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., 1971-1972// Superseded by Tusarasapit Nutat.

NWHRN 1971-1972

The Parish Record of St-Paul's Church and School. MacLeod, AB, Blood Reserve, 1911-

No locations found.

Parry Sound Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Parry Sound, ON,

OBRWI

Pax Newsletter. Rose Prairie, BC, Pax Ranch, 1, 1962?-

No locations found.

Peel River Press. Fort McPherson, N.W.T., 1970-?//

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL [1970-1971]

Peep of Day see Petaubun

The Pemmican Journal. Winnipeg, MB, Pemmican Publications, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1981-
MBC 1981-
OONL 1981-
OORD 1981-
OPET 1981-

People Say. Whitehorse, YK, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yukon Region,

OORD 1982-

Petaubun. Sarnia, ON, 1961?-?//

OONL March, August 1862

Peter Morgan. Ville St. Laurent, QC, La fédération des cooperatives du Nouveau-Québec, 1976

No locations found

La petite revue du Sacré-Coeur. Sadelle Lake, AB See Kitchiwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa

Pivalliajut. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1974//

AEUB April, May, June, 1974

The Pilot, in the Heart of Muffaloose Country. Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1973- (Title varies: Mackenzie Pilot 1975-1976)

NWHRN 1973-1974
NWYWNH
OONL 1973; 1975-
OTY 1973

The Pine Creek Newsletter '73. Camperville, MB, Pine Creek Reserve, 1973//

No locations found.

Pine Pointer. Pine Point, N.W.T.,

NWHRN
NWYWNH

Polaris Vision. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Cominco Ltd, 1980-

OOCAR [1980]-

Pond Inlet News See Newsweek of Pond Inlet

Povungnituk. Lévis and Ville St. Laurent, QC, La fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec (publisher varies), 1960-1970; 1972; 1973; 1975-1978; 1980; 1982.

No locations found.

Povungnituk Newsletter from the Vallees. Povungnituk, QC,

OORD [1962-1963]

Pow Wow Trail. Hobbema, AB, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1, 1981-

The Prairie Call. Winnipeg, MB, The Indian Métis Council of the Indian and Métis Friendship Centre, 1961-

ACG [3, no.1, 1963-1968]
OORD 1961-1979

Press Clippings on Greenland. Ottawa, ON, Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1, 1969?-

ACUAI 1, 4-
BVAS 1977-
OONL 1-
OTY 1970-
QMM 1970-

Project North. Newsletter. Toronto, ON, Project North/Plan nordique, v.1, 1977-

ACUAI 1-
MBC [3], 5-
OONL 1976-
OORD 1983-
OSUU 2, 1978-
QMCICM

Propagation de la foi. Québec, QC, 1961-1977. Superseded by Univers; Supersedes Annales de la propagation de la foi.

OOSJ 1961-1977

QCNC See Quaker Committee for Native Concerns

Quaker Committee for Native Concerns Newsletter, 1980- Toronto, ON,

OBRWI
QMCICM

Quetico Centre. Current News for Friends. Atikokan, ON

OONL 1975-77

Quicksilver Messenger. Moose Jaw, SK, Palliser Regional Library,

No locations found.

Rankin Inlet Newsletter. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., 1972-?//

NWHRN

Rankin Times. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. 1973-1976//

NWHRN
OONL 1973-1976
OORD [1975-1976]

Rapport de l'Association de la propagation de la foi établie à Montréal en vertu d'un indult du saint siège. Montréal, QC, 1839-1876// Superseded by Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal.

OOSJ 1839-1874

Rapport sur les Missions du Diocèse de Québec qui sont secourues par l'Association de la propagation de la foi. Québec, QC, no.1, 1839-1874// Superseded by Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal.

OOSJ no.1, 1839?-1874

Raven. Faro, YK,

OORD [1977-1979]

Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec. Montréal, QC, Université Laval, Société recherches amérindiennes au Québec, Centre d'études nordiques, v.1, 1971-

ACU [1]-
ACUAI
AEU [1]-
AEUB 1, 1971-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
MWU 1-
OKQ [4]-
OLU 1-
OOCC 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OOP [1]-
OORD 1-
OPET 1, 1971-
OSUL 1-
OTMCL 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWTU 1-
QMBN 1-
QMCICM
QMG [1]-
QMM 1-
QMMNS
QMRAQ
QMU 1-
QQIAS 7-
QSHERU 3-

Regina Friendship Centre. Regina, SK, 1971?-?//

OONL [1974]-1977

Rencontre. Quebec, QC, Ministère du Conseil exécutif, SAGMAI, v.1, 1979-

AEUB 1, 1979-
OOCS
OONL 1, 1979-
OOP
OORD 1, 1979-

Répertoire trimestriel de formation. Hull, QC, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, v.1, 1981- See also Band Training Digest.

OONL 1-
OORD 1, 1981

Resource News: A Service of the Legal Resource Centre. Edmonton, AB,

AEUB no.1-2, 1982

Revue Autochtone/Native Review. Île du Grand Calumet, QC, Alliance Laurentienne des Métis et Indiens sans status, v.1, 1979-?//

OONL 1, no.1, 1979

Une revue trimestrielle sur l'emploi des autochtones. Hull, QC, 1, 1979// Supersedes CAPA Bulletin d'information.

OONL 1, 1979

Reynoldston Research and Studies. Victoria, BC, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1972-1973// Superseded by Sound Heritage.

ACU	1972-73
BVA	1972-73
BVAS	1973
BVAU	
OLU	1972
OONL	[1]-2, 1972-73
OONM	1972-73
OOU	
OPET	
OTMCL	
OTY	1972-73
SRU	1972-73

The Rezz. Cornwall, ON, Cornwall Island,

OORD [1980]

Riel Project. Riel Project Bulletin/Bulletin du Projet Riel. Edmonton, AB, no.1, 1979-

AEU	1-
NBFU	1-
NSHD	2-
OONL	1-
OONM	1-
OPET	1, 1979-
OTU	1-
QMU	1-

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Annual. Toronto, ON, 1959-1962// Supersedes Royal Ontario Museum. Bulletin.

BVA	1959-1962
NBFU	1959-1962
NSHD	1959-1962
OHM	1959-1962
OOCC	1959-1962
OPET	1960
OTMCL	1959-1962
OTRM	1959-1962
OTU	1959-1962
OWA	1959-1962
OWTU	1959-1961

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Archaeology Monographs. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1974- (continues in part Occasional Paper)

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Archaeology Papers. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1973- (continues in part Occasional Paper)

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Bulletin. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1923- no.27, 1958// Superseded by its Annual.

AEU	1-27
BVA	7-27
BVAU	1-27
OKQ	[1-23]
OLU	[1-23]
OOCC	24-27
OONL	[7-23], 24-27
OONM	1-27
OTAG	25-27
OTMCL	1-23, 24-27
OTRMF	24-25, 27
OTU	1-27
QMM	1-11
SSU	[1-11]

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Ethnography Monographs. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1973- (continues in part Occasional Paper)

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Museum Studies. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1939- no.5, 1956//

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Occasional Paper. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1959-1972//? (In 1973 the Occasional Paper Series was divided into 3 streams Archaeology; Ethnography; History, Technology and Art.)

MBC	no.12, 16, 24
NBFU	1-3, 5-
NFSM	1-14, 16-
OHM	1-
OOCC	
OONM	1-
OTRM	1-
OTU	1-
OWTU	1-5, 11, 14, 17, 19, 22-26
QMM	1-
QSHERU	1-25, 89-
SSU	1-

Sachs Echo See Banksiander/Sachs Echo

Sagkeeng News. Fort Alexander, MB, 1963- (new series of numbering 1974-)

AEUB [1, no.8, 1974- 1, no.14, 1976]
OONL 1963-1977

SAGMAI. Quebec, QC, Gouvernement du Québec, 1981-

QMCICM

Saint Paul University. Reports. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, 1967-

ACUAI 1966/67-

Saint Paul University. Documents. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, 1968?

ACUAI 1968

Sallumiut Uqausingit. Sugluk, QC, 1973-

No locations found.

Sarcee Smoke Signal. Squaw Village, Sarcee Territory, AB,

ACG 63, 1963

Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, v.1, 1980- Supersedes Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter.

ACU 1-
AEU 1-
BVAS 1-
MBC 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1-
OWA 1-
SRU 1-
SSU 1-
QMU [2]

Saskatchewan Archaeology. The Journal of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Saskatoon, SK, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, v.1, 1980-

ACU 1-
AEU 1-
BVAS 1-
MBC 1-
OOFF 2-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1-
OWA 1-
QMU 2-

Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter. Regina, SK, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, 1963-1979// Superseded by Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Newsletter.

ACU 1965-1969
AEU 1-
BVAS 31-34
MBC 1-
OONL 1-12, 16-34
OPET 1, 1963- 34, 1979
OTMCL 1-
OTU 1-
OWA 1963-1979
OWTU 16-
SMJ 1-
SR 1-
SRL 1-
SRP 1-
SRU 31-
SSU 3-

Saskatchewan Indian. Prince Albert, Saskatoon, SK, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, v.1, 1970- Supersedes Indian Outlook.

ACG 2, 1971-10, 1980
ACU
AEUB 2, 1971-
BVA 1-
MBC
MWU 4-
OKQ [2]-
OONL 1-
OONM 11-
OORD 1, 1970-
OPET 1, 1970-
OSTMB
OTMCL
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 2-
SRU 2-
SSIC
SSU 1-[3]-

Saskatchewan Native Library Services Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Native Law Centre, v.1, 1981-

AEU current year only
OONL 1, 1981-
OORD 1, 1981-

Saskatchewan Native Women's Association. Newsletter. Regina, SK,

No locations found

Saugeen News. Chippewa Hill, ON,

No locations found.

Sault Ste Marie Indian Friendship Centre See Indian Friendship Centre

The Scout. Brandon, MB, Indian-Métis Friendship Centre, 1973-

MWU [1973-1977]
OBRWI
OONL [1973-1982]
OORD [1968], 1982

Sekani Tsoo Deh He. Fort Ware, BC, Fort Ware Indian Day School, 1974-

No locations found.

Setaneoei Migmaoi Solnaltjitj. Restigouche, QC, 1903-1925//

OONL [1908-1920]

Shuswap Nation News. Kamloops, BC, Shuswap Nation Tribal Council,

BKNW

Skolohejehso. Rupert House, BC, Waskagamish School, (only one issue published),

QMRAQ

Skookum Jim News. Whitehorse, YK, 1969-

OORD [1969-1973]

Slave Lake Native Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Slave Lake, AB,

OORD 1982-

Slave River Journal. A Repository of News Information and Features. Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1977-

AEUB 1977-
NWHRN
NWYWNH

Smoke Signal. Roseau River Band, MB,

No locations found.

Snowdrift News. Snowdrift, N.W.T.,

NWHRN [1970]

Société d'archaeologie de Québec. Bulletin. Québec, QC, 1966-

ACUAI 1966-
OTU 1966

Society for the Propagation of the Faith. See Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal

Sound Heritage. Victoria, BC, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1974- Superseded by Sound Heritage Series; Supersedes Reynoldston Research and Studies.

BVA 3-
BVAS 3-
BVAU
BVIPA 3-
BVIV
NSH [3-4]5
NSHD 3-8
NSWA 3-
NWYWNH
OLU 3-8 no.4
OOCC 3-4, 7 ; 1974-75, 1978
OONL
OONM 3-
OOU
OPET
OTMCL
OTU 3-
OTY
OWA 3-8
QMG 3-
QMU 3-8
SRU 3, 5-6

Sound Heritage Series. Victoria, BC, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, no.28, 1981- Supersedes Sound Heritage.

ACU 28-
NSHD 28-
QMU 28-
SSU 32-

Southern Indian Cooperative News. Calgary, AB, United Grain Growers,

ACG [1968]

Southern Support Group Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, Dene Southern Support Group, v.1, 1975-

OONL 1, 1975- 10, 1977

Spiritual light. Norway House, MB, United Church Board of Home Missions. See also Hechukowe Wasayusewen

ACG Spring, Fall, 1943
OONL no.1, 1932- no.32, 1941

Statistics Quarterly. Northwest Territories. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Dept. of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, v.1, 1980-

OORD 1, 1980-

Stóló Nation News. Sardis, BC, Coqualeetza Education Training Centre, 1976?-

BKNW
OORD 7, 1982-

Stoney Country. Morley, AB, Stoney Cultural Education Program, Stoney Indian Reserve, 1972-

ACG [1972-1973]
ACU

Stoney Echo. Morley, AB, Stoney Tribe, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1, no.4, 5, 1981
ACU
OORD 1983-
OPET 1, 1981-

Stoney News. Morley, AB, Stoney Indian Reserve, no.1, 1977- no.8, 1978// Supersedes Morley News and Bulletin and Stoney News and Bulletin.

ACG no.1, 1977- no.8, 1978

Stoney News and Bulletin. Morley, AB, Stoney Indian Reserve, Stoney Cultural Education Program, 1975-1977// Supersedes Morley News and Bulletin, Superseded by Stoney News.

ACG no.16, 1975- no.26, 1976

Strength in Unity. Ottawa, ON, Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, v.1, 1982-

OORD 1, 1982-
OSTMB

The Sun Dance Echo. Cardston, AB, The Local Press, v.1, 1964-

ACG 1, 1964- 3, 1966
AEU 3-
OORD [1, 1964- 3, 1966]

Suvagug. Pond Inlet, N.W.T., 1974-1978// Supersedes Newsweek of Pond Inlet.

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1974; 1976-
OORD [1974-1976]

Suvaguuq. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., Inuit Developmet Corporation, 1980-

OORD no.1, 1980-

Sweetgrass. Toronto, ON, 1983- Supersedes Ontario Indian.

OORD 1983-

Syesis. Victoria, BC, British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1968-

ACSP 1-
ACU 1-
ACUAI 1968-
AEU 1-
ALU 1-
BRC 1-
BVA 1-
BVIF 1-
BVIV 1-
NBFU 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OOG 1-
OWA 1-
QMU 1-
QQCS 5-
SSU 9-

TNT. Toronto Native Times. Toronto, ON, Canadian Indian Centre of Toronto, 1969-1970// Superseded by Toronto Native Times.

OONL 1969?

Taiga Times. Churchill, MB, v.1, 1971- v.3, 1974// Supersedes Taiga Times and Tides.

ACUAI 1971-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1972-1974
OPET 1971-1974
OORD [1972-1973]

Taiga Times and Tides. Churchill, MB, v.1, 1965-v.7, 1971// Superseded by Taiga Times.

ACUAI 1965-1971
NFSM 1968-1971
OONL 1966-1971
OPET 1965-1971

Takusee. Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., 1972.

NWHRN

Talking Leaves. IMBO Newsletter. Kingston, ON, Native Brotherhood, 1971-1974// Superseded by Trail of Letters.

OONL 1974
OORD [1971, 1972]

Talking Leaves. Indian and Metis Brotherhood Organisation Newsletter. Stony Mountain, MB, 1977// Supersedes Indian and Métis Brotherhood Organisation. IMBO Newsletter (Stony Mountain).

OONL 1977

Tansi. Regina, SK, Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres and the Native Courtworker Services of Saskatchewan,

OORD June 1982-

Tapirisat Newsletter/Tapirisat Nipingit. Edmonton, AB, v.1, 1971// Superseded by Inuit Monthly/Inuit Ooplumi.

OONL 1, no.1-2, 1971

Tapirisat Nipingit See Tapirisat Newsletter.

Tapwe. Hay River, N.W.T., Boreal Press Ltd., v.1, 1963-

ACUAI 1963-1968
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1963-
OOP 3 months
OORD 1971-
OTMCL 3 months
OTY 1969-1975
OWTU 1971-
QMMNS
QQLA 1968-1973
SSIC

Taqralik. Fort Chimo, QC, Northern Quebec Inuit Association, 1974-1978// Superseded by Atuaqnik.

AEUB 1974-1978
OORD 1974-1978
QMMNS
QMRAQ

Taqralik. Kuujjuaq, QC, Makivik Information Department/Département d'information de la société Makivik, 1978- Supersedes Atuaqnik.

OOCAR 1981-
OORD 1982-

Taqramiut Nipingat News/Taqramiut Nipingat Nouvelles. Salluit, QC,

No locations found.

Tasautit See Message

Tawow. Canadian Indian Cultural Magazine. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1970/71-

ACG 1, 1970- 8, 1980
ACUAI 1, 1970-
AEUB 1, 1970-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVIV 1-
MWU 1-
NBFU
NSH 1-
NSHS 1-
OBRWI
OL
OOFF 1-
OONG 1-
OONL 1-14
OONM 1-
OORD 1-
OPET 1, 1970/71-
OSTMB
OSUU 5, 1978-
OTBCC
OTC 1-
OTER 1-
OTMCL 1-
QMG
QMM 1-
QMMNS
QMRAQ
QQRN [1]-
SSU [3]-

Le Tebwe. Lac Simon, QC,

No locations found.

Teepee Tidings. Ottawa, ON, Indian School Administration, 1946-

ACG no.3, 1946

Tekawennake. New Credit Six Nations Reporter. Brantford and Ohsweken, ON, Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, 1967- Supersedes New Credit Six Nations Reporter.

AEUB 6, no.1, 1980-
OBRWI
OKQ 1972-
OONL [1968]-
OORD 1969-
OPET 1973-
OSUU 4-
OWA [1970-72]
OWTU [1971]-
SSIC [1973]-

Tekawennake. Woodland Indian News. Brantford, ON, Ontario Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, v.1, 1975-

OONL 1, no.1-7, 1975/76

Tel-Indianescom. Ottawa, ON, Oblate Indian-Eskimo Council, v.1, no.1, 1962-1964?

No locations found.

The Telling Stone. Vancouver, BC, Vancouver Indian Centre,

BVA 1968-69
BVIPA [1968]
OONL [1968-69]
OORD 1968-1969

Tepatshimuwin. Village Huron, QC, Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais, 1976-

OORD 1978-
QMCICM
QMMNS
QMRAQ

Tetlit Tribune. Fort McPherson, N.W.T., v.1, 1976.

AEUB 1, no.1, 1976- 1, no.4, 1976

Tewaterihwarenia'tha. Kahnawake, QC, Kanien'ke-haka Raotitiohkwa Culturel Centre, 1978-

OONL 1- 1978-
OONM 1-
OORD 3, 1980-
QMCICM
QMMNS

Tewegan. Val d'Or, QC, Société Tewegan,

No locations found.

Them days. Happy Valley, NF, Labrador Heritage Society and Old Timers League, v.1, 1975-

OORD 1, 1975-

Things. Amherst, NS, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Nova Scotia Region,

OORD 1982-

The Thunderbird. North Vancouver, BC, 1946-1955//

BVAU 5 volumes
BVIPA 3
BVIV 5
OONL [1]-[3-5] 1946-49
OORD [1949-1955]
QMG 1-

The Thunderbird. Ottawa, ON and Toronto, ON, Thunderbird Publications, 1964-

ACG 1, 1963- 2, 1965
OONL 1-2, 1965
OORD [1, 1964- 2, 1965]

Thunderbird. Toronto, ON, North American Indian Club of Toronto, v.1, 1963-

OORD [1, 1963]

Thunderbird Quill. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Regional Indian Affairs Branch, v.1, 1969-

AEU 1969-1971
OORD 1, 1969- 3, 1971
OPET 1969-1971

Thunderbird Quill Newsletter See Thunderbird Quill

Tillicum. Kakawis, BC, 1947-

No locations found.

Tipatchimowin. Moosonee, ON, Missionary Oblate of Mary Immaculate, v.1, 1955- v.20, 1959. New Series v.1, 1960- v.11, 1970.

OOCC Nos.1-20, 1955-59
OONL 1, 1955- 20, 1959; 9, 1972- 11, 1974
OOSJ 1962-1963
OPET no.1, 1955- no.20, 1959

Tivi Etook. Ville St. Laurent, QC, La fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec, 1975, 1976

No locations found.

Toestloes-Nashwoehnoek/The Carrier Review. Stuart Lake, BC, 1891-1893//

ACG 1-15, 19-21, 23-24

Toronto Native Times Indian Newsletter. Toronto, ON, Canadian Indian Centre of Toronto, v.1, 1970- v.12, no.5 1982// Supersedes TNT Toronto Native Times.

AEUB 2, 1971- 12, 1982
OONL 1970-
OORD [1970-1979]
OPET 1, 1970- 12, no.5, 1981
OSTMB
OSUU 12, no.1, 1981- 12, no.5, 1981
OTU

Totem Newsletter. [no place] MB,

OORD 1967-1969

The Totem Speaks. Vancouver, BC,

ACG December, 1953

Touch the Earth. Hamilton, ON, Hamilton Regional Centre, 1983-

OORD 1983-

Touchwood Band Echo. Gordon Reserve, Punnichy, SK, 1966-1968//

SRA 1966-1968

Trail of Letters. Kingston, ON, Native Brotherhood, 1974. Supersedes Talking Leaves. IMBO Newsletter (Kingston)

OONL 1974

Le Trait d'Union. Churchill, MB, 1944-1945// Superseded by Eskimo.

OONL 1944-[1945]
OOSJ 1944-?

Treaty No.30 Council fire. Kenora, ON, 1972-

OONL 1974-1975
OORD [1972-1973], [1977-1978]

Tree of Peace Newsletter. Yellowknife, N.W.T. See Ts'igonde

Tribal Indians News. London, ON, London's Indian Friendship Centre, 1971-1973?//

OONL 2, 1972- 3, 1973

Tribal Ways. Kingston, ON, Collins Bay Native Brotherhood,

No locations found.

Tse'Kalum. Port Hardy, BC, Kwakiutl District Council, I, 1981-

BVAINA 1, 1981-

Ts'igonde/Tree of Peace Newsletter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Tree of Peace Friendship Centre, 1971-1976

No locations found.

Tukisinaqtuk/Message. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1969- See Message

Tukisiviksat. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Information, Government of the N.W.T., v.1, 1971-v.5, 1975// Superseded by The Interpreter.

ACG [1, 1971- 3, 1973]
NWHRN
OORD 1, 1971- 5, 1975

Tulita. Fort Norman, N.W.T., 1973-1978//? (Fall issue called Tulita News)

AEUB 1973-1978
NWYWNH

Tumik. Resolute Bay, N.W.T., Resolute Bay Settlement Council, 1974?-1975//?

NWHRN

Tusagaksat. Baker Lake, N.W.T., 1960-1972//?

NWHRN
NWYWNH 1971, 1972

Tusagaksat. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Department of Information, 1973-

No locations found.

Tusagaksat. Government of the N.W.T., 1968-

No locations found.

Tusaqvik/Listening Post. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Baffin Region Adult Education Office, 1968-1971//?

ACG February 1970; April 1971
AEUB no.17, 1971- no.22, 1971
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL

Tusarasapik Nutat See Tusarasapit Nutat

Tusarasapit Nutat. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., 1972-1974//? Supersedes Pangnirtung News and Views

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1973

Tusautit. Eskimo Point, N.W.T. See Messenger

Tuttutuit. Povungnituk, QC, 1974- (First issued as Big Dipper News)

No locations found.

Tutuk tusaratsait See Caribou News, and Keewatin Caribou

UBCIC News/Indian World. Vancouver, BC, Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 1978?-

AEUB 2, 1980- 4, 1981
BKNW
OSUU 1981
OTMCL

The Ulu. Holman Island, N.W.T., 1970, 1971

NWYWNH

The Ulu News. (Place of Publication varies. Published by the Arctic Winter Games.)

AEUB 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
OONL [1] 1970

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Newsletter. Vancouver, BC,

BKNW
OBRWI
OTDL 1975-

Union of New Brunswick Indians. Newsletter. Fredericton, NB,

No locations found.

Union of Nova Scotia Indians. Newsletter. Sydney, NS, v.1, 1979-

No locations found.

Union of Ontario Indians. Newsletter. Toronto, ON, v.1, 1977-1978// Superseded by Algonkian's Union of Ontario Indians.

OONL 1, 1977/78

United Native Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Fort Frances, ON,

OONL 1983-
OORD 1982-

United Native Nations News. Vancouver, BC, 1, 1980- Supersedes United Native Nations Newsletter.

OONL 1, 1980

United Native Nations Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, 1978?-1980// Superseded by United Native Nations News.

BKNW
OONL 1978-1980

The Unity Bulletin. Vancouver, BC, Union of BC Indian Chiefs, v.1, 1971-

OONL 1-
OORD [1, 1971]
OWTU 1-

The Unity News. Ottawa, ON, Indian Counselling News, v.1, 1976-

BVAS 1-
OONL 1-3
OOP
OORD [1, 1976]

Univers. Québec, QC, 1978- Supersedes Propagation de la foi.

OOSJ 1978-

University of Saskatchewan. Native Law Centre. Legal Information Service Report. Saskatoon, SK, no.1, 1979-

ACG 1, 1979-
AEU 1-
OORD 1, 1979-
OPET 1, 1979-

Unyter. Edmonton, AB, United Native Youth, 1971?-

ACG November 1971, April 1972
OONL 1, 1972

Update. Indian Affairs and Northern Development Staff Newsletter/Saskatchewan Region, Regina, SK, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,

OORD 1982-

Vie indienne: organe des Indiens d'expression française. Winnipeg, MB and Montréal, QC, Les Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée, v.1, 1957- v.4, 1970//

OONL [2] 1960/64-
OORD [2, 1964- 4, 1970]
OOSJ 1957-1970
QQRN 1, 1957-

Vignettes. Winnipeg, MB, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Manitoba Region,

OORD 1982-

Wampum. Muncey, ON, Indian Missionaries Association of Western Ontario, 1939?-

BVIP 4, 1943- 11, 1950
OLU
OOG 4, 1943
OONM 4, 1943- 6

Warpath. Ottawa, ON,

OHM 1
OONL 1, no.1 1974

Wa-Wa See Kamloops WaWa

Wawatay News. Sioux Lookout, ON, Wa-Wa-Ta Native Communications Society, 1974-

AEUB 4, no.3, 1978-
OBRWI
OOCAR current year only
OONL 13, 1975-
OORD 9, 1983-
OSTMB
OSUU 3, 1978-
OTBCC
OTDL 2-
QMMNS

We co-operate see Katujivugut

We understand. Pond Inlet, N.W.T., 1973?//

OONL February 1973

Weendamahgawin News. Thunder Bay, ON, Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre, 1974-

No locations found.

Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, 1969-1979// Supersedes Alberta Anthropologist; Superseded by Canadian Journal of Anthropology.

ACU 1-8
AEU 1-
AEUB 1-
ALU 1-8
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIPA 1
BVIV 1-
MBC 1-
MWP [1-2]-[4]-8 no.2/3/4
MWU 1-
MWUC 1969-1970

NBFU	1-
NFSM	1, [2]-
NSHD	1, 3-8
NSHS	1-8
NSHV	4-
OGU	1-
OKQ	1-
OLU	1-8
OOCC	1-8, 1969/70-1978
OONH	4-
OONL	1- 1969/70-
OONM	1- [8]
OOSS	1-
OOU	1-
OPAL	1-
OPET	1-2
OSUL	1-8 no.2/3/4
OTMCL	[2]-
OTRM	1-
OTU	1-
OTY	1-
OWA	1-8
OWTU	1-
QMG	1-
QML	1-
QMU	1-8 no.2/3/4
SRL	6-
SRU	[2]-
SSU	1-

Whale Cove Country News. Whale Cove, N.W.T.,

No locations found.

Whitehorse Star. Whitehorse, YK, 1900- (Also known as Whitehorse Yukon Star.)

ACU	2 weeks
ACUAI	1901-1916; v.67, 1967-
AE	1968-
AEU	1961-
BVA	2 months
BVAS	1901-
BVAU	1901-1950
BVIPA	1966
NBSM	1942
OKQ	1901-1916
OLU	1901-1916
OOC	1 month
OOF	3 months
OOG	5 years
OONL	1901-
OOP	3 months
OORD	6 weeks
OTU	1901-1916
OTY	1967-1968, 1974
QMG	1901-1916
YWLS	1901-

Window into Ontario Indian Affairs. Toronto, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, v.1, 1966-

OORD	[1966-1969]

Winnipeg Indian Times. Winnipeg, MB, 1970-

No locations found.

Wrigley Drumbeats. Wrigley, N.W.T., 1972

NWHRN

Yellowknife Blade. Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

OORD	[1960-1961]

Yellowknifer. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1972-

NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OONL	1972; 1974-
OORD	1973-
OTMCL	1974-
OTY	1972-1977

Your Paper Needs a Name See Ha-shilth-sa

Yukon Daily News. Whitehorse, YK, 1960-

ACUAI	1962-
OONL	[1966-1970]; 1974-
OORD	last 3 months
OTU	current issue
YWLS	1962-

Yukon Indian News. Whitehorse. YK, Sa To Communication Society, 1974-

ACG	3, 1976-
AEUB	1, 1974-
OOCAR	current year only
OONL	1975-
OOP	last 3 months
OORD	v.2, 1974-
OTMCL	
QMMNS	
SSIC	

Yukon News See Yukon Daily News

B. LIST OF PERIODICALS ABOUT NATIVE PEOPLES PUBLISHED OUTSIDE CANADA BUT HELD IN CANADIAN LIBRARIES (including government serials and newspapers)

N.B. There are microfiche/microfilm copies available for the periodicals in this list. Symbols indicating the firms making these periodicals available in microfilm follow the bibliographic information for each item.

Symbols used are:

- *A University Microfilms International. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- *C Clearwater Publishing Company. New York.
- *GR Microfilming Corporation of America. Glen Rock, New Jersey.
- *K Kraus Thompson. Millwood, New York.
- *M State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin.
- *W Library of Congress. Photo Duplicating Service. Washington, DC.

ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) News. Anchorage, Alaska, v.1, no.1, 1978-

AEUB 1, 1978-

Acta Americana. Washington, DC, v.1, 1943-v.6, no.3/4, 1948//

AEU 1-6
BVAU 1-6
BVIP 1-6
OLU [1-2]-6
OOFF [1]
OONM 1[3]-6
OOU [1-2]-6 no.3/4
OTU 1-6
QMM 1-6

Agence Romaine (A.R.O.M.I.) Agence Romaine des Oblats Marie Immaculée. Rome, Italy, 1928-1966//

OOSJ 1928-1966

Akwesasne Notes. Rooseveltown, New York, Mohawk Nation Program in American Studies, v.1, 1969-

ACG [1-1969-
AEU 11
BVA [2]-
BVAS 33, 49, 69, 89, 117, 148, 172, 194, 223
NBFU 1-
MBC 1-[3]-
MWP [4-11]
MWU [1]-
OGU [5]-7
OKQ [3]-
OL
OLU [4-5]-
OME
OOCC 4-
OONL 1, 1969-
OOP
OBRWI
OPET 2, 1970-
OSUL
OSUU
OTBCC
OTDL 5-
OTY 4-
OWA 1-
OWTU 2-
QMG 4-
SRU 2-11
SSU 3-

Alaska. University See University of Alaska.

The Alaska Journal. History and Arts of the North. Juneau, Alaska, v.1, 1971-

ACUAI 1, 1971

Albuquerque Area Education Profile. Albuquerque, New Mexico, Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Education, v.1, 1970-71// Superseded by Education Profile. *GR.

OPET 1, 1970-6, no.2, 1975

Amedian. News from Indian America/Berichte aus dem indianischen Amerika. Stuttgart, Germany, German-American Indian Group/Deutsch Indianischer Kreis.

ACG 5, no.3, 1977-9, no.1, 1981

America Indigena. Mexico City, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, v.1, 1941-

ACU 20-
AEU 27-
BVAS 3-18-19, 22-23, 27, 29, 32
BVAU [1-2]-
BVIV 1-26, 28-
MBC [5]-7, 37-
MWU 30-
MWUC 1-16, 27-29, 31-32
NBFU [1]-[12]-[16], 28-[32]-
NSHD 27-34
OHM 1-29, 32-
OKQ [8-9]-[16-17, 22]-
OLU 30-
OOCC 28-39, 1968-79
OON 1-
OONM [1]-[22, 24-26]
OORD 18-
OPET 1, 1941-
OWA 1-[40]-
OWTU 1-
QMM 5-15
QMRAQ
QMU 1-27, 30, 32-34, [40]
SSU 1-

American Anthropologist. Washington, DC, American Anthropological Association, v.1, 1888-v.11, 1898// new series v.1, 1899-

ACU	ns v.1-
AE	1961-65
AEU	1-11; ns v.62-
ALU	ns v. 1-
BVA	11; ns v.4-17, 53-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
BVIP	75-
BVIPA	1-
BVIV	1-
MBC	ns [v.2-60]
MWU	ns v.1-
MWUC	1888-
NBFU	1-
NBSAM	32-
NBSU	70-
NFSM	1-11; ns v.1-[62]-
NSAS	51-52, 54-55, [58-59]-[65]-
NSCS	ns [75]-[77]-
NSHD	1-11; ns v.1-[64-65]-[68]-
NSHK	50 [51-54]
NSHS	1-11; ns 1-38, [39-53] 54-
NSHV	64-[72]-[74]-
OGU	5 current years
OHM	1-
OKQ	ns v.1-12, 21-36, 64, 66
OLU	ns v.1- [61], 65-
OOC	76-81
OOCC	v.1-11, ns., v.1- 1888-98; 1899- Index: v.1/71, 1888/1969
OOG	1-
OONL	no.52-68, 70-84, 87-93 (Suppl.); 1-55-[60]-[69]- 1899- 1959-69
OONM	1-
OOP	ns v.1-50
OORD	59-
OOSS	69-
OOU	1-
OPAL	1-11; ns v.1-69
OPET	1-11; ns v.1- 1888-1969 (index);
OSTCB	[4]-7, [12-13], 14, [19-20, 37-46]-
OSUL	ns v.1-
OTEPL	77-
OTER	77-
OTMCL	1-11; ns v.1-10, 20-23, 27-
OTR	76-
OTRM	[42], 64-
OTSTM	70-
OTU	1-
OTY	1-
OWA	1-
OWTU	1-
QLB	[62]-
QMAM	[52-57]-[60-61]-[63-68]-[73]-[76-77]
QMG	50-
QMM	ns v.1-
QMMM	52-
QMU	46-[50]-[52]-
QSHERU	1-11; ns v.1-50
QTU	70-
SRU	1-
SSU	1-

American Antiquity. Washington, DC, Society for American Archaeology, v.1, 1935-

ACU	1-
ACUAI	
AEU	7-
ALU	1-
BVA	16-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
BVIP	22-[25]
BVIV	1-
MBC	10-[33-34]-
MWP	21-22, 24-25, 32-43; indexes: 1-30
MWU	1-[18]-
MWUC	1-
NBFU	1-
NBSAM	41-
NBSM	1-[25]-
NFSM	1-
NSHD	1-
NSHMS	9-
NSHS	37-
NSHV	43-
NSWA	1968-
OHM	1-
OKQ	1-
OLU	1-
OOCC	v.1- 1935/36- Index: v.1/30, 1935/65
OOG	1-8
OONL	[2-31], 33- 1937- 1-30 (INDEX)
OONM	1-
OOU	32-
OPAL	1-33
OPET	1- 1-30 (index);
OSTCB	[9, 14]-42
OSUL	[2-3], 15-
OTEPL	[30-34], 36-
OTMCL	1-
OTRM	1-[17-18]-
OTU	1-[3-21]-
OTY	21-
OWA	1-
OWTU	1-
QMM	1-10, 14-
QMU	1-
SRU	1-
SSU	1-13, [31]-

American Indian. Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1, 1926-

ACG	[1, 1926- 5, 1931]

American Indian Art Magazine. Scottsdale, Arizona, v.1, 1975/76-

ACG	1, 1975/76-
MBC	6-
MWU	[3-4]-
NWYWNH	
OPET	1, 1975/76-
OSUU	
OWTU	6-

American Indian Basketry. Portland, Oregon, 1980- Supersedes American Indian Basketry Magazine.

ACG
AEUB 1, no.1, 1980
BVAU
OONM

American Indian Basketry Magazine. Portland, Oregon. 1979-1980// Superseded by American Indian Basketry.

ACG 1, 1979-
BVAU 1-
OONM 1

American Indian Crafts and Culture. Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1969-1974// Supersedes Singing Wire; Superseded by Indian America.

ACG [3, 1969- 8, 1974]
AEU 7, 1973- 8, 1974]
AEUB 5, no.1, 1971- 8, no.5, 1974
OONM [3, 1969- 8, 1974]
OPET 3, 1969- 8, 1974
OTY 8 volumes
OWTU 5-8, no.6
QMM [5-7]

American Indian Culture and Research Journal. Los Angeles, California, American Indian Culture Centre, UCLA, v.1, 1971- Supersedes American Indian Culture Centre. Journal.

AEU 1-
NBFU 1-
OBRWI
OOCC v.1-4, 1974-80
OONL 1- 1974/75-
OONM 1-
OPET [1, 1971-
OWA 1-
QMM [1]-
SRU 1-2

American Indian Culture Centre. Journal. Los Angeles, California, 1970-71// Superseded by American Indian Culture and Research Journal.

OONL [3]04, 1971/72-73
SRU 2-4

American Indian Culture Research Centre. Newsletter. Marvin, South Dakota, Blue Cloud Abbey, v.I, no.14, 1970-no.7, 1970// Supersedes Tekawitha Conference Newsletter; Superseded by Blue Cloud News. *GR.

OPET 1, no.4-7, 1970

American Indian Ethnohistoric Conference. Newsletter. Bloomington, Indiana, Indiana University, v.I, 1956/57- Supplement to Ethnohistory.

OONM 1-[3]-[5]-7
OPET 1, 1956/57- 7, no.1, 1963
OTRM 6-7

American Indian Hobbyist. Los Angeles, California, Society of American Indian Tradition, v.1, 1954-v.7, no.2, 1960// Superseded by American Indian Tradition. *GR.

ACG 1, 1954- 7, 1960
AEU 1-6
OPET 1, 1954- 6, no.4, 1959

American Indian Index. River Grove, Illinois, no.1, 1953-1968?// *C.

MWU
OONL 1-141, 143-148, 1953-68
OPET
OTU 5-8, 10-78
OWA 109-148

American Indian Journal. Washington, DC, Institute for the Development of Indian Law. v.1, 1975- Formerly Education Journal.

ACU 3-
AEU 1-
BVIV 3-
MWLS 1-
OLU 1-
OTYL 1-
QMM 1-

American Indian Law Newsletter. Albuquerque, New Mexico, University of New Mexico, School of Law, v.1, 1968-

AEU 1-
BVAU 1-5
MWU
OLU 2-
OONL 13, no.5- 1982-
OORD
OOSS 2-
OPET 8, 1976-
OTLS 1-
OTUL 1-

American Indian Libraries Newsletter. Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, I, 1976/77-

NSHD 4-5
OONL 1, 1976/77-
OTMCL

American Indian Magazine. Washington, DC, Society of American Indians, v.6, 1916-1920// Supersedes Society of American Indians. Quarterly Journal. *C.

AEU
BVIPA 4, 1916- 5, 1917
OOG
OONM 4, 1916, 6-7
OPET 4, 1916
OTV 1917

American Indian News. New York, New York, 1970-1973?// Supersedes Ilotan. *C.

AEUB 23, 1971- 48, 1973
OPET ser 3, no.20, 1970- no.48, 1973

American Indian Quarterly. Hurst, Texas, Southwestern American Indian Society, v.1, 1974/75-

ACG 1, 1974/75-
ACU 1-
AEU 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIV 3-
OHM 1-
OME 3, 1977-
OONL [3]-1977-
OONM 1-
OPET 1, 1974/75-
OTU 1-
OW 3-
OWA 3-

American Indian Tradition. Alton, Illinois, Society of American Indian Tradition. 1960- Supersedes American Indian Hobbyist.

ACG [7, 1960- 8, 1962
AEU
OONM 6-9
OORD

American Indian Treasures Newsletter. Guilderland, New York,

ACG 4, no.4, 1980

Amerikanische Missionsliteratur See Bibliografia Missionaria

Amerindian. American Indian Review. Chicago Illinois, v.1, 1952-v.23, no.1, 1974// *A.

ACG [7, 1959- 23, 1974
AEU [1-18]-22
AEUB 19, no.2, 1970- 23, no.1, 1974
BVA 20-23
BVIVA
MBC 1-22
OLH
OPET [1, 1952-23, no.1, 1974]
OTY 20-[23]
OWA 1-23
OWTU 1-[4]-[6-11]-[13-15]-[18]-[23]
QMBM 1973-74
QMM [21]-

Amerindia. revue d'ethnolinguistique amérindienne. Paris, France, Centre de recherche de l'université de Paris, 1976-

BVAU 2-
MWU 1976
OONL 1- 1976-
OONM 1-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QQLA

Annales de la propagation de la foi. Lyon, France, 1825-1885.

OOSJ 1825-1885

Announcements. Boulder, Colorado, (Native American Rights Fund), v.1, 1972- *GR.

AEU 1972-1979
OPET 1, 1972- 4, 1977
OTYL 1972-
QMML 1972-

Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska. See University of Alaska. Anthropological Papers.

Antropologia e historia. boletin del Instituto nacional de antropologia e historia. Mexico, DF,

QMRAQ

Anuario indigenista. Mexico, DF, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, 1941// Supplement to America Indigena; Superseded by Boletin indigenista.

No locations found.

Archaeology. New York, New York, Archaeological Institute of America, v.1, 1948-

AC 27-
ACU 1-
AEU 1-
ALU 21-
BVA 1-
BVAU 1-[12]-
BVIV 1-
MBC 1-3, 6, 8-12, 14-15, 17-22, 24-[26]-33
MWU 1-
MWUC 28-
NBFU 1-[4]-
NBSAM [1,5]-
NBSU 19-
NFSM [1-4]-[7]-[9]-[19-20]-
NSAS 10-12, 14-15, 17, 19
NSHS [13], 18-21, [22-24], 25-
NSWA 13-
OGU 23-
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-
OKQM [8-28]
OLU 1-
OOC [26]-33
OOCC v.1- 1948-
OONL [1-20]-[23]-[31]-1948-
OONM [1-4], 10-
OOU [12]-16, 20-
OPAL [28]-
OPET 12- 11-26 (index);
OSTCB [1-9]-[13-14]-
OTC [3]-

OTEPL [18]-
OTMCL 1-[20-26]
OTNY 10-
OTP [13-14]-16, 18[19]-[24-26], 28-
OTRM 1-[13]-[15]-
OTSTM 6-
OTU 1-
OTY 1[2]-[4-6]-16, 20-
OW 20-
OWA 15-[30]-
OWTL 1-
OWTU [10]-[12]-
QLB 2-
QMJB 1-
QML 1965-
QMM 7-
QMU 1[2]-[4-5]-[7]-[18]-20
QQLA 20-
SR [19]-
SRU [23]-
SS 22-
SSU [13-14]-[18]-[25-26]

Archaeological Society of Central New York. Bulletin. Auburn, New York, v.1, 1946-?//

OPET [1, no.5, 1946- 10, 1955]

Archaeology of Eastern North America. Milford and Newark, Delaware, Eastern States Archaeological Federation, v.1, 1973-

AEU 1-
BVAS 1-
MBC 2-5
MWU 2-7
NBFU [1]
NSHS 7-
OONM 1-
OPET [1, 1973-
OTMCL 1-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMU 1-

Arctic Anthropology. Madison, Wisconsin, 1, 1962-

ACI 6-[8]-13
ACSP 6-7
ACU 2-
ACUAI 1-[15-16]
AEU 4-
AEUB 1-
ALU 1-
BVA 2-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 1-
MBC 4-7, 9-18
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU [3]
NFSM 2-
NSHD 4-
OGU 1-
OHM 1-
OLU 4-
OOCC v.1 1962/63
OOFF 18-
OOND 2 current years
OONL [3]-5[7], 9- [11]-1966-
OONM 1-
OOU
OPAL 5-
OPET 6-7
OSUL 1-
OTMCL 9-
OTRM 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 6-
OWA 1-
OWTU [2]-
QLB 1-
QMBM [1964]-[1968-70]
QMG 7-
QMM 1-
QMU 6-
QQLA 1-
SRU 5[6], [9]
SSU [2], 4-

Arctic Coastal Zone Management. Newsletter. Anchorage, Alaska, North Slope Borough, 1976/77- Superseded by Arctic Policy Review.

AEUB 1-
OOCAR no.3, 1977-1981

Arctic Policy Review. Barrow, Alaska, North Slope Borough, January 1982- Supersedes Arctic Coastal Zone Management Newsletter; See also Inuit Arctic Policy Review.

NWHRN 1982-
OOCAR July 1982-

Argus. Seattle, Washington, v.1, 1894- *GR.

OPET [74], 1967-

Arizoniana See Journal of Arizona History.

Arkansas Archaeologist. Fayetteville, Arkansas, Arkansas Archaeological Society, 1960?- Supersedes Arkansas Archaeological Society. Newsletter; Absorbed Arkansas Archaeology.

AEU 6-13
OONM 8-13
OPET 16, 1975- 18,1977

Arts and Culture of the North. New York, New York, v.1, no.1, 1976-

ACG 1, 1976/77- 5, 1980/81
ACUAI 1-5 no.4
AEUB 1, no.1-5 no.4

BVAU 3
NWYWNH
OLU 2-3 no.4
OONL [1]-3 1977-81
OONM 2-3 no.4
QMFA 1

Atuagagdliutit. Nalinginarnik tusaruminasassunik uiviait. Nuuk (Godthaab) Greenland, 1861-1950//

ACUAI 1883/84-1945/46

Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten. Nuuk, Greenland, Atuagagdliutit, v.91, 1951- (v.1- v.90, 1950 as Atuagagdliutit, which merged with Grønlandsposten in 1951)

ACUAI v.92, 1952-

Avangnâmiok. Avise tamalânik tusagagasalik. K'eKertarsuarme na Kitigkat, 1913-1958; 1975-1979?//

ACUAI 1916-1917; 1939-45

Bear Facts Newsletter. Berkley, California, University of California, Native American Studies Department, v.1, 1972-

OPET 2, no.2, 1973-
OWTU [1976]

BIA Education Research Bulletin. Albuquerque, New Mexico, v.1, 1973- v.4, 1976// *C.

OPET 1, 1973- 4, 1976

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OPET 1, 1978-

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OPET 1, 1971- 3, no.3, 1973
OWTU 3, no.3, 1973

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OPET 12, 1966-
OWTU 19-20, 22

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NBFU [1]-[11]-[13]-[16]
OHM 1-16
OONM 1-21
OTU 1-21

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BVAS 78-
OHM 76-
OPET 76, 1969-
OTU 76-
OWA 79-
QMU 76-

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OTU 1-2

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OPET [9, 1974-]
OWTU 10, 11, no.1-no.5

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OPET [2], 1969-
OWTU 6, 1973- 9, 1976

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OPET 1, 1969-
OWTU 4, 1973- 7, 1976

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QMRAQ

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ACUAI 1, 1967-

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AEU
OOCC
OONM 1, [2-3]-[5]-
OPET 4, no.1-3; 6-
OWTU [1-7]
QMU [2-7]

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OPET 5, 1938- 12, 1960
OTU 5-10
QMU 7, 9, 11-12

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OTU 1-4

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AEU 1968-1972
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ACU 5-
AEU 1-
AEUB 7-
ALU 1-
BVA 15-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIP [7]-
BVIV 1-
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU 1-
NBSAM 1-
NBSU 9-
NPSM 1-
NSHD 1-
NSHPL 5-
NSHS [2-3], 5, [6-7], 8-
NSHV 1-4; 6-
NSWA 8-
NWYWNH
OGU 5 current years
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-
OLU 6-
OLUM 9-15
OME
OOCC v.1- 1960- Index: v.1/10, 1960/69 in v.10, 1969
OONL 1-[4]-[11], 14- 1960-
OONM 1-
OOU 1-
OPAL 7-
OPET 6-
OSTCB [1]-
OSUL 1-[12]-
OTMCL [11]-
OTRM 3-
OTST 9-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QLB 10-
QMG 1-
QML 1974-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QMU 1-
QQER 6-[12-14]
QQLAS 1-2, 5-[7-9]-
QRU 13-
QSHERU 12-
SRU 1-
SSU 5-

D.C. Directory of Native American Federal and Private Programs. Washington, DC, Native American-Philanthropic News Service, American Indian Program, Phelps-Stokes Fund,

ACG [1979-
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OPET [1973-1981]

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ACUAI [1950-1956]

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ACUAI 65, 1969-

Drum Beat. Leavenworth, Kansas, North American Indian Cultural Group, v.1, no.1, 1971- v.1, no.3, 1972// *GR.

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OPET 1, 1971-1972

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OPET 1, 1920?- 22, 1931

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AEU 1-2
OLU [2]
QMM [2]

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OPET 7, no.1, 1976-
OWTU 6, no.3-4; 7, no.1-2, 1976

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ACUAI 1928/29-1932/34; 1938/40-1942/44

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Eric/Cress Newsletter. Las Cruces, New Mexico, 1968- Supersedes Retriever. *GR.

MBC 6-
OPET 3, no.2, 1968- 8, no.3, 1973

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ACUAI 4, 1937- 14, 1947

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ACU [1954]-
AEU 1-
BVAS 13-
BVAU 2-
BVIV 2-10, 12-
MBC 20-
MWP [12-13]-
MWU [3]-
NFSM 1-[5]. [7-8]-
NSHD 1-[3], 7, 10-
NSHS 2, [3], 4-6, [7], 9-
NSWA 16-19
OGU 1-[7-8]
OHM 1[2-3]-[7], 9-
OLU 1[2-3, 7], 9-
OOCC 2- 1955-
OONL [2, 16, 22] 25- 1955-
OONM 1-
OOU
OPAL 1-[4]-[6]-[12]-
OPET 7-10
OSUL [1] 2, 4-6, 9-
OTMCL [17, 19, 21]-
OTY 2-4, 7-13, 16-
OWA 2-4, 9-11, 14-
OWTL 1 [2, 4-5] 6, 9-
OWTU 1-
QMG 13-
QMM 5-
QMU [1]-[3, 7-8]-12, 26-
QQLA [1954]-[1958, 1960]-[1969]-1975
SRU [1] 2-6
SSU 1-[7]-

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ACU 3-
AEU 2-
ALU 1-
BVA 1-
BVAS 3-
BVAU 1-
BVIP 1-[5]
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 1-
MBC 1-4, 7-
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBPU [1]-
NBSAM 4-
NFSM 2-
NFSMM 8-

NSHD 1-
NSWA 2-
OGU 1-
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-
OLU 1,3
OME
OOCC 1- 1962-
OONL 1-[13]- 1962-
OONM 1-
OOSS 6-
OOU 10-
OPAL 1-4, 7
OPET 4-
OSTCB 1-
OSUL 1-
OTMCL [9]-
OTRM 1-
OTSTM 1-
OTU 1-
OTY [1]-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMG 3-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QMU [1]-
QSHERU 10-
SRU 1-
SSU 3-

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ACG 2, no.3, 1978/79-

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OPET 1, 1967- 9, no.2, 1974

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OPET 1, 1971-
OWTU 9, no.14- 10, no.12, 1976

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OPET 73, 1973-
QMM 7-

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ACU 1-3, 5-10, 12, 14, 17-
AEU 1-
BVAS 25-
BVAU
MBU 23-

NFSM 1-14, 21
OOG [1948-49]
OONM [1]-
OPET 21-
OTRM [1-]
OTU 21-
OWA [19]-
OWTU [17-18]-
QMM [2]-[13]

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ACUAI 1, 1959-
QQLA [1, 1959- 23, 1981]

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OPET [11, 1972-

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ACUAI 1908/09-1934/35

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ACUAI 1963/64

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ACUAI 1953-
OONM 1954-64, 1965-1969 [1970-1978], 1979-

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ACUAI 1968-
QQLA 1976, 1978

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ACUAI 1906-1952

Grønlandske selskab, Copenhagen. Skrifter. Copenhagen, Denmark, 1914-

ACUAI 1, 1914-

Grønlandsposten. Nuuk (Godthaab), v.1, 1942- v.9, 1951// (1952 joined with Atuagagdliutit to form Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten.)

ACUAI 1942-1951//

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AEU 6-
MBC 24
OONL no.20/21- 1978-
OTRM 6
QMRAQ

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BVAS 3-16, 18-25
NBFU 10, 13, 19-20, 22-23, 25
OONM 1-
OPET [no.4-
OWTU 3-4, 6-26, 28-

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NBFU
OONM
OPET
OWTU

Ilotan. Newsletter of the Indian League of the Americas. New York, New York, 1968-1970// Superseded by American Indian News.

OPET Ser.2, no.1, 1968- no.19, 1970
OWTU [Ser.2, no.9, 1969- no.19, 1970]//

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BVIV no.58, 1965-
NBFU [no.81-
OOCIT
OORD
OPET no.74, 1969-
OTU no.34-
OTY no.79-
OWTU no.79-

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ACG [8, 1976- 9, 1976]
OONM 8, no.7-
OPET [9], 1975/76
OTY 8-
OWTU 8, no.7-

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OPET 6, 1965; 9, 1968- 12, 1971
SSU 1, 1960- 3, 1963

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OPET 1974

Indian Highways. Tempe, Arizona, Charles H. Cook Christian Training School, no.1, 1945?- *GR.

OPET [no.1, 1945-

Indian Historian. San Francisco, California, American Indian Historical Society, v.1, 1964-v.4, no.3, 1967; new series v.1, 1967- v.12, 1979// Merged with Wassaja to form Wassaja/Indian Historian.

AEU ns v.6-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1971-
BVAU ns v.1-
MBC ns v.4-12 no.3
MWU 1-4; n.s. 1-4
NBFU ns v.3-
NSHD ns v.2-
OBRWI
OKQM ns v.2-
OLM
OLU ns v.1-
OOCC v.1, 1967- v.12, 1979
OONL n.s. v.1, 1967/68-[9]-12, no.3, 1979
OONM ns v.[1]-[8-9]-[12]
OOU 10-
OPAL ns v.8-
OPET 1, 1964/65-4, 1966/67; [ns. 1, 1967/68-12, 1979]
OSUL 1-4 no.3; ns v.1-[9]-12
OTMCL ns v.1-
OTU 1-4 no.3; ns v.1-
OTY ns v.1-
OWA ns v.1-[9]-12
OWTU 1-4 no.3; ns v.1-
QMG 4, no.3; ns v.1-
QMRAQ

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OOCIT 59, no.7, 1956-
OOG
OPET [41, 1937/41-72, 1963/69]
OSTMB

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OPET 1954-1961

Indian Notes. New York, New York, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, v.1, 1924-v.7, 1930//

ACG [1, 1924-7, 1930]
BVA 1
BVIV 1924-1930
MWU 1924-1930
OOU 1924-1930
SRU 2-7

Indian Notes and Monographs. New York, New York, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, v.1, 1919-v.12, 19?//

ACG
BVAU 1-11
BVIPA 11-12
OOG 1-
OPET [6, no.3-12]
OTU 1-
QMM 1-

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ACG
BVA [3-29]
BVAU [1-50]
OLU 24
OOG 1-36, 38-
OPET [3-59]
OTP [13-52]
OTU 1-
QMM 6-

Indian Programs. Tucson, Arizona, University of Arizona, Coordinator of Indian Programs, v.1, 1969-

OPET 1, 1969, 2, 1970, 5, 1975-

Indian School Journal. Chilocco, Oklahoma, Chilocco Indian School, April 1904- Supersedes Chilocco Journal and Stockgrower. (Title varies 1900-1902 Chilocco Beacon; March 1902-April 1904 Chilocco Farmer and Stockgrower). *C.

ACG 23, no.21
OPET [3, no.1, 1904-76, no.11, 1977]

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OOSJ 1916-1953

Indian Trader. Gallup, New Mexico, v.1, 1970- *GR.

ACG 9, no.7, 1978- 13, no.3, 1982
MBC [12]-

OPET 1, 1970-
OWTU 7, no.1-7, 1976

Indian Travel Newsletter. Lakewood, Colorado, American Indian Travel Commission, v.1, 1970/71- *GR.

OBRWI
OPET 3, 1974-

Indian Truth. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Indian Rights Association, v.1, 1924-

AEU 1924-1971; 1972-1978
AEUB 38, no.1, 1961-
NBFU
OLU 1, 1924-30, 1953
OPET 1, 1924-48, 1971; 207, 1972- 211, 1973
OTP [1-14]
OWTU 1-29, 31-47

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QMRAQ

Indian Voices. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago, 1963- Winter, 1968?// *C.

ACG [1964-1967]
AEU 1966/67-
BVIV [1965]-
BVIP
OOCIT
OPET 1963-1968
OWTU 1963-

Indianist Yearbook. Mexico, DF, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, v.22, 1963?- Supersedes Boletin indigenista.

ACU 22
BVAU 23-
MWU 23-
NSHD 27-33
OON 1964-1971, 1973-74, 1979-
OONM 22-
OOU
OPET 24, 1964; 28, 1968- 35, 1975; 38, 1978-
OTU 22-
OTY 24
OWA 22-27, 30, 32-
QMU 40-

Indians at Work. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, v.1, 1933-v.13, 1945?//

ACG [1936-1942]
OONM 7-[9-11]

Indigena. News from Indian America. Berkley, California, v.1, 1974-

QMRAQ

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OOCC [1, 1875-42, 1976]
OONL [1875-1915]
OPET 19, 1915; 29, 1949-

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AEU 18, 20-21
BVA 41
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIP 41-
BVIPA 1-16
BVIV 1-
MBC [31-34]-35, 37-
MWU 1-
NBFU 1-30, 34-
NSHD 1-27, 36-
NSHPL [13] 14-20 [21] 22-27 [28]
OKQ 1-26
OLU 1-
OOCC v.1, 1917/20- Index: v.1/10, 1917/39 in v.11, 1940; 11/22, 19/
OOG 20-
OONL [2, 6, 10], 14-[29-33]-[35-36]-1923-
OONM 1-33, 37-
OOU 1-
OPAL 33-46
OPET
OSUL 32-
OTP [33]-
OTU 1-16
OTY 32-
OWA 1-[30]-[45]
OWTU 20-
QMG 1-
QMM 27-
QMU 1-[30-32]-
QTU
SRU 30-
SSU 1-

Inuit. Arctic Policy Review. Nuuk (Godthaab), Greenland, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, 1982-

AEUB
OOCAR 1, 1982-
OOCM [1982]-

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Jicarilla Chieftan. Dulce, New Mexico, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, v.1, 1960?-

OPET [12, 1972-

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BVA 51-
BVAS 51-
BVAU 51-
BVIV 51-
MWP 51-68
MWU 51-
NBFU 51-
NBSAM 51-
NBSU 51-
NFSM 51-
NSAS 51-
NSHD 51-
NSHPL 51-
NSHS 51-
NSTT 51-
OKR 51-
OLH 51, 53-57
OLU 51-
OOCC 51- 1964-
OOND
OONL 51- 1964-
OOU 51-
OPAL 51-
OPET 51-
OSUL 51-[58]-
OTER 51-52, 54-
OTP 51-
OTU 51-
OTY 51-
OWA 52-
OWTU 51-
QMBM 51-
QMM 51-
QMU [51]-[60], 62-
SSU 51-

Journal of American Indian Education. Tempe, Arizona, Arizona State University, v.1, 1961/62-

BVAS 1971-
BVAU [2]-
MBC 1-
MWU [2]-[4]-
NBFU 17-
OONL 3, [9-10]- 1963-
OPET 5-9
OTER [8]-
OTY 12-
OWTU [3]
QMG [12]-
QMU [13]-
SRU 1-3, 5, 8, 12-
SSU [2]-

Journal of Anthropological Research. Albuquerque, New Mexico, v.29, 1973- Supersedes Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.

ACU 29-
AEU 29-
ALU 29-

BVAS 29-
BVAU 29-
BVIP 29-
BVIPA 29-
BVIV 29-
MBC 29-
MWU 29-
MWUC 29-
NBFU 29-
NBSAM 29-
NFSM 29-
NSHD 29-
NSHPL 29-
NSHS 29-
OGU 29-
OHM 29-
OKQ 29-
OLU 29-
OME
OOCC 29- 1973-
OONL 29- 1973-
OONM 29-
OOU 29-
OPAL 29-
OPET
OSTCB 29-
OSUL 29-
OTER 29-
OTMCL 29-
OTP 29-
OTRM [29]-
OTSTM 29-
OTU 29-
OTY 29-
OWA 29-
OWTU 29-
QMG 29-
QMM 29-
QMU 29-
QSHERU
SRU 29-
SSU 29-

Journal of Arizona History. Tucson, Arizona, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, v.6, 1965-. Supersedes Arizoniana. *A; GR.

OPET 14, 1973-

Journal of New World Archaeology. Los Angeles, California, Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, v.1, 1975/77-

BVAS 1-
AEU 3, 1978-
OLU [1-2]-
OPET 1, 1975/77-

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ACUAI 1930/32

Kalâtdlit-nunâne landsrâdip, oqalokatigissutai. Nuuk (Godthaab), Grønlands Landsraad, 1951-1978// Superseded by Kalâtdlit-nunâne landsiugip oqalokatigissutai.

ACUAI 1955, 1956

Kalâtdlit-nunâne landsiugip oqalokatigissutai. (In Danish and Greenlandic). See Kalâtdlit-nunâne landsrâdip, oqalokatigissutai.

Kamikkeq; ugeavis for Godthaab. Nuuk (Godthaab), 1952-

ACUAI [2, 1951- 4, 1956]

K'anorak'. Nuuk (Godthaab), 1967-

ACUAI 1, 1967-

Katunob. Greeley, Colorado, University of North Colorado, Department of Anthropology, v.1, 1960-

AEU 1-
MWU 9-
OONM
OOU
OPET 5, 1965-

Katunob. Occasional Papers in Mesoamerican Anthropology. Greeley, Colorado, University of North Colorado, v.1, 1960-

OPET 10-

Kaumatisiutit Kalâtdlit-nunâne. Nuuk (Godthaab),

ACUAI [1901-1954]

The Kiva. Quarterly Journal of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Tucson, Arizona, v.I, 1935-

AEU 32, no.3
BVAS 1-
BVAU
NSHPL 35, no.1-
OPET [1, 1935-
OTU 34-
OWA 1-13, 34-
OWTU [1-29]
QMRAQ
SRU 1-38, 44-
SSU [14-29]

Law in Action. Windowrock, Arizona, v.1, no.1, 1968- v.2, no.2, 1968// Superseded by DNA in Action. *C; GR.

OPET 1, no.1, 1968- 2, no.2, 1968

Little Bronzed Angel. Marty, South Dakota, St. Paul's Catholic Indian Mission of the Yankton Tribe of the Sioux Indians, v.1, 1924?- *C; M; GR.

OPET 50, 1974-

Little Sioux. St. Francis, South Dakota, Rosebud Educational Society, v.1, 1958-v.19, no.2, 1976. *GR.

OPET 18, no.3, 1975-

Lumni Indian News/Squol Quol. Marietta, Washington, v.1, 1973- Supersedes Lumni Indian Review. *GR.

OPET 1, no.1, 1973

Lumni Indian Progress. Marietta, Washington, v.1, 1970/71-?// Superseded by Lumni Indian Review. *GR.

OPET [1970]

Lumni Indian Review. Seattle, Washington, 1972?// Supersedes Lumni Indian Progress; Superseded by Lumni Indian News. Squol Quol. *GR.

OPET 2, no.1, 1972

Lumni Squol Quol See Lumni Indian News

Man and Society See Meddelelser om Grønland. Man & Society.

Many Smokes. Spokane, Washington, Medicine Chief of the Bear Tribe Medicine Society, 1, 1966?- *GR.

AEU 1, no.3, 1966- 6, no.3, 1977
OPET 1, 1966
QMCICM

Maumeluk Report. Kotzebue, Alaska, Maumeluk Association, 1978?-

OOCAR 1978-

The Masterkey. Los Angeles, California, The Southwest Museum, 1926?-

ACG [4, no.1, 1930- 18, no.3, 1944]; 24, 1950-
BVAS 5-29
BVIP
BVIPA
OLU 1-29
OOCC
OONM 1-29
OOU
OTRM [1-6]-29
QMU [18]-[22]-[24]-[29]

Meddelelser om Grønland. Copenhagen, Denmark, Kommissionen for videnskabelige undersøgelser i Grønland, v.1, 1879- v.204, 1978// Superseded by Greenland, Man and Society; Greenland Geoscience; and Greenland Bioscience.

ACUAI almost complete set
QQLA [1, 1879- 204, 1978]

Meddelelser om Grønland. Man & Society. Copenhagen, Denmark, Kommissionen for videnskabelige Undersøgelser i Grønland, 1, 1980- Supersedes in part Meddelelser om Grønland.

ACUAI
QQLA

The Medicine Bundle. Great Falls, Montana, United Scholarship Service,

ACG [1980-1982]

Mesoamerican Studies. Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois University, University Museum, v.1, no.1, 1953-

OPET no.1, 1969; no.3, 1969
OWTU 8-10

Meteðre. Sukkertopen, Greenland

ACUAI [1963]-

Michigan Archaeological Society. News, v.1, 1953-1957// Superseded by Michigan Archaeologist.

AEU [1-2]
OWTU 1-2

Michigan Archaeologist. East Lansing, Michigan, etc., Michigan Archaeological Society, v.3, no.1, 1957- Supersedes Michigan Archaeological Society. News.

ACU 11-[18]
AEU 3-[6]-
BVAS 11-
MBC 11-27
MWU 11-
MWUC 1978-
NFSM 11-
OONM [12-14]-[16]
OORD 1
OPET 12, 1966-
OSTCB [12-13, 17, 23]
OTU 14-
OTY 15-
OWA 11-
OWTU 3-
SSU 1953-1980

Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology. Kent, Ohio, v.1, 1976-

AEU 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
MBC 1-5
NFSM 2-

OLU 3-
OONL [1], 3- 1976-
OONM 1-
OME
OPAL 3-
OPET 1, 1976-
OTMCL 1-
OTRM
OTU 1-
OWA 3-
OWTU 1-
QMU [1]-
SRU 1-

Minnesota Archaeologist. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Archaeological Society, v.1, 1934-

ACU 30-
AEU [1-27]; 28, no.3-
BVAS 30, no.1 and 3; 31, no.1-
MBC [31] 32-
MWU
MWUC 1940, 1966
OONM [1-11, 14-21], 25-
OPAL 28, no.3 & 4
OPET 29, 1967-
OTU 5-
OWTU [29]-

Minnesota Historical Society Collections. St. Paul, Minnesota, v.1, 1850-1920//

OONL 1, 1850/56- 15, 1909/14, 17, 1920
OPET [1, 1872- 17, 1920]

Minnesota History. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, v.6, 1925- Supersedes Minnesota History Bulletin.

AEU
BVAU 6-36, 39-44
MWP 6-43, [45-46]-
NBSM [12], 14-[30]
NSHD 6-
OONL 6- 1925-
OONM 6-
OOU
OPAL 6-41
OPET 11-30
OTAR 9, 12, 14, 18-19, 21, 24
OTL 6-13
OTY [42]-
OWA 39-
OWTU [6-40]
QMBM [1932]-
QMG 40
QMU [6, 9, 11-13]-[24]-
SRL [15, 18-19]-[21]-[28]
SRU 15, 18-28
SSU [30]-

Minnesota History Bulletin. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, v.1, 1915/16-v.5, 1923/24// Superseded by Minnesota History.

AEU
BVAU [1]-[3]-5
MWP [1]-5
NSHD 1-5
OONL 1-5 1915-24
OONM 1-5
OOU
OPAL 1-5
OPET 1-5
OTL 1-5
OTU 1-5

Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeology Series. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, no.1, 196?-

OONM [1967, 1969], 1974
OPET 7, 1972-
OWTU 7-13

Mission. Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania, Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, v.1, 1960?- Supersedes Mission Fields at Home. 1928-1969. *M; GR.

OPET 42, 1974-

Mission archaéologique et ethnologique française au Mexique. Bulletin. Sierra Leona, Mexico,

QMRAQ

Mission de la congregation des missionnaires. Paris, France and Rome, Italy, Oblats de Marie Immaculée, 1862-1972//?

OOSJ 1862-1972

Missions catholiques. Paris and Lyon, France, 1868-1964//?

OOSJ 1868-1964

Missionary Record. Inchicore, Ireland, 1891-1930//

OOSJ 1894-1930

Mississippi Valley Historical Review. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, v.1, 1914-v.50, 1963/64// Superseded by Journal of American History.

ACU
AEU
BRC 1-50
BVA 42-50
BVAS 1-50
BVAU 1-50
BVIV 1-50
MBC 16
MWP 39-50
MWU 1-50
NBFU 1-50, 1914-1964 (index)
NBSAM 1-50
NBSU 1-50
NFSM [1-16], 46-50
NSAS 1-34, 36-41, 45-47, 49-50
NSHD 1-50
NSHPL [44]-50

NSTT 49-50
OGU 1-50
OKQ 1-16
OKR 48-50
OLH 28, 40, 43-45, 47, 50 1914-1964 (index)
OLU 1-50
OOCC 1-50, 1914-64 Index: v.1/25-26/45, 1914/39-1939/59
OONL 1-50 1914/15-1963/64 1914/15-63/64 (index)
OOU 1-3, 5-22, 24-50
OPAL 1-50 1-50 (index)
OPET 1, 1914-50, 1963/64
OSUL 1-16, 18-50
OTER 1-50
OTP 1-50
OTU 1-50
OTV [2-3]-[6-7]
OTY 1-33, 36-50
OWA
OWTU 1-34, 47-50
QMBM 1-50
QMBN [1914]-[1935]-[1950]
QMU 1-13, 15-25
QSHERU
SSU 1-40

Missouri Archaeologist. Columbia, Missouri, Missouri Archaeological Society, v.1, 1935-

ACU [11]-13, [15-21]-
AEU 1-
BVAS 1-
BVIV 34-
MBC 11-13, 16, [17-19, 21], 23-
MWUC 1935-1944, 1969-
NFSM 16, [18-19]-31, 33-
OOG
OONM 1-[21]-25, 27-
OPAL 1-8, 23-41
OPET [4, 1938-19, 1957]
OTU 19, 32-
OWA 30-
OWTU [6], 10-[12-13], 15-19, 21, 23-

Montana. Department of Public Instruction, Indian Education Program. Annual Report. Helena, Montana, 196?-

OPET 1966-1969

Montana. The Magazine of Western History. Helena, Montana, Montana Historical Society, 1956- Supersedes Montana Magazine of History.

AC
ACU 6-7, 10-[15]-
AEU 6-
BVA 24-
BVAU 6-
BVIV 6-
MWP [18]
NSHD 18-27
OGU 6-7, 9-15, 17-/6-10 index
OHM 13-25
OONL 16, 1966-
OONM
OPET 19-21
OTMCL 25-
OW 14
OWA 14-
SRU 6-24
SSU 1956-

Montana Magazine of History. Helena, Montana v.1, 1951-v.5, 1955// Superseded by Montana. The Magazine of Western History.

AC
ACU 1-5
AEU 1-5
BVAU 3-5
BVIV 1-5
OGU 1-5/1-5 (index)
OONL 1-5
SRU 1-5
SSU 1-5

The Moravian See The Moravian Missionary

The Moravian Missionary. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Moravian Church in America, no.1, 1856-v.115, 1970?// Absorbed by The Moravian 1952; Merged with Wachovia Moravian and North American Moravian. *C.

OPET no.692, 1929- no.960, 1951; [v.97, 1952-

Morning Star People. Ashland, Montana, St. Labre Indian School, v.1, 1965- *GR

OPET 1, 1965-

Museum of Native American Cultures. News from MONAC. Spokane, Washington, Museum of Native American Cultures,

ACG 3, no.13, 1980

Museum of the Plains Indian. Newsletter. Browning, Montana, Museum of the Plains Indian, v.1, 1954-

ACG 1, no.1, 1954-1955

NCAI Bulletin. Washington, DC, National Congress of American Indians, 1945? - 1972?// Superseded by The Sentinel Bulletin. *GR.

ACG 5, no.1, 1939, no.2, 1939
OPET 1945-1972

NCIO News. Washington, DC., National Council of Indian Opportunity, v.1, 1970- *C; GR.

OPET 1, 1970- 3, 1972

Nalivta nipâ. Holsteinsborg, Greenland, Knud Rasmussen Højskol, 1, 1969-

ACUAI 1, 1969-

National Association on Indian Affairs. Bulletin. Santa Fe, New Mexico, no.23, 1931?- Supersedes Eastern Association on Indian Affairs. Bulletin. *C.

OPET no.23, 193- no.26, 1937

National Indian Association. Annual Report. 1902- Supersedes Women's National Indian Association. Annual Report. *C.

OPET 1902-1938

Native Alaskan Series. Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Methodist University Press,

OPET

The Native American. Phoenix, Arizona, Phoenix Indian School, v.1, 1900- v.31, no.12, 1931// Superseded by The Phoenix Red Skin. *C; W.

OPET 1, 1900- 13, no.12, 1931

Native American Arts. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, no.1, 1968- Supersededs Smoke Signals.

ACG no.1, 1968, no.2, 1969
BVAS no.1-
BVIP
OOCC
OPET

Native American-Philanthropic News Service. Newsletter. Washington, DC, Native American-Philanthropic News Service, American Indian Program, Phelps-Stokes Fund,

ACG 1979

Native Arts West. Billings, Montana, 1980-

ACG [1980-1981]
OONM [1]-
OSTMB

Native News and BIA Bulletin. Juneau, Alaska, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1960- *GR.

AEUB 9, no.3, 1972- 13, no.5/6, 1976
OPET 11, no.1, 1974- 13, 1976
OTMCL

Navajo Area Newsletter. Window Rock, Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area Office, 1977- Supersedes Navajo Education Newsletter. *GR.

OPET [7, no.1, 1977-

Navajo Area Progress Report. Window Rock, Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area, 1976//? *GR.

OPET 1975

Navajo Community College Newsletter. Chinle, Arizona, Navajo Community College, v.1, 1969-v.5, 1973// Superseded by Navajo Community College. Presidents' Newsletter.

AEU 1-4, no.9;
OPET 1, 1969- 5, 1973

Navajo Community College. Presidents' Newsletter Chinle, Arizona, 1973- See Navajo Community College Newsletter.

Navajo Education Newsletter. Window Rock, Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Education Division, Navajo Area, v.1, 1971-v.6, 1977// Superseded by Navajo Area Newsletter. *GR.

OPET 3, no.6, 1974- 6, no.9, 1977

Navajo Historical Publications. Bibliographical Series. Window Rock, Arizona, Research Section, Navajo Parks and Recreation, no.1, 1970-

OPET no.1-

Navajo Times. Window Rock, Arizona, Navajo Tribe Education Committee, 1959-

OPET [1972-1977], 1978-

Nebraska State Historical Society. Publications in Anthropology. Lincoln, Nebraska, Nebraska State Historical Society, no.1, 1952-

OONM 6-
OPET 1, 1952-
OTU 1-
OWTU 1, 3-4, 6, 7
SSU 1,2

Nevada. Indian Education Division. Report to the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Carson City, Nevada, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Education Division, 1969?-

OPET 1969-1970

New Breed News. Boise, Idaho, North American League of Idaho, 1970-1976?// *C; GR.

OPET 1974-1976

New Mexico Anthropologist. Albuquerque, New Mexico, v.1, 1937-v.7, no.28, 1943// Superseded by Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.

ACU 1-7

New Mexico Magazine. Albuquerque, New Mexico, Department of Development, Publishing Division, v.1, 1923-v.48, 1970// *GR.

ACSO
BVA 51-
OPET 51-

New World Archaeological Foundation. Papers. Provo, Utah, no.1, 1959-

ACU 6, 8, 11, 14-
AEU 1959-1963, 1965, 1973-76, 1978
NBFU 14, 21, 25-26, 28
OLU 8-14, 16-19
OOFF [32-43]
OONL 1- 1959-
OONM 17/18-
OOUM 12-
OPET [8-
OWA 26-30, 32, 41-
OWTU 20, 28-29, 34, 36
SSU 5-7, [20-26]-[30], 32-38, 40-42

New York Historical Society. Quarterly Bulletin. New York, New York, v.1, 1917-v.29, no.4, 1945// Superseded by New York Historical Society Quarterly.

BVAU 1-4, 13-15, 25-29 no.4
NBSM 8-29 no.4
NSHD 23
OLU [13-19]-[21]-[24-29]
OOCC [1, 1917/18- 25, 1945]
OONL [1, 1917- 29, no.4, 1945
OOU
OPET 53, 1969- 62, 1978
OTU 17-29 no.4

New York Historical Society Quarterly. New York, NY, 30, 1946- Supersedes New York Historical Society. Quarterly Bulletin.

AEU 46-
BVAS 53-
BVAU 30-
NBFU 54-
NBSM 30-[34]
NFSM 55-
NSHD 31-64
NSHPL [52]-55
OKQ
OLU [30-56]-
OOCC [30]-[50]-64
OONL [30, 1946-
OONM [38-40]-
OOU
OPET 53-54
OTU 30-
OWA 48-64
OWTU [38-43]-[45-46, 48]-[50], [57-60]

New York History. Cooperstown, New York, New York State Historical Association, 1, 1931-1973?//

NBSM 1, 1931
OLU 1-
OOU
OPET [32, 1951-
OWTU

New York State Archaeological Association. Bulletin. Rochester, NY, no.1, 1934- no.75, 1979// Superseded by Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York State.

ACU [60-60], 63-75
AEU 31-
NFSM 40-51, 53-
OHM 53-75
OLU 3
OONM 1-
OPET 23, 1961-75, 1969
OTU 42-
OWA 48-75
OWTU 46-
QMU 69-

New York State Archaeological Association. Occasional Papers. Rochester, New York, no.1, 1958-no.4, 1963//

OONM 1-4
OPET 3-
OWTU 1-

New York State Archaeological Association. Researches and Transactions. Rochester, New York, no.1, 1918-

ACU [1]-
AEU 1-
NBFU [8-]
NFSM 1970-
OONM [1], 6-
OPET [5, no.3-16, no.1]; 17, no.1-
OSTCB [2-14]
OWA 1-8
OWTU [1-16]

Niagi News. National City, California, *GR.

OPET 1973-1974

Nish Nau Bah. Topeka, Kansas, Indian Center of Topeka Inc., 1975-1982. Supersedes Indian Centre of Topeka Newsletter. *M.

ACG [1978, 1979]

Nishnawbe News. Marquette, Michigan, Northern Michigan University, v.1, 1971- *GR.

OBRWI
OPET 1, 1971-
OSTMB
OSUL
QMRAQ

North American Moravian. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Moravian Church in America, v.1, 1970- See The Moravian Missionary.

Northeast Historical Archaeology. Providence, Rhode Island, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, v.1, 1971- v.5, 1976?//

OOFF 7/9-
OPET 5, no.1/2, 1976

Northern Lights. Marvin, South Dakota, 1931-1972?// *GR.

OPET [1932-1972]

Northwest Indian News. Seattle, Washington, University Unitarian Church, v.1, 1971- *GR.

OPET 1, 1971-

Northwest Indian Times. Spokane, Washington, Coeur d'Alene and Kalispel Tribe, 1969-1972// *GR.

OPET 1969-1972

Northwest Moccasin Trails. Alberton, Montana, Northwest Indian Bible School,

ACG 2, no.1, 1971- 2, no.3, 1971

Noticias indigenistas de America - Indian News from the Americas. Mexico, Inter-American Indian Institute, no.1, 1979?-

OOCC
OPET 5, 1980-

Occasional Papers in Old Colony Studies. Plymouth, Massachusetts, Plimoth Plantation, no.1, 1969-

OLU 1-
OONM 1
OORD 1-
OPET 1, 1969, no.3
OTY 1-
OWTU 1-
QMG 1969-

Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity. Dée-Ha-Nè. Fort-Defiance, Arizona, v.1, 1972- *GR.

OPET [1, 1972-

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, v.1, 1887-v.43, 1934// Superseded by Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.

BVAS 1-22
BVAU 1887-1934
NBSAM
NSHD 10-[19-20], 22-[36]-43
NSHPL 1-17
NSWA 1-17
OKQ 1887-1934
OLU 2, 4-5, 38-40
OONL 1, 1887-8, 1900
OONM 1-22, [28]-43
OOU
OPET 10
OTY 1-12
QQLA 1-21

Ohio Archaeologist. Plain City, Ohio, Archaeological Society of Ohio, v.1, 1950- Published 1951-1954 by the Society under its earlier name Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society.

AEU 17-
OONM 26, 1976
OPET 18, 1968-
OTRM 1-
OWA 20-
QMG 16-

Ohio Historical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Historical Society, v.64, 1955-v.70, 1961// Supersedes Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly; Superseded by Ohio History.

BVAU 1955-1961
NBSAM
NSHD 64-[67]-70
OGU [64, 66, 67, 69, 70]
OKQ 1955-1961
OONM 1955-1961
OOU
OTU

Ohio History. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Historical Society, v.71, 1962- Supersedes Ohio Historical Quarterly.

AEU 74-
BVAU 71-83
NBSAM
OGU 71, 75-79-
OKQ 71-
OONM 71-
OOU
OSTCB [71]-
OTU
OWA 74-
QMG [74]-

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, v.44, 1935- v.63, 1954// Supersedes Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications; Superseded by Ohio Historical Quarterly.

BVAU 1935-1954
NBSAM
NSHD 44-[52]-[54]-[59-61]-63
OGU [63]
OKQ 1935-1954
OLU 40-51, 53-59
OONM 1935-1954
OOU
OSTCB 59

PCAS Newsletter. Costa Mesa, California, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, See also Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Quarterly.

ACU 18, 1979-
QMRAQ

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly. Costa Mesa, California, v.1, 1963- *M.

ACU 14-
AEU 9-
NFSM 9-
OWA [1]-
QMRAQ

Pacific Northwest Indian Centre News. Spokane, Washington, 1969-

ACG 1, no.1, 1969

Pacific Northwest Quarterly. Seattle, Washington, University of Washington, v.27, 1936- Supersedes The Washington Historical Quarterly.

ACU 27-[34]-[38]-[42]-
AEU 27-[30]-
BRC 60-62
BVA
BVAS 27-31, 33, 35-37, 39-
BVAU 27-27-53 (index)
BVIPA 27-42
BVIV 27-43, 49-
NSHD 27-
OGU 27-39, 62-
OHM 33-47, 54-
OLU 27-47, 50-53, 56-
OOCC 62-71, 1971-80
OONL 27-[49]-[54, 59]-1936-53 (Index)
OONM [27-71]
OOP
OOU 29-37, 39-
OPET 34-43
OSTCB 66-
OSUL [27]-43, 58-
OTMCL 66-
OTSTM [1-53] (index)
OTU 27-
OTY 62-
OW 55-
OWA 55-
OWTU 41-
QMBM 1936-[1946]-
SRU [37], 39-[50]-[53]-[62]-[64]-[66]-
SSU 50-

Padres' Trail. St. Michael's Mission, Arizona, v.1, 1937- Supersedes Travelling the Padre's Trail Franciscan Fathers. St-Michael's, Arizona. *GR.

OPET 35, no.4?, 1973-

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Papers. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University, v.1, 1888- *K.

ACU 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIP 2-
MWUC 1-
NBFU 1-
NSHD 1-
OOCC 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-

Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, v.3, 1932- Supersedes Bulletin of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

ACU 46-
AEU [34]-
BVAS 30-35, 37-[43-44]-
MWUC 1978-
NFSM [34, 36-37]-
OHM [11-
OLU 42-
OONM 16, 18-19, [21]-
OPAL
OPET [23, 1953-
OTU 3-11
OTY 38-
OWTU [26, 28, 36]-

People's world. San Francisco, California, v.1, 1938- *GR.

AEU [30]-
BVAS 1969
OPET 36, 1973-

Periodicals by and about the North American Indian. Washington, DC, Smithsonian publications, 1973- *GR.

OPET 1973-

Les Petits Annales des Missionnaires. Paris, France, Oblate Marie Immaculée, 1891-1974//

OOSJ 1892-1974

The Phoenix Red Skin See The Native American.

Piegan Storyteller. Andes, New York, James Willard Schultz Society, 1976-

ACG 1, no.1, 1976-

Piniartut ajnerissame avangnardiermitut pissinut agdlagtalvit katitternera. Nungme nakitigat, (Danish title: Sammendrag af fangelister for distrikterne i Nordgrønland.) 1903/04-1938/39

ACUAI 1903-1927

Pioneer News-Observer. San Angelo, Texas, v.1, 1968-?// *GR.

OPET 3, no.8, 1973- 5, no.5, 1974

Pisiniartok/forbrugeren. Copenhagen, Kongelige Grønlandske Handel, I, 1961-

ACUAI 1, 1961-

Plains Anthropologist. Lincoln, Nebraska, etc., Plains Conference, v.1, 1954- Supersedes Plains Conference. Newsletter. *A.

ACSP [16]-
ACU no.1-4, 7; v[5]-
AEU [1], 3-
ALU [12]-
BVAS 1-3, 5-16
BVAU 1-
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 15-
MBC 1-7, 9-15, 21, 23-34, 39, 42-58, 60-
MWU 6-
NBFU 16-
NFSM 1-3, 7, 9, 11-13, 18, 20-
OHM 16-
OOCC 6-[12], [16]-, indexes 1/25; 1954/80
OONM 1-
OPAL 5-11, 13-, 1-25 (index)
OPET 9, 1964-
OSUL 1-7, 9-17, 59-
OTMCL
OTP [1-3, 11], 18-
OTU 13-
OTY 16-
OWA 15-
OWTU 1-3, 7, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 20-34, 36, 39-
QMU 9-
QTU 16-
SRU 1-
SSR 1-
SSU 5-8, 10-

Plains Archaeological Conference. Proceedings. Place of publication varies 5th 1947-//? Supersedes Plains Conference for Archaeology. Proceedings.

AEU 5, 1947
OPET 6, 1948
SSU 5, 1947

Plains Conference. Newsletter. Lincoln, Nebraska, v.1, 1947- v.6, 1953// Superseded by Plains Anthropologist.

BVAU 1947-1953
OOCC 1, 1947/48- 6, 1953
OONM 1-[4]-6
OPET 1947-1953

The Polar Record. Cambridge, England, Scott Polar Research Institute v.1, no.1, 1931-

AC 1960-
ACI v.8-

ACSP v.[5]-[9, 12]-
ACU v.1-
ACUAI v.1-
AEU no.1-
AEUB no.1-
ALU no.1-
ARS v. [5]-[10]-
BEPN [11-12]
BNP v.5-
BVA 15-
BVAS no.1-
BVAU no.1-
BVIP no.15-
BVIV no.1-
MBC [1933-1943]
MWFW v.[5]-
MWU no.42-
MWUC no.1-
NBAB no.41-
NFSF no.1-11, 14-19, 22-23, 26-29, 31-32; v.5
NFSM no.1-
NSDB no.1-18; v.3-
NSHD [1931-1947], [1951-1957], 1962-
NSHPL 1964-
NSSCG v.17-20
OGU 1-
OHM no.1-
OKF v.5-
OKQ
OKR v.6-9, 11-13, 15-
OLU no.1-
OOAG no.1-
OOCAR [7-18]
OOCC v.1, 1931/34-
OOFF no.2, 5-8, 44-46, 48-93, [108-]
OOG no.1-
OOM 2 current years
OON no.1-
OOND 2 current years
OONL no.1, 1931-
OONM no.1-
OOO [1-3], [5-6]-[10]-
OOP
OORD no.1-
OOT [1935-1945]-
OOU [6], 10-
OPAL 2-12, 15-
OPET no.1-
OSTCB v.5-
OSUL 68-71, 100-111, 121-219
OTDR v.8-
OTM no.1-18; v.3-[7]-
OTMCL no.1-
OTRM v.4-
OTU no.1-
OTY v.13-
OWA v.15-
OWTU no.1-
QLB v.10-
QMBM 1931-36
QMHE 1959-
QMJB v. [4]-
QMM v.4-
QMU 5-
QQCS no.17-44
QQER no.12, 30, 41-

QQLA no.1-[17-18]
QQLAS 1933-1948
QQZ v.5-
SSU no.1-15

Pôle et tropique. Paris, France, 1967- Supersedes Revue apostolique de Marie Immaculée.

OOSJ 1967-

Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology See University of California. Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Race of Sorrows. Ashland, Montana, St. Labre Indian Mission, 1956-1971?// *GR

AEU 1-17
OPET 1956-1971

Raven Speaks. Dallas, Texas, Raven Hall Indian Books and Crafts, v.1, 1968-v.4, 1972?// *GR.

AEU 1968-1972
OONM 1-
OPET 1, 1968- 4, 1972

Rawhide Press. Wellpinit, Washington, Spokane Tribal Council, v.1, 1969?- *GR.

OPET 3, no.10, 1973-

Red Cloud Country. Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Red Cloud Indian School, v.1, 1963- *GR.

AEU 1963-1972
OPET 1963-

Renegade. Franks Landing, Washington, Survival of the American Indian Association, v1, 1969-1972?// *GR

OPET 1969-1972

Retriever. Las Cruces, New Mexico, v.1, 1966-v.3, no.1, 1968// Superseded by Eric/Cress Newsletter. *GR.

OPET 1, 1966- 3, no.1, 1968

Revue apostolique de Marie Immaculée. Lyon, France, 1921-1946// Superseded by Pôle et tropique.

OOSJ 1921-1946

Rough Rock News. Chinle, Arizona, Rough Rock Demonstration School, v.1, 1966- *GR.

BVAS 10-
MBC 12-
OPET 8, no.10, 1973-

The Roundup. Washington, DC., Native American Philanthropic News Service, American Indian Program, Phelps-Stokes Fund. 1979?-

ACG [2, 1979- 3, no.3, 1980; 4, no.3, 1981-]

Scholarships for American Indian Youth. Washington, DC, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1956-

OPET 1970

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MWU 1-
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OPET 1-
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AEU 13-
BVIP 1966-
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OTY 16-
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BVA	1-
BVAS	6-
BVAU	10-
BVIPA	1-
BVIV	1-
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OONM	1-
OPAL	[8]-
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ALU	1-28
BVAS	1-28
BVAU	[1]-28
BVIP	1-28
BVIPA	
BVIV	1-28
MBC	1-28
MWU	15-28
NBPU	1-28
NBSAM	
NFSM	1-28
NSHD	9-28
NSHPL	20-28
NSHS	24-28
OGU	21-22, 24-
OHM	1-[12]-28
OKQ	1-28
OLU	1-28
OOCC	v.1-28, 1945-72 Index: v.1/20, 1945-1964
OOG	
OONL	1-7, 12, 21-28 1945-72 1-20 (Index)
OONM	1-28
OOU	9-13, 16-28
OPAL	21-28
OPET	1, 1945- 28, 1972
OSTCB	1-28
OSUL	1-28
OTER	23-28
OTMCL	27-28
OTSTM	24-28
OTU	1-28
OTY	1-26
OWA	1-28
OWTU	1-8, 20-28
QMG	21-28
QMM	4-28
QMU	1-28
SRU	16-28
SSU	20-28

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OWA [4]-
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OPET 1, 1962-
OTER 7-
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OON [5-81]
OPET [1, 1879/80- 81, 1963/64]
OTRM
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BVIP 1-
MWU [1-39]-
MWUC 1887-1955
NBFU [6-200]
NPSM 1-200
OKQ [1-200]
OLU [1-133], 136-
OOCC 1, 1887- 199, 1967
OON [25-200]
OONM [1-200]
OORD [30-81]
OPET [1, 1887- 200, 1971]
OTU [1-146], 149-
OWTU [1-199]
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AEUB 1-15
BNND
BVA 1-15
BVAS [4-5]-15
BVAU 1-15
BVIP 1-15
BVIPA 1952-1974
BVIV [4-5]-15
MBC [4]-15
MWP [1]
MWU 9-15
MWUC 1952-1968
NBFU [4-5]-[11]-15
NPSM [4-5]-15
OGU [5]-15
OLU [4-5]-15
OOCC 3, 1954- 15, 1970/72]-
OONL 13, 1970/72
OONM 1-15
OORD [1]-15
OPAL 4-5
OPET [4-13, no.2]
OTU 1-15
OTY 13
OWA 15
OWTU 6-15
QMU 1[2]-[13]
SRU [4-5]-15
SSU 13-15

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BVIV 1-40
BVIPA 1-38
MWU 6-
NPSM 1-40
NSHD 1-50
OHM 1-50
OKQ 1-50
OON 1-50
OONL 7-
OPET 7, 21, 39, 46
OWA 1-50
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OTY	30-
OWTU	28-
QMU	30-

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AEP	1-20
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BVAU	1-26 1-26 (index)
BVIV	1-25
OHM	2, 14, 17, 19
OLU	2-7, 12-18, 20-26
OOG	1-26
OONL	1-4, 7-26 1906-35
OONM	1-26
OOU	
OSTCB	6-7, 8-22
OTL	1-23
OTSTM	1-26 (index)
OTU	1-26
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MBC	13
NSHD	13-
OHM	13-[15]
OKQM	13-
OLU	
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OTER	1-
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BVAS	56-
MBC	31-
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OPAL	48-
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OTU	2-
SSU	22-
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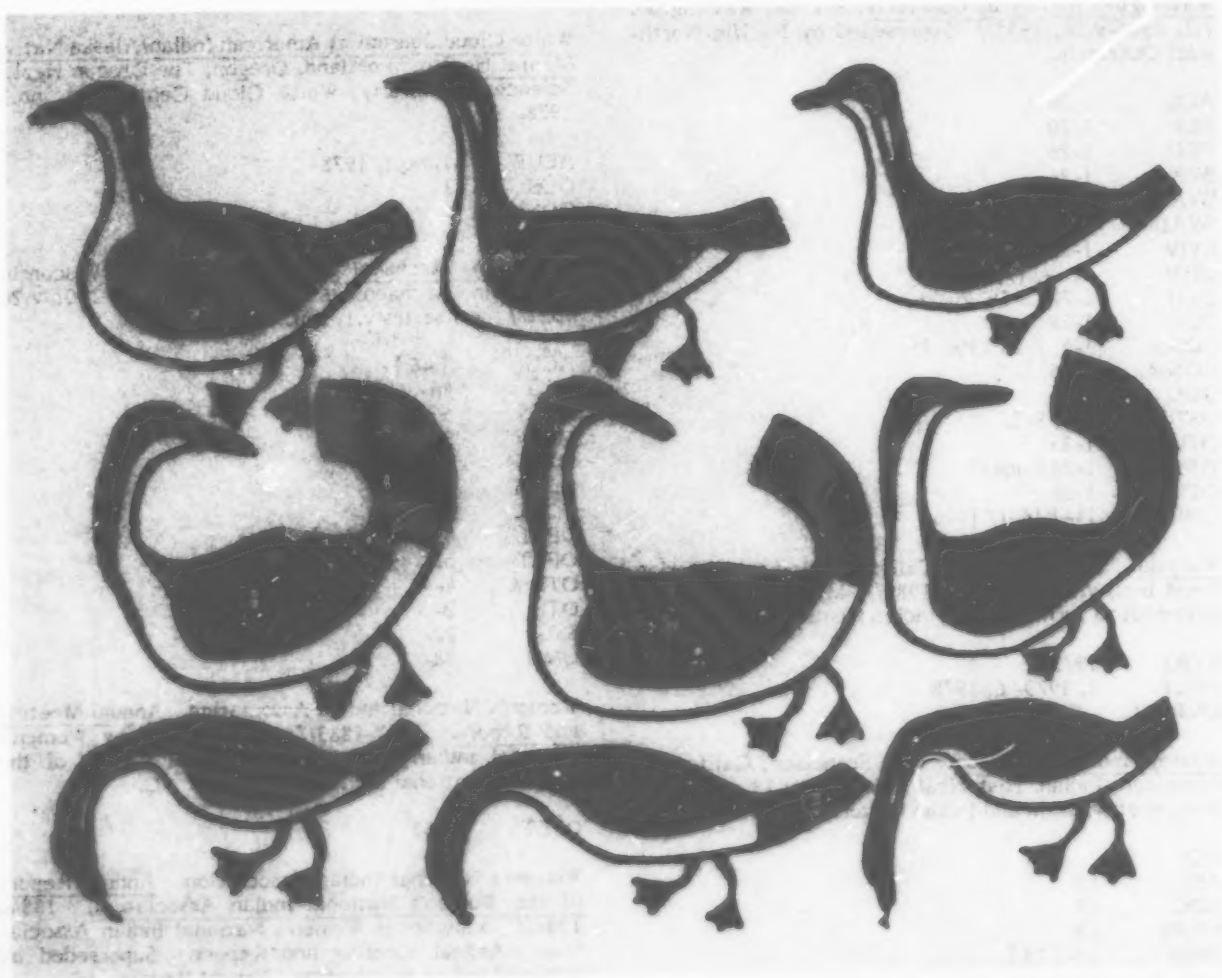

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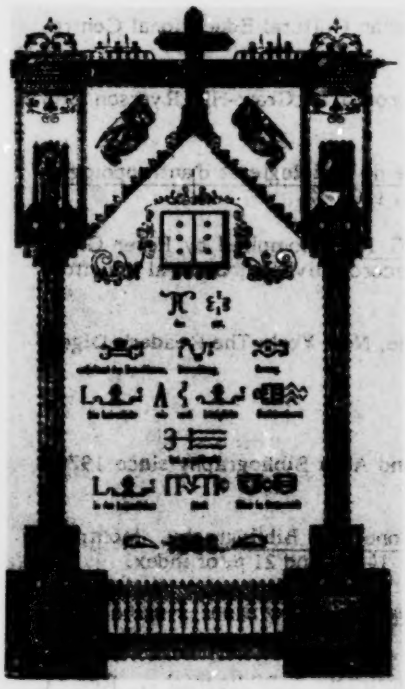

Micmac catechism. Vienna, 1866

QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY OF RESOURCES FOR NATIVE STUDIES IN CANADIAN LIBRARIES

As part of its series of surveys of Canadian library resources, the Resources Survey Office of the Collections Development Branch, in cooperation with Mrs. Nora Corley Murchison, is now undertaking a survey of the resources for Native Studies in Canadian Libraries. The enclosed preliminary questionnaire is being mailed to institutions which are understood to hold materials related to Native Studies, i.e. Amerindians and Inuits.

The aim of the survey is to gather information about the content, location and accessibility of collections in Canada of all printed, recorded and other sources in the field of Native Studies in Canada, in order to meet the growing demand for such information by librarians, university faculty and scholars, educators, researchers, administrators, students, and members of the general public. The survey will deal with all collections which are accessible to the public; private collections will not be considered.

The result of the survey will take the form of a report on Resources for Native Studies in Canadian Libraries which, it is hoped, will be very valuable as a guide and reference tool to librarians, and will direct researchers to source materials when they might require inter-library loans. The success of the survey and the usefulness of the report resulting from it depend on the cooperation of the staffs of the libraries and institutions receiving this questionnnaire. Please complete and return it as soon as possible and--not-later than May 15, 1982 to:

Resources Survey Office
Collections Development Branch
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
(819) 997-9765

TB/CT Reg B 22530

Instructions for completing the questionnaire

Scope of the Survey

For the purpose of this questionnaire, the materials considered to be in the category of Native Resources are those that would fall in classes E, KE, KF, PM, RA, Z of the Library of Congress Classification, or of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and related materials in other classifications as listed below.

L.C.		D.D.C.	
E 51 - 65	Indians. Pre-Columbian America	970.00497	History (general, in North America; see also 970.1 as possible option)
E 71 - 74	Indians. Pre-Columbian North America	970.01	Archaeology (in North America)
E 77 - 78	Indians of North America (by state, province and region)	971.00497	History, in Canada
		971.01	Archaeology, in Canada
E 81 - 90	Indian wars	972.00497	History, in Mexico
		973.0497	History, in United States
		973.343	American Revolution, participation of native Americans
		973.42	Indian Wars, 1790-1791
E 91 - 93	Indians. Government relations	323.1197	Government relations (see also 970.5 as possible option
E 94 - 95	Indians. Laws, Treaties		
KF8201-8228	Indians. General Federal Law U.S.	331.6997	Labour economics
KE7701-7749	Native Peoples, Federal Law - Canada	333.32 (0971 etc.)	Land tenure (in Canada, etc.)
		342.0872	Legal status, rights, etc. (in Canada, 342.710872)
		346.04328897	Land claims (in Canada, 346.71043208897)
		362.8497	Social problems and services

E 97	Indians. Education	371.9797	Education
E 98 A-Z	Indians. Other topics (e.g. art, dance, totems etc.)	390.08997	Customs
E 99 A-Z	Indians. Tribes	391.008997	Costume
		394.3	Dances (sometimes; see also 793.3197+)
		398.2097	Legends
		704.0397	Art (in general)
		722.91	Architecture
		732.2	Sculpture
		759.011	Painting
		781.7297	Music (in general)
		784.751	Songs
		793.3197+	Dances (sometimes; see also 394.3)
PM 101-7356	American Indian Languages	497	Languages
		897	Literature
		155.8497	Psychology
		299.7	Religion
		305.897	Sociology
RA 801-844	Indians - Diseases		
Z 1208-1210	Indians - Bibliography	For Bibliographies, search under 016	
Z 7116-7122	Bibliography of Indian Languages	016 followed by any of the above Dewey numbers. e.g. a bibliography of native American costume, 016.491008997	

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONNAIRE

After completing, please return to:

Resources Survey Office
Collections Development Branch
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

1. Official name of the library or collection _____

2. Of what larger organization, if any, is the library/collection a part _____

3. Type of library/collection (e.g., university, public, government, school or Indian Band) _____

4. Mailing address of library/collection (with postal code) _____

5. Street address (if different from 4) _____

6. Telephone (area code and number) _____

   Telex (if available) _____

   TWX (if available) _____

7. Librarian or other officer directly in charge of the Native Studies collection (please give title if any) _____

8. Name and position of the person completing the questionnaire (if different from above) _____

9. Year in which Native Studies were introduced (give short history) _____

Do you have in your collection any of the types of material listed here? Please check the appropriate boxes. When giving size of collections, enter only one unit of measurement in the blanks. Cataloguing backlogs and material not intended for cataloguing should be included. Approximate figures are acceptable.

PRINTED AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS

10. Books that would fall in classes listed as attached of the Library of Congress Classification, and of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please give one of the following

number of volumes _____

number of titles _____

number of linear metres of occupied shelf space _____

11. Periodicals that would fall in classes as above of the Library of Congress Classification, or of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and those titles related to Native Studies that are kept in this collection.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please give one of the following

Please give number of titles _____

number of volumes _____

number of linear metres of occupied shelf space _____

12. Government documents, are there any official publications relating to Indians and Inuit?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, please describe and estimate the quantity. _____

13. Vertical files (Reprints of periodical articles, pamphlets, manuscripts, reports, etc.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please give one of the following

number of items _____

number of linear metres of occupied drawer space _____

14. Picture files (If not included under 13)

☐ Yes ☐ No

15. Manuscripts and other archival materials (e.g. correspondence, diaries, diplomas, scrapbooks, etc.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Artifacts and museum materials

☐ Yes ☐ No

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

17. Microform

☐ Yes ☐ No

18. Slides

☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Films

☐ Yes ☐ No

20. Phonotapes of interviews, oral history, songs and music

☐ Yes ☐ No

21. Other (Specify)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

COLLECTIONS - SPECIAL STRENGTHS

22. If one or more of the following areas of special strength is/are well-represented in your collection, please check the appropriate box(es).

☐ Rare material (unique, limited editions, older material)

☐ Original material written in native language (translated into or translated from native languages)

☐ Special collections on various tribes

☐ Other areas of special strength (e.g. anthropology, folklore arts, costumes, language and history, ethnology, government relations etc.). Specify.

_____
_____
_____

23. Is there any person (specialist) on staff who develops the resources for Native Studies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

24. What classification system(s) is/are used (if any)? Identify system in use.

☐ DDC

☐ LC

☐ UDC

☐ Other

25. Do you have a descriptive folder or guide to the collection? If possible enclose a sample.

☐ Yes ☐ No

26. Does your library issue any publications eg. accession lists, printed catalogues, union lists, etc?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify _____

_____

_____

_____

27. Is the library open to the public?

☐ Yes, without restrictions

☐ Yes, with restrictions

☐ No

28. a) What is your interlibrary loan policy?

_____

_____

_____

b) Who can obtain material through interlibrary loan?

☐ Researchers

☐ Students

☐ General public

29. Do you know of other institutions which are accessible to the public in your area, or of other parts of your <u>own</u> institution which may possess some Native Studies materials, and to which a questionnaire may not have been sent?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

30. Any other information not included above that you might consider to be useful for our survey: _____

_____

_____

_____

31. General comments

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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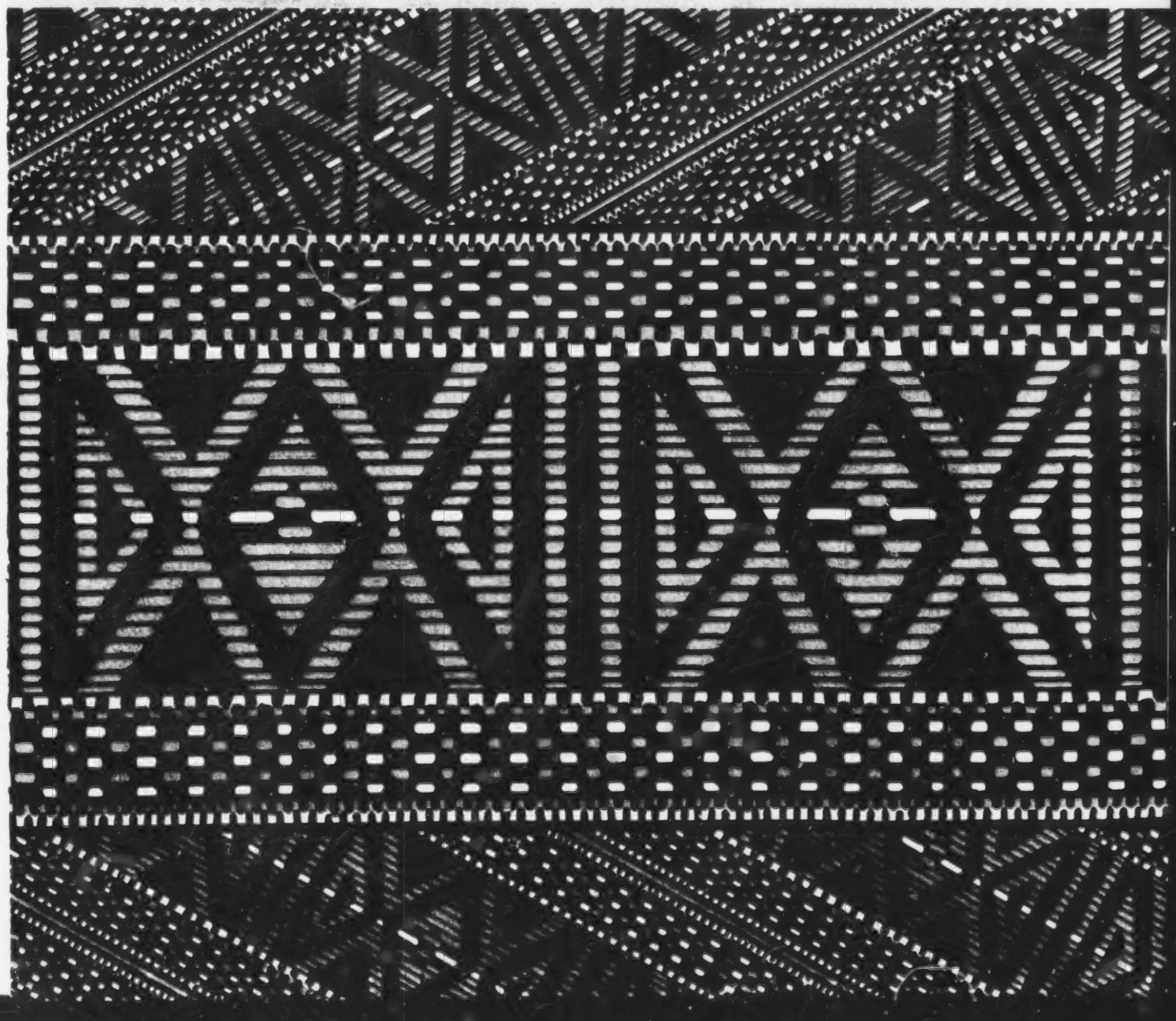
9 Ressources sur les études autochtones



Ressources sur les études autochtones

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COLLECTIONS DE RECHERCHE DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES

9 Ressources sur les études autochtones

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
National Library of Canada

Canada

par
Nora T. Corley

DIVISION DE L'INVENTAIRE DES RESSOURCES
DIRECTION DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DES COLLECTIONS

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PRÉFACE

Le neuvième rapport de la série Collections de recherche des bibliothèques canadiennes - Études particulières, tout comme les rapports précédents, aborde de nouveaux domaines en présentant un compte rendu descriptif des ressources des bibliothèques canadiennes en matière d'études autochtones.

Nora Corley Murchison, qui a parcouru de grandes distances pour visiter personnellement 65 bibliothèques, a fait preuve d'un dévouement sans pareil. Sa longue expérience des bibliothèques et son intérêt pour les affaires du Nord se sont avérés inestimables.

Comme dans les cas des inventaires précédents, Patricia Matheson, coordonnatrice, Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources, a assuré le soutien nécessaire en maintenant les activités dans la bonne voie et en solutionnant un bon nombre des problèmes de liaison et de rédaction en plus de contribuer à la préparation des outils bibliographiques.

La Direction du développement des collections de la Bibliothèque nationale a financé l'inventaire et assumé la responsabilité de son contenu tandis que le Bureau des publications de la Bibliothèque nationale a assumé la responsabilité de la présentation matérielle du rapport.

Le présent rapport diffère à plusieurs égards de ses prédécesseurs. Il porte sur toute une gamme de bibliothèques dispersées sur un vaste territoire; il embrasse une grande variété de collections renfermant différentes catégories de matériel destiné à répondre à divers besoins des usagers.

Le rapport se compose d'une description générale de l'état des collections pour les études autochtones au Canada; il est suivi d'une liste plus détaillée des bibliothèques provinciales et territoriales. S'y ajoutent quelques outils bibliographiques utiles tels:

- une liste de périodiques concernant les autochtones ou écrits par eux, publiés au Canada renfermant 600 ouvrages et leur localisation dans les bibliothèques canadiennes;
- une liste de périodiques sur les autochtones publiés à l'extérieur du Canada mais conservés dans des bibliothèques canadiennes (319 ouvrages);
- les ouvrages de référence utiles aux études autochtones;
- les sources d'information utilisées au cours de l'inventaire.

Nous espérons que ce rapport, qui vise à fournir des renseignements sur les ressources décrites et à faciliter leur utilisation, paiera de retour tous les particuliers et toutes les bibliothèques qui ont si généreusement collaboré avec nous au cours de l'inventaire.

André Preibish
Directeur

Direction du développement des collections

REMERCIEMENTS

Nous tenons à remercier les personnes, établissements et organismes qui nous ont aidés à mener à bien cette enquête, et en particulier: Gaétan Drolet de l'Université Laval, Benny Hoyer de la Bibliothèque nationale du Groenland, John MacDonald, Bev Howard, Jean McNiven, Diane Rudzevicius et Warren Woodstock du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, le père Gaston Carrière des Archives Deschâtelets, Monica Morrison du Comité canadien des ressources arctiques, la bibliothèque Bata de l'Université Trent, le Boreal Institute for Northern Studies de l'Université de l'Alberta et le Glenbow-Alberta Institute. Roseanne Ducharme et Linda L'heureux de la section des publications de la Bibliothèque nationale ont dactylographié et mis en ordre cette publication.

MÉTHODOLOGIE

L'inventaire des ressources sur les études autochtones des bibliothèques canadiennes est le plus nouveau de la série des inventaires entrepris par la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada.

Cet inventaire a été planifié et réalisé par le Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources de la Direction du développement des collections en collaboration avec un spécialiste des inventaires dans le domaine des études nordiques.

L'inventaire obéissait au mandat et aux paramètres suivants:

> Trouver et décrire les collections de documents de bibliothèque relatifs aux autochtones qui existent au Canada. Déterminer leur utilité pour divers publics et établir la manière de les utiliser. Fournir des outils bibliographiques, p. ex. une liste de périodiques publiés au Canada concernant les autochtones ou écrits par eux, une liste de publications en série étrangères et une liste d'ouvrages de référence choisis. En dernier lieu, porter à l'attention du public intéressé l'état de cette question.

Le Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources et la préposée aux inventaires, Nora Corley Murchison, se sont réparti comme suit les tâches relatives à l'inventaire:

> Le Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources s'est chargé de l'établissement des méthodes d'inventaire, de la préparation et de l'expédition postale des questionnaires, de la cueillette et de la classification des données et de la préparation du cliché à photographier.
>
> La préposée aux inventaires devait s'occuper de l'évaluation des réponses, des visites aux bibliothèques, des entrevues avec les personnes concernées et de la rédaction du rapport à partir de la documentation obtenue.

Déroulement de l'inventaire

En décembre 1981 avait lieu la première d'une série de rencontres entre la préposée aux inventaires, le Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources et le directeur de la Direction du développement des collections. Suite à ces rencontres, on a adopté les méthodes suivantes:

1. On a fait parvenir un questionnaire général de sondage à un certain nombre de bibliothèques et d'organismes susceptibles de posséder des collections de documents de bibliothèque relatifs aux autochtones (ouvrages de recherche ou non);

2. Compte tenu des renseignements reçus, on a visité certaines bibliothèques et un questionnaire supplémentaire a été rempli au cours d'une entrevue.

Afin de favoriser le contrôle bibliographique et de fournir l'accès aux collections, on a établi les listes de contrôle suivantes:

a) une liste de périodiques publiés au Canada concernant les autochtones ou écrits par eux;

b) une liste des périodiques sur les peuples autochtones publiés à l'extérieur du Canada mais conservés dans des bibliothèques canadiennes;

c) une liste d'ouvrages de référence choisis.

Questionnaire préliminaire

On a demandé aux bibliothécaires de faire un rapport sur les fonds de leur bibliothèque, quelle que soit leur présentation: livres, périodiques, publications officielles, dossiers en classeur, manuscrits, documents d'archives et documents audio-visuels y compris les microfiches, les diapositives, les films et les enregistrements sonores.

Afin de leur faciliter la cueillette des données sur leurs collections, on a fourni aux bibliothécaires les classifications LC et décimale de Dewey.

En avril 1982, des questionnaires préliminaires ont été expédiés aux 437 bibliothèques et aux établissements connexes. On supposait que les bibliothèques choisies possédaient des collections de

documents relatifs aux autochtones. On s'est adressé à des bibliothèques universitaires et collégiales, à des bibliothèques publiques et spécialisées, à des bibliothèques des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et à des bibliothèques d'organismes communautaires autochtones. On a tout mis en oeuvre pour encourager les destinataires à répondre à ces questionnaires. On leur a expédié des lettres de rappel en juillet 1982 et l'on a effectué des appels téléphoniques afin d'obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires lorsque les questionnaires se sont avérés inefficaces.

Afin de dresser la liste des bibliothèques auxquelles s'adresser, le Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources a travaillé de concert avec le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, le Centre de documentation sur les bibliothèques de la Bibliothèque nationale et l'Association universitaire canadienne d'études nordiques à Ottawa. En outre, on a communiqué avec chacune des provinces par l'entremise de ses représentants, p. ex. le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, région de la Colombie-Britannique, la Indian Association of Alberta, le Native Law Centre de l'Université de la Saskatchewan, le Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, le Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre, l'Université Laval, et les archives provinciales de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de Terre-Neuve ainsi que les gouvernements des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon.

Visites

Les critères suivants ont été utilisés pour sélectionner les bibliothèques à visiter:

1) la taille ou l'importance de la collection, ou les deux,

2) la nature et la variété des documents de la collection,

3) la catégorie de bibliothèque,

4) la prédominance accordée à un sujet important dans la collection,

5) l'emplacement géographique de la bibliothèque, de l'établissement ou de l'organisme.

La préposée aux inventaires, avec l'aide du personnel du Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources, a visité des bibliothèques en Colombie-Britannique, en Alberta, en Saskatchewan, au Manitoba, en Ontario, au Québec, au Nouveau-Brunswick et à Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

DOCUMENTS DE BIBLIOTHÈQUE SERVANT À L'ÉTUDE DES PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES COLLECTIONS CANADIENNES: UN APERÇU STATISTIQUE

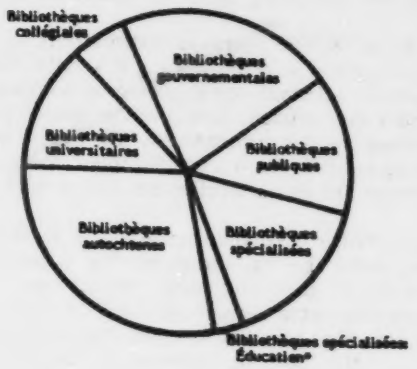
On s'est adressé à 437 bibliothèques et collections dans le cadre de l'inventaire; bien qu'elles n'aient pu toutes répondre au questionnaire, 356 d'entre elles (c'est-à-dire 81,5%) l'on fait: ce chiffre est assez satisfaisant pour des inventaires de ce genre.

Il existe peut-être d'autres collections que nous avons oubliées dans ce premier recensement à l'échelle canadienne des documents de bibliothèque pour l'étude des autochtones en Amérique du Nord.

On a fait l'inventaire de sept catégories de bibliothèques et de leurs fonds; les réponses figurent au diagramme ci-dessous:

Bibliothèques Contactées

53	Bibliothèques universitaires	12,36%
24	Bibliothèques collégiales	5,49%
95	Bibliothèques gouvernementales	21,74%
61	Bibliothèques publiques	13,96%
68	Bibliothèques spécialisées	15,33%
12	Bibliothèques spécialisées: Éducation*	2,75%
124	Bibliothèques autochtones	28,38%



Réponses

51	Bibliothèques universitaires	14,61%
23	Bibliothèques collégiales	6,46%
83	Bibliothèques gouvernementales	23,31%
50	bibliothèques publiques	14,04%
46	Bibliothèques spécialisées	12,64%
9	Bibliothèques spécialisées: Éducation*	2,53%
94	Bibliothèques autochtones	26,40%

Le tableau indique la répartition géographique (par province et par territoire) des diverses catégories de bibliothèques. Il importe de remarquer que les bibliothèques autochtones sont bien représentées quant au nombre. Les préposés aux inventaires ont visité 65 bibliothèques, de l'Île de Vancouver à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Il semble que les collections de monographies des universités des provinces des Prairies soient, dans l'ensemble, plus importantes et plus spécialisées dans le domaine des études autochtones. Bien que la quantité ne soit pas nécessairement un gage de qualité supérieure, il reste que la concentration des ressources dans cette région est significative. Des dix plus importants fonds de monographies des bibliothèques universitaires, cinq sont dans les Prairies, trois en Ontario, un en Colombie-Britannique et un au Québec.

L'Université Trent, avec 300 publications en série dans le domaine des études autochtones, se place à la tête de toutes les bibliothèques universitaires. Certaines universités des Prairies ont aussi de bonnes

---

* Bibliothèques spécialisées: la rubrique "Éducation" indique des bibliothèques spécialisées consacrées aux besoins éducatifs des autochtones.

collections, comme p. ex. l'Université de Calgary qui, il y a quelques années, obtenait la collection de l'Institut arctique qui était situé à Montréal.

C'est l'Université de l'Alberta qui déclare la plus importante collection de monographies: 12 000 ouvrages. Cette position pourrait être en jeu si l'on connaissait les chiffres pour la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto. En raison du système de classification utilisé ainsi que de la quantité d'emplacements, on n'a pu obtenir les chiffres relatifs à la bibliothèque principale de l'Université de Toronto.

On trouve cependant une description des collections aux pages 142-144.

La médiane des fonds de monographies des bibliothèques universitaires est de 1600, des bibliothèques collègiales de 288 et des bibliothèques publiques de 420. Parmi les bibliothèques publiques, la Metropolitan Toronto Library avec 4177 monographies et 57 publications en série possède de loin la plus importante collection; cette collection est aussi remarquable de par sa qualité.

Forte de ses 20 000 ouvrages (estimation), la bibliothèque du ministère fédéral des Affaires indiennes et du Nord se place au premier rang des collections des bibliothèques gouvernementales. Les bibliothèques des Musées nationaux ont rapporté un nombre impressionnant de publications en série, soit 3000. Il faut cependant être prudent face à cette donnée puisque certaines publications en série de ces bibliothèques ne traitent pas des autochtones. On trouve dans les bibliothèques gouvernementales, tant fédérales que provinciales, des fonds considérables de publications officielles du Canada traitant de l'étude des autochtones, et en particulier des droits des Indiens et des traités.

La Bibliothèque nationale du Canada possède un fonds particulièrement important dans ce domaine puisque, outre une collection presque complète des publications officielles du Canada, elle possède les documents de la Commission d'étude des revendications des Indiens qu'elle a obtenus lors de la fermeture de cette dernière en 1979. On relève environ 2800 publications officielles pertinentes en plus de 6925 monographies et 310 publications en série. On trouvera des détails supplémentaires au sujet du fonds de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada aux pages 106-109.

Les catégories suivantes de bibliothèques méritent notre attention de par leur caractère plutôt particulier à cette enquête:

1. les bibliothèques spécialisées,
2. les bibliothèques spécialisées (éducation),
3. les bibliothèques autochtones.

Parmi les **bibliothèques spécialisées**, il convient de mentionner:

1. la bibliothèque d'études nordiques de l'Université McGill, avec 9550 monographies et 149 publications en série,
2. le Native Law Centre de l'Université de la Saskatchewan, avec 3750 monographies et 70 publications en série,
3. le Glenbow Museum à Calgary, avec 2250 monographies et 150 publications en série.

De telles collections spécialisées sont nombreuses, bien qu'elles ne soient pas toutes aussi importantes que celles mentionnées ci-dessus; on trouve aussi des collections d'importance régionale.

Les **bibliothèques spécialisées (éducation)** se consacrent presque exclusivement à l'éducation, p. ex.:

la Sandy Bay School Library, Manitoba, avec près de 1000 monographies,
la Saskatoon Native Survival School, administrée par le Saskatchewan Board of Education, avec environ 3000 monographies,
le Bedford Road Collegiate (école secondaire), Saskatchewan, avec 300 livres.

Les **bibliothèques autochtones** renferment une grande variété de documents de toutes sortes: manuscrits, documents audio-visuels, microfiches et, évidemment, monographies et publications en série. Ces deux dernières ne représentent pas, dans la plupart des cas, la majeure partie du fonds: p. ex., l'importante collection de l'Assembly of First Nations, Ontario, renferme surtout des microfiches et des manuscrits.

On trouve dix collections renfermant plus de 1000 monographies et un nombre considérable de publications en série: outre la bibliothèque de l'Assembly of First Nations (Ontario) mentionnée ci-dessus, il convient de signaler les collections suivantes:

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, Ontario
Indian Cultural Education Centre, Manitoba
Ojibway Cree Resource Centre, Ontario
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Saskatchewan
Nicola Valley Indian Library and Archives, Colombie-Britannique
Centre d'accueil autochtone de Montréal, Québec
Nakoda Institute, Morley, Alberta.

Le fonds de ces bibliothèques et de plusieurs autres bibliothèques autochtones est décrit en détail dans le répertoire.

Tableau : Distribution des questionnaires par provinces et territoires

Questionnaires envoyés

	CB	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NE	NB	TN	IPE	TNO	YK	Total
Bibliothèques universitaires	3	4	2	3	20	11	5	**3	1	1	-	-	53
collégiales	4	4	1	-	5	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	24
publiques	*5	2	*10	*3	*22	4	-	*5	1	2	2	5	61
gouvernementales	4	7	7	6	27	16	7	4	6	1	8	2	95
spécialisées	3	7	4	6	15	20	1	2	3	-	3	4	68
spéc. (éducation)	-	-	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
autochtones	10	9	8	18	30	22	3	5	5	1	9	4	124
Total	29	33	36	38	123	80	18	19	18	5	23	15	437

Questionnaires reçus

	CB	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NE	NB	TN	IPE	TNO	YK	Total
Bibliothèques universitaires	3	4	2	3	19	10	5	3	1	1	1	-	51
collégiales	4	4	1	-	5	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	23
publiques	5	2	10	3	17	3	-	2	-	2	2	4	50
gouvernementales	3	4	6	4	27	13	7	4	6	1	7	1	83
spécialisées	-	5	4	5	12	12	1	1	3	-	2	1	46
spéc. (éducation)	-	-	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
autochtones	7	9	7	16	24	13	3	5	3	1	5	1	94
Total	22	28	34	33	106	58	17	15	15	5	16	7	356

* comprend:-

BC système de bibliothèque et 1 direction des services de bibliothèques
SK bibliothèques régionales
MB 2 systèmes de bibliothèques régionales
ON 9 systèmes de bibliothèques régionales et la bibliothèque Akwesasne couvrant NY/ON et QC
NB 3 bibliothèques régionales

** comprend l'Université St. Thomas et l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick

[1] Ces chiffres indiquent le nombre de bibliothèques et d'organismes rejoint le 30 avril 1983.

INTRODUCTION AUX COLLECTIONS D'ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES

Lorsque Jacques Cartier vint planter le drapeau de la France sur les rives de Gaspé, en 1534, il fut accueilli par les gens du pays. Comme tous les peuples autochtones du Canada, ces gens étaient les descendants des tribus préhistoriques qui avaient quitté l'Asie centrale quelque 30 000 ans auparavant pour se diriger vers le nord et vers l'est. Elles avaient traversé le pont continental qui permettait alors de franchir le détroit de Béring et pénétré au Canada, puis s'étaient dispersées dans le reste du continent, s'avançant jusqu'en Amérique centrale et en Amérique du Sud. Les légendes amérindiennes ne s'accordent pas avec cette théorie; selon elles, la présence des Amérindiens sur le territoire est aussi ancienne que les montagnes.

Les explorateurs, qui furent les premiers Blancs à entrer en contact avec les autochtones de l'Amérique, consignèrent les coutumes de ces derniers dans leurs journaux. Vinrent ensuite les commerçants de fourrures et les missionnaires, dont l'influence devait transformer à jamais le mode de vie des Amérindiens.

À l'époque de la découverte, moins de 250 000 personnes avaient pris possession d'un territoire d'une superficie d'environ quatre millions de milles carrés. Diamond Jenness, l'un des plus éminents anthropologues du Canada, a réparti ces habitants en sept grandes catégories, comme suit:

(1) Tribus migratrices des forêts de l'Est: les Micmacs de la Nouvelle-Écosse; les Malécites du Nouveau-Brunswick et des terres avoisinantes du Québec, sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent; les Montagnais de l'Est du Québec et leurs proches parents, les Naskapis, qui occupaient la partie orientale de la péninsule du Labrador; les Algonquins, entre la rivière des Outaouais et la rivière Saint-Maurice, les Saulteux (Ojibways) du Nord de l'Ontario; les Cris, qui habitaient la région s'étendant depuis le centre de la péninsule du Labrador jusqu'aux Prairies; et enfin, les Béothuks de Terre-Neuve, aujourd'hui disparus.

(2) Tribus agricoles des forêts de l'Est: les peuples de langue iroquoise, à savoir les Cinq-Nations [Sénéca (Tsonnontouan), Onéida (Onneiout), Onondaga (Onontagué), Cayuga (Goyogouin) et Mohawk (Agnier)], les Hurons ainsi que les Pétuns et les Neutres, tribus maintenant disparues qui occupaient la péninsule du Niagara.

(3) Tribus des Plaines: les trois divisions du groupe des Pieds Noirs (les Pieds Noirs proprement dits, les Piégans et les Gens-du-Sang), les Sarsis, les Assiniboines et une des tribus cries.

(4) Tribus de la côte du Pacifique: les Tlingits, qui habitaient le sud-est de l'Alaska et une partie de l'actuelle Colombie-Britannique; les Tsimshians, sur les rivières Nass et Skeena; les Haïdas de l'archipel de la Reine-Charlotte; les Bellas-Coolas, de la région du chenal Dean, du bras North Bentinck et de la rivière Bella Coola; les Kwakiutls, depuis le chenal marin de Douglas jusqu'à la pénétration de Bute sur le continent (à l'exception du territoire occupé par les Bellas-Coolas) et dans la partie nord-est de l'île de Vancouver; les Nootkas, sur la rive ouest de cette île; et, enfin, les Indiens de langue salishenne, dans la partie méridionale de l'île de Vancouver et près de l'embouchure du fleuve Fraser.

(5) Tribus de la Cordillère: les peuples de langue salishenne de l'intérieur, établis dans la région du fleuve Fraser; les Kootenays; les Chilcotins du district de la rivière Chilko; les Porteurs, le long du chemin de fer transcontinental qui aboutit à Prince Rupert; la tribu, maintenant disparue, des Tsetsauts, qui habitait à l'amont de la passe Portland; les Tahltans de la rivière Stikine; et les Tagishs de la région des lacs Marsh et Tagish.

(6) Tribus des valuées du Mackenzie et du Yukon: les Sékanis du cours supérieur de la rivière de la Paix; les Castors, en aval des terres sékanies; les Chipewyans, tribu nomade qui parcourait les régions de la baie d'Hudson, de la rivière Athabasca et du Grand lac des Esclaves; les Couteaux-Jaunes, au nord-est du Grand lac des Esclaves; les Plats-Côtes-de-Chien, entre le Grand lac des Esclaves et le Grand lac de l'Ours; les Esclaves, sur le Mackenzie, du Grand lac des Esclaves aux abords de Norman; les Lièvres, de Norman aux Ramparts du fleuve Mackenzie; les Kaskas (Nahanes), tribus peu connues des Rocheuses, entre l'amont de la rivière Liard et les sources des rivières Keele et Stewart, au nord; et les tribus plutôt embrouillées des Kutchins, établies dans la région des rivières Peel et Porcupine et du cours supérieur du Yukon.

(7) Esquimaux, le long de la côte de l'Arctique, sur les rives de la baie d'Hudson et dans la péninsule du Labrador.*

Bien que les auteurs les aient désignés par le terme générique d' "Indiens" ces peuples ne se ressemblent pas plus que les peuples du continent européen ou d'ailleurs.

Onze langues autochtones, dont la plupart comportaient divers dialectes, étaient parlées par les premiers habitants du Canada. La langue algonquine, la plus répandue, et la langue athapascane étaient employées sur environ 90% du territoire au sud de l'Arctique, où la langue parlée était l'inuktitut. La seule Colombie-Britannique comptait cinq familles linguistiques: tlingite, haïda, tsimshenne, salishenne et wakashenne (ou kwakiutl-nootkane). De petites bandes de langues kootenay et siouse sont venues du sud s'établir sur le territoire du Canada actuel vers la fin de la préhistoire. Certains considèrent la langue béothuque comme une langue distincte.

Le français a emprunté de nombreux mots autochtones comme mocassin, pemmican, wigwam, igloo, kayak, toboggan et parka. En outre, un grand nombre de toponymes canadiens sont d'origine amérindienne, notamment: Canada, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan et Toronto. Quelque 14 000 toponymes québécois sont d'origine amérindienne ou inuit.

Les Métis prétendent être les seuls véritables autochtones du Canada, en ce sens qu'ils sont le fruit de l'union des Européens et des Amérindiens dans l'Ouest, c'est-à-dire les descendants de commerçants de fourrures français ou écossais et d'Amérindiennes. Cette alliance fut à l'origine d'un nouveau mode de vie, issu de la rencontre de deux cultures très différentes. La tradition de l'intermariage a contribué à renforcer l'identité de ce groupe.

Si les autochtones ne représentent qu'un peu plus de 2% de la population totale du Canada (Indiens inscrits 1,22%, Indiens non inscrits 0,31%; Inuit 0,1%, et Métis 0,41%, ils font partie intégrante de notre histoire et de notre culture.

Alors qu'ils étaient autrefois les maîtres incontestés de ce vaste pays, les autochtones ont été relégués à de très petits territoires. Beaucoup d'entre eux observent encore le mode de vie traditionnel; un plus grand nombre habitent dans les réserves, territoires qui leur sont assignés par le gouvernement et d'autres se sont établis dans les centres urbains, se coupant ainsi de leur bande ou tribu.

Définitions

Plusieurs noms sont employés pour désigner les peuples autochtones du Canada, notamment: Indiens des traités, Indiens non inscrits, Inuit, Esquimaux, Métis, Bois-Brulés. Voici la définition des termes les plus courants:

Le terme autochtone désigne aussi bien les Indiens que les Métis et les Inuit. On l'emploie lorsqu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'être précis.

Aborigène est le terme employé pour désigner les Indiens et les Inuit avant l'arrivée des Européens.

Indien est le nom donné à tous les autochtones de l'Amérique vivant au sud de la limite de la végétation arborescente. Il aurait été utilisé d'abord par Christophe Colomb, qui, lorsqu'il aborda le Nouveau Monde, était convaincu d'avoir atteint les Indes. Il baptisa les habitants Los Indios, que certains ont traduit par "enfants de Dieu" en invoquant le fait que les Indiens étaient généreux et pacifiques. Le terme Amérindiens s'applique à tous les Indiens des Amériques, y compris les Indiens du Canada.

Indiens inscrit ou Indiens de plein droit se dit de celui dont le nom est inscrit dans le registre des Indiens, liste de tous les Indiens ayant statut légal tenue par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord.

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* Diamond Jenness, Indians of Canada, 7e édition, 1980, p. 12-14.

L'expression Indiens soumis aux traités désigne ceux dont les ancêtres ont signé un traité avec les représentants de la Couronne et qui habitent une des onze régions visées par un traité établies après la Confédération, lesquelles sont situées dans le Nord de l'Ontario, les provinces des Prairies, en Colombie-Britannique et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Dans la pratique, cette expression est synonyme des deux précédentes.

L'expression Indien non inscrit désigne une personne qui ne jouit pas du statut d'Indien aux termes de la Loi sur les Indiens, mais qui se considère comme un Indien du fait de son ascendance ou de son mode de vie.

Aux termes de la Loi des Indiens, "Indien non soumis au régime d'un traité signifie tout individu de sang indien qui est réputé appartenir à une bande irrégulière, ou qui vit à la façon des Indiens, même s'il ne séjourne que temporairement en Canada".

Les Dénés, mot signifiant "le peuple", sont les indiens des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

L'expression Indien émancipé désigne celui qui a été émancipé en vertu d'un décret du Conseil et qui n'a plus le droit d'être inscrit comme Indien.

La bande est un petit groupe d'Indiens, généralement composé de plusieurs familles étendues. Selon la définition donnée par la Loi sur les Indiens, la bande est l'unité administrative de base reconnue par le gouvernement fédéral. La bande est dirigée par un chef, secondé par ses conseillers; ensemble, ils forment le conseil de bande.

Les anciens sont les membres les plus âgés de la bande. En raison de leur sagesse, ils sont appelés à guider et à conseiller la bande ainsi qu'à assurer la transmission du patrimoine culturel (notamment linguistique) et des traditions.

Le terme tribu s'applique à un groupe de bandes de même langue, qui se réunissent notamment à l'occasion des cérémonies religieuses, des manifestations rituelles de la guerre et de la répartition des territoires de chasse. Les chefs de bande et leurs conseillers forment le conseil tribal à titre d'égaux.

La réserve ou réserve indienne est formée des terres assignées aux bandes.

Peaux-Rouges est le nom que les premiers ecplorateurs ont donné aux Béothuks de Terre-Neuve parce que ces derniers se décoraient le corps et les vêtements d'ocre rouge, tant pour des motifs religieux que pour se protéger contre les moustiques. À la longue, ce nom a été attribué aux autres Indiens.

La Loi sur les Indiens, loi fédérale adoptée en 1876, puis révisée en 1880 et en 1951, constitue le principal texte législatif concernant les Indiens. La Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 reconnaît que les autochtones comprennent les Indiens inscrits et non inscrits, les Inuit et les Métis.

Le mot métis désigne les personnes issues du croisement de races différentes. Le terme a été employé d'abord dans l'Ouest du Canada pour décrire les personnes de sang indien et européen qui ne sont pas considérées comme des Indiens aux termes de la loi. Les Canadiens-anglais nommaient parfois les descendants de parents indiens et écossais Half Breed. Dans l'est, le sang-mêlé étaient généralement intégrés dans la société européenne ou dans les tribus indiennes. Ceux qui ne l'étaient pas formaient le groupe des Indiens non inscrits. Depuis 1967, l'usage du terme Métis s'est répandu partout au pays.

Bois Brûlé est la traduction d'un mot ojibway qui signifie "homme de bois à demi brûlé". L'expression était employée pour désigner les descendants de parents indiens et européens, dont la peau était plus claire que celle des Indiens de race pure.

Le terme Inuit (au singulier, Inuk) signifie "le peuple" et désigne les autochtones établis au nord de la limite de la végétation arborescente. Les caractéristiques physiques, la langue et les coutumes des Inuit sont très différentes de celles de leurs voisins du sud, les Indiens.

Esquimaux, mot cri signifiant "mangeurs de viande crue", est le nom que l'on donnait anciennement aux Inuit.

Littérature autochtone

De nombreux ouvrages traitent des autochtones du Canada. Il n'y a pas longtemps, la plupart de ces ouvrages étaient rédigés par des non-autochtones, et un grand nombre d'entre eux présentaient une image stéréotypée des Indiens ou étaient si partiaux qu'ils étaient inacceptables aux yeux des Indiens. Il y a vingt ans encore, certains éditeurs croyaient que les Indiens étaient incapables d'écrire des livres. Aujourd'hui, on publie les productions autochtones, y compris des ouvrages d'érudition, non seulement en français et en anglais, mais dans les langues autochtones. Cependant, l'histoire autochtone est fondée surtout sur la tradition orale, non pas sur l'écrit; leur histoire a été transmise de bouche à oreille à travers les générations. Aussi est-il difficile de mettre les récits de ces peuples sur papier dans une langue non autochtone, étant donné qu'il est impossible de transposer les inflexions de la voix, le regard et les gestes. Toutefois, les langues autochtones ne semblent pas comporter les mêmes inconvénients à cet égard. Le jour où les enfants autochtones pourront avoir accès, dans les écoles locales ou les bibliothèques municipales, à un bon choix de livres dans leur propre langue n'est pas encore venu.

Si les livres autochtones se font attendre, les périodiques, eux, se sont multipliés très rapidement ces dernières années. Auparavant, beaucoup de périodiques traitaient des Indiens, des Inuit et des Métis, mais il y a à peine quelques années qu'une abondance de périodiques autochtones, publiés à la fois dans les deux langues officielles et dans les langues autochtones, ont vu le jour. Bon nombre de ces périodiques sont publiés sous forme de journaux ou de bulletins, lequels constituent l'organe des organisations autochtones et des bandes indiennes. Le groupe inuit du nord en publie un grand nombre.

Leurs périodiques sont devenus un élément important de la vie des autochtones du Canada. La plupart des articles, qui traitent de questions contemporaines, sont rédigés par des autochtones, de sorte qu'ils attirent plus de lecteurs que d'autres genres de publications. À bien des points de vue, ces périodiques peuvent être considérés comme les documents historiques de demain.

Services de bibliothèques à l'intention des autochtones

Les autochtones du Canada ont accès aux bibliothèques municipales, mais, pour diverses raisons, ils choisissent de ne pas utiliser ces services ou ne sont pas en mesure de le faire. L'atmosphère austère qui règne dans ces bibliothèques les rebute; de plus, les bibliothécaires ne se montrent pas toujours sensibles à leurs besoins. Souvent, ils ne connaissent pas grand chose au sujet de leurs usagers autochtones, de sorte qu'ils ne s'efforcent pas de les mettre à l'aise, de les aider ou de les encourager à utiliser les ressources. Selon le coordonnateur d'un centre de ressources ojibway et cri, les bibliothécaires de sexe féminin devraient prendre garde de ne pas se montrer trop agressives envers les dirigeants autochtones, étant donné que les autochtones en général et les hommes en particulier détestent les femmes trop agressives. "Moi, elles me font peur", confie-t-il.*

En raison de leur tradition orale, de leur fort taux d'analphabétisme et de leur méfiance à l'égard des institutions des Blancs, les Indiens du Canada ne sont pas portés à fréquenter les bibliothèques municipales. Cependant, les bandes indiennes de toutes les provinces ont le droit de disposer de services de bibliothèques municipales, et tout conseil de bande désireux de faire valoir ce droit n'a qu'à s'adresser à la bibliothèque de sa région ou de son comté.

Bibliothèques autochtones

De plus en plus conscients de la valeur de leur histoire et de leurs coutumes ancestrales, de nombreux groupes autochtones ont formé des sociétés culturelles, lesquelles sont habituellement dotées de bibliothèques dont les collections portent sur tous les aspects de la vie autochtone passée, présente et future. Certaines associations autochtones ont créé des bibliothèques spécialisées où elles conservent les documents qui leur permettent d'étayer leurs revendications territoriales, de faire valoir les droits garantis par traité et de promouvoir leurs objectifs politiques, éducatifs et culturels.

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* Tiré d'un discours de Earl Commanda intitulé "Native Peoples and the Library", The Revolting Librarian, volume 4, n° 4 (décembre 1977), p. 29.

Les conseils de bande peuvent décider d'établir leur propre bibliothèque en s'engageant à fournir un montant donné pour chaque membre de la bande. Ensuite, le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord offre 3 $ par personne et la province, 2,15 $*. Ces fonds sont consacrés à la création d'une bibliothèque de bande, laquelle est souvent rattachée à la bibliothèque municipale ou à celle du comté ou de la région. La responsabilité de la bibliothèque de bande est habituellement confiée à un conservateur sans formation professionnelle. Les collections sont restreintes et, du fait qu'elles ont été constituées par des bibliothécaires non autochtones, elles manquent de cohérence et ne satisfont pas les besoins des usagers. Il sera difficile, mais non impossible, de remédier à ces problèmes une fois que les Indiens prendront conscience de l'importance des services de bibliothèques et d'information.

Il appartient au conseil de bande de charger un comité d'assurer le fonctionnement de sa bibliothèque. À l'heure actuelle, seulement une poignée de bibliothécaire diplômés sont d'origine autochtone.

Études autochtones

Il n'y a pas si longtemps encore, les études autochtones étaient passablement négligées au niveau universitaire. Les universités se bornaient à toutes fins utiles à offrir des cours d'archéologie et d'anthropologie. En 1960, l'Université de la Saskatchewan a été la première à offrir un baccalauréat et une maîtrise dans le domaine des études sur les Amérindiens et le Nord. Depuis, plusieurs autres universités, dont celles de Régina et de Brandon ainsi que les universités Lakehead et Western Ontario, ont mis sur pied des programmes de formation des maîtres centrés sur les Indiens. Une quarantaine de centres culturels fournissent aux écoles des documents pour l'élaboration de programmes d'études relatifs aux autochtones.

En 1969, l'Université Trent de Peterborough a innové en mettant sur pied un programme interdisciplinaire d'études autochtones dispensé à plein temps et menant à un diplôme. Dès 1972, le programme était devenu un département au sein duquel la plupart des professeurs et environ un tiers des étudiants étaient autochtones. Les subventions généreuses consenties pour ce programme ont permis l'acquisition d'excellentes ressources documentaires, notamment l'abonnement à plus de 300 périodiques autochtones et l'établissement d'archives et d'une cinémathèque.

Les universités Laurentienne et Lakehead, les universités du Manitoba, de Brandon, de Régina et de Lethbridge et le collège Old Sun de la réserve Blackfoot de Gleichen (Alberta) offrent de nombreux cours dans ce domaine. Des programmes moins importants sont offerts au collège Erindale de l'Université de Toronto et à l'Université St. Thomas de Frédéricton. Les universités de Calgary et de l'Alberta ainsi que l'Université Simon Fraser ont également un bon choix de cours dans le domaine des études autochtones. Cependant, le collège communautaire Manitou de La Macaza, au Québec, a dû fermer ses portes à cause du peu d'intérêt suscité par ses programmes. Ces dernières années, c'est dans les provinces des Prairies que les études autochtones ont connu la plus grande expansion.

On enseigne encore l'archéologie et l'anthropologie, mais les études autochtones ne consistent plus simplement dans l'étude des peuples autochtones et de leurs moeurs. Elles englobent maintenant de nombreuses autres disciplines telles que la sociologie, l'économique, la religion, l'éducation, l'histoire, la philosophie, les arts, le droit, la littérature (notamment la poésie), le théâtre, les langues et les études sur le Nord. D'aucuns estiment que la perspective autochtone de la situation internationale est tout à fait unique et qu'elle ne peut être enseignée que par des gens qui sont attachés au mode de vie autochtone, et non pas par les universités telles que nous les connaissons.

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* En 1982, lorsque le régime d'aide financière aux autochtones a été réorganisé et décentralisé, ces subventions directes ont été abolies. Désormais, des subventions non discrétionnaires sont destinées à l'éducation, à la santé et au bien-être, et seules les subventions discrétionnaires peuvent être consacrées aux bibliothèques, aux repas du midi à l'école, aux services d'orientation, à l'enseignement aux adultes et à d'autres services sociaux. De toute évidence, cette décision porte un coup sérieux au développement et à l'amélioration des bibliothèques de bandes. Elle entraîne la réduction des heures d'ouverture ainsi que des achats de livres et de matériel, et porte atteinte à l'éducation des autochtones. Par contre, il faut se réjouir du fait que, jusqu'à présent (c'est-à-dire jusqu'en mai 1983), les subventions provinciales n'ont pas été réduites.

À l'heure actuelle, on se préoccupe d'apprendre et de préserver les langues autochtones, car la culture, la religion et l'héritage spirituel des peuples autochtones sont étroitement liés à la langue. Par exemple, de nombreux anciens craignent que la traduction en français ou en anglais de leurs cérémonies religieuses ne détruise, peut-être pour toujours, leurs qualités mystiques. C'est la raison pour laquelle un grand nombre d'entre eux ont refusé de permettre que l'on filme ou que l'on enregistre sur bande vidéo leurs cérémonies rituelles. D'autres ont accepté à contrecoeur que des enregistrements de leurs cérémonies soient transmis à certaines personnes choisies, mais à condition qu'ils ne soient jamais traduits.

Les universités suivantes offrent des cours de langues autochtones tant aux autochtones qu'aux non-autochtones dans l'espoir de préserver ce précieux patrimoine: l'Université de Brandon (cri, sauteux, sioux, chipewyan, inuktitut), l'Université Lakehead (ojibway, algonquin, iroquois), l'Université Laurentienne (ojibway, cri), l'Université de Lethbridge (cri des Plaines, pied noir), l'Université du Manitoba (cri, ojibway), l'Université Trent (mohawk, ojibway) et l'Université d'Ottawa (inuktitut, cri).

En outre, certaines écoles non indiennes commencent à enseigner les langues autochtones. Prenons, par exemple, l'école secondaire Général-Vanier, de Cornwall (Ontario), où l'on enseigne la langue mohawk à deux niveaux: aux débutants et aux élèves qui l'ont étudiée à l'école indienne de la réserve St. Régis. Il est regrettable que certains enfants indiens doivent apprendre la langue de leurs ancêtres à l'école. Dans bien des cas, leurs parents ne connaissent que le français ou l'anglais, étant donné qu'ils appartiennent à une génération d'Indiens dont les langues étaient interdites dans les écoles, où l'utilisation de leur langue maternelle était puni. Entre 1971 et 1981, le nombre de personnes qui parlaient une langue autochtone au foyer a baissé de près de 25%. Aussi doit-on nécessairement partir de zéro.

Les études autochtones ne comportent pas seulement l'étude des autochtones du Canada, mais également leur instruction. Un grand nombre d'entre eux font des études supérieures en vue d'embrasser une profession ou de se préparer à diriger leur peuple. Dans Confederation Lament, le chef Dan George déclarait ce qui suit:

> Je verrai nos jeunes guerriers et nos chefs siéger dans la maison de la loi et du gouvernement, où ils se laisseront guider par les connaissances et les libertés de ce grand pays. Nous détruirons les barrières de notre isolement. Ainsi, le siècle qui débute sera le plus remarquable de la glorieuse histoire de nos nations et tribus. (Traduction)

Dans la seule province de l'Ontario, de nombreux cours sont offerts au niveau postsecondaire à l'intention des autochtones. L'Université Western Ontario, par exemple, a mis sur pied un programme menant à un diplôme en journalisme pour les autochtones. Les universités d'Ottawa, de Toronto et de Windsor et les universités Western Ontario, Queen's et York encouragent toutes les autochtones à s'inscrire à leur faculté de droit, témoignant ainsi qu'elles reconnaissent le programme d'orientation préliminaire dispensé l'été par l'Université de la Saskatchewan aux étudiants autochtones qui désirent se familiariser avec le milieu universitaire et se préparer à l'étude du droit. L'Université Carleton a établi un programme spécial dans le domaine du travail social. De leur côté, les universités Lakehead et Laurentienne ont mis sur pied des programmes de formation des maîtres destinés à accroître le nombre d'enseignants autochtones.

Il existe des programmes de formation et de stages pour adultes dans des domaines tels que la gestion d'une bande, les affaires et le commerce, les métiers du bâtiment, le service à la communauté, les soins infirmiers, la manoeuvre de matériel lourd, les arts ménagers, l'abattage et le débit du bois, la mécanique maritime et la réparation de petits moteurs, les services de consultation pour alcooliques, et les services communautaires, juridiques et récréatifs à l'intention des autochtones.

Répertoire

L'intérêt accru porté aux études autochtones à tous les niveaux du système éducatif a entraîné une hausse de la demande à l'égard des services de bibliothèques et des ressources documentaires. L'objet du présent répertoire est de fournir à toute autre personne qui s'intéresse à un aspect quelconque de l'histoire ou de la situation actuelle des autochtones, notamment les chercheurs, étudiants, autochtones et écoliers, des renseignements soit sur la collection que possède une bibliothèque de sa région, soit sur une collection qui contient l'information cherchée. Le répertoire est divisé par province et par territoire, d'ouest en est, puis par ville, dans l'ordre alphabétique. Un index détaillé permet aux usagers de découvrir quelles bibliothèques se spécialisent dans le sujet qui les intéresse.

Un questionnaire approprié a été établi pour nous permettre de déterminer l'importance des diverses collections d'études autochtones dans tout le pays. Il a été envoyé d'abord aux établissements qui possèdent une telle collection: bibliothèques universitaires et collégiales, municipales, gouvernementales (niveaux fédéral et provincial) et autres, notamment les bibliothèques des associations autochtones bien connues, celles des musées et des écoles, ainsi que les archives des Églises, les bibliothèques autochtones et les collections dans le domaine de l'éducation. Étant donné que nous avons demandé à chaque bibliothèque contactée de nous indiquer le nom des bibliothèques que nous aurions pu oublier, notre liste s'est vite allongée. Nous n'avons négligé aucune suggestion; certaines se sont d'ailleurs révélées très utiles. D'autres noms nous ont été communiqués de vive voix par les bibliothécaires lors des entrevues que nous avons eues avec eux. L'abondante documentation que nous avons réunie dans le cadre du projet nous a également mis sur de nouvelles pistes. En fait, un an après le début du projet, nous ajoutions encore de noms à notre liste. Au total, le répertoire mentionne 318 bibliothèques et collections.

Au départ, nous comptions incorporer dans le répertoire des renseignements sur toutes les tribus indiennes et inuit de l'hémisphère occidental et sur les Métis du Canada. Par la suite, nous avons décidé de limiter la recherche aux peuples autochtones habitant au nord de la frontière sud du Mexique, jusqu'aux Inuit du Groenland. Cela nous laissait une quantité plus que suffisante de données à répertorier. Toutefois, les renseignements qui nous ont été fournis concernant des fonds relatifs aux Indiens de l'Amérique centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud ont été étudiés.

Certains bibliothécaires ont fait preuve de beaucoup plus d'enthousiasme que d'autres. Il semblerait qu'en général, les bibliothécaires n'aiment guère les questionnaires, indifféremment de leur longueur ou de leur complexité, préférant se consacrer à des tâches plus importantes. Certains ont répondu rapidement; la plupart l'ont fait au bout d'un délai raisonnable. Quelques-uns n'ont pas répondu du tout, bien que nous les ayons relancés au téléphone. C'est ce dernier groupe qui nous a occasionné le plus de frustrations, en particulier lorsque nous savions que les bibliothèques concernées possédaient une collection d'études autochtones.

Il a fallu redéfinir le terme "collection" aux fins du projet. Certaines bibliothèques, comme le Woodland Indian Cultural Centre, l'Indian Federated College de la Saskatchewan et le Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, possèdent uniquement des documents relatifs aux autochtones, de sorte que leur fonds constitue une "collection" au sens où l'on entend généralement ce terme. Cependant, autant les autochtones sont dispersés dans tout le Canada, autant les documents qui les concernent sont éparpillés au sein des principaux systèmes de classification. Les grandes bibliothèques universitaires et municipales possèdent, en général, un grand nombre de livres sur les peuples autochtones, mais, à cause de la nature des systèmes de classification employés, ces documents sont disséminés dans les diverses collections. Aussi le mot "collection" désigne-t-il ici les documents relatifs aux autochtones que possède une bibliothèque, même s'ils ne sont pas réunis sous forme de collection véritable.

L'organisation des documents consacrés aux études autochtones dans certaines grandes bibliothèques est si diversifiée qu'il est pratiquement impossible de les compter; aussi ces dernières ont-elles eu du mal à répondre à nos questions. Quelques-unes des petites bibliothèques ont été alarmées ou intimidées par la longueur du questionnaire, lequel contenait sept pages, et ne savaient pas comment y répondre. Souvent, nous avons pu rassurer par téléphone celles dont c'était le cas. Par la suite, certaines ont préféré nous faire parvenir de brèves descriptions plutôt que les chiffres demandés. Dans l'ensemble, la plupart des bibliothécaires ont trouvé le questionnaire soit "passable" ou "assez bien", et rares sont ceux qui ont formulé des plaintes concrètes.*

Le questionnaire demandait d'abord les renseignements quantitatifs habituels: le nombre de livres, de périodiques et de publications officielles, soit en volumes ou en mètres linéaires. Pour faciliter la tâche des bibliothécaires, une liste des cotes générales de la classification de la Library of Congress et de celle de Dewey a été jointe au questionnaire. Les bibliothécaires devaient fournir les cotes exactes, ce qui a donné lieu à de nombreuses plaintes. Malheureusement, il aurait été difficile d'éviter cet inconvénient. Il est possible que certains bibliothécaires n'aient pas pris la peine de faire toute la recherche nécessaire; l'exhaustivité et l'exactitude des renseignements fournis dépend de la rigueur dont ils auront fait preuve. Le répertoire contient les renseignements qui nous ont été communiqués par les bibliothécaires, y compris ceux qui concernent les dossiers en classeur, les photographies, les manuscrits et les pièces d'archives.

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* Un exemplaire du questionnaire et de la lettre explicative se trouve à la page 321.

Étant donné que les bibliothèques modernes ne limitent plus leurs collections aux imprimés, les personnes contactées ont été priées de fournir des renseignements sur les documents audio-visuels, y compris les microfiches, diapositives, films, enregistrements sonores et trousses. Plusieurs petites bibliothèques ont de bonnes collections de documents de ce genre, bien que leur fonds de livres soit parfois négligeable.

Nous avons demandé aux bibliothécaires de décrire brièvement les caractéristiques qui distinguent leurs collections, en mentionnant, entre autres, les documents rares, tels que les exemplaires d'ouvrages anciens, uniques ou hors commerce, les documents originaux rédigés dans une langue autochtone, les pièces particulières à une tribu ou à une région ou la spécialisation dans un domaine comme l'anthropologie, le folklore, les arts, les costumes, les langues, l'histoire, l'ethnologie, les relations avec les gouvernements et les traités.

La plupart des bibliothèques qui ont répondu au questionnaire utilisent la classification de la Library of Congress ou la classification décimale de Dewey; deux d'entre elles seulement emploient la classification décimale universelle. Certaines bibliothèques autochtones ont leur propre système de classification, par exemple la classification Brian Deer de la Fraternité nationale des Indiens (ancien nom de l'Assembly of First Nations) et la classification Ojicree, utilisée par le centre de ressources Ojibway Cree.

Les bibliothèques qui publient des documents tels que des publications d'information, des guides pour l'utilisation des collections, des listes des acquisitions, des catalogues imprimés ou des répertoires collectifs ont été priées de nous fournir des exemplaires de ces documents pour faciliter l'évaluation de leurs collections. Nous avons également demandé aux bibliothécaires d'indiquer les renseignements généraux susceptibles d'intéresser les usagers et les autres bibliothèques, par exemple en ce qui concerne l'accès pour le public et la politique en matière de prêt, notamment de prêt entre bibliothèques.

Nous nous sommes rendus sur place dans le cas de 65 des principales bibliothèques et collections afin d'obtenir des renseignements plus détaillés. Lors des entrevues, les bibliothécaires nous ont fourni une quantité de renseignements auxquels ils n'avaient pas songé en remplissant le questionnaire ou qu'ils avaient jugé sans rapport avec l'enquête. Certains, après s'être montrés peu disposés à décrire par écrit leur collection d'études autochtones, ont manifesté plus d'enthousiasme lorsqu'ils ont constaté que la Bibliothèque nationale ne cherchait aucunement à s'immiscer dans leurs affaires ni à les espionner. En règle générale, les bibliothécaires ont été très aimables; ils ont accepté avec plaisir de nous montrer l'étendue de leur collection, ravis que quelqu'un s'y intéresse. Affables et enthousiastes, ils ont étalé leurs trésors et décrit les services qu'ils dispensent, nous ont fait faire une visite guidée et nous ont fourni des précisions sur certains points obscurs.

Le fruit de ce travail est le répertoire. Il est à espérer qu'il suscitera l'intérêt des gens et les encouragera à tirer parti des ressources offertes par les bibliothèques et collections répertoriées.

Listes de périodiques

Pour faciliter la recherche dans le domaine des études autochtones, deux listes de périodiques figurent après le répertoire. La première, qui est également la plus importante, est une liste de périodiques canadiens portant sur les autochtones du Canada. Les ouvrages énumérés proviennent de nombreuses sources, en particulier des répertoires de périodiques de l'Université Trent, du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies de l'Université de l'Alberta, de la bibliothèque du musée Glenbow de Calgary et de la bibliothèque du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Outre ces répertoires, deux importantes bibliographies ont été consultées: "Newspapers of the Modern Northwest Territories: A Bibliographic Study of Their Publishing History (1945-1978) and Publishing Record", par Hugh W. McNaught (Edmonton, faculté de bibliothéconomie, Université de l'Alberta, 1980, 106 f.), et "Inuit Periodicals: An Illustrated Listing of Newsletters, Newspapers and Magazines by, for, and about Canadian Inuit", qui constitue l'annexe 3 de la thèse de doctorat de Robin McGrath, intitulée "Canadian Eskimo Literature: The Development of a Tradition" (London (Ontario), Faculty of Graduate Studies, Université de Western Ontario, 1983, p. 218-258).

La liste de périodiques autochtones du Canada comprend des publications à la fois générales (The Beaver, Alberta History) et techniques (Anthropologica, The Canadian Journal of Native Studies), des journaux (Inuvik Drum, The Whitehorse Star), des publications officielles (Inuktitut, North/Nord), des bulletins d'associations (New Breed, Sweetgrass), et des publications en langue autochtone (Inuianik, Inuit Nipingat). Bon nombre de ces périodiques sont difficiles à trouver. Parfois, ils paraissent pendant quelque temps, acquièrent une certaine renommée, puis disparaissent sans que personne ne le remarque.

Un grand nombre d'entre eux changent de nom en conservant souvent la même numérotation. Au printemps 1983, Inuit Today, un magazine bimestriel de luxe, est devenu un bulletin bimensuel dont le premier numéro était intitulé Inuit Today Newsletter. À partir du deuxième numéro, la publication a repris le nom Inuit Today. Lorsque des publications plus anciennes changent ainsi de nom, il est difficile de le découvrir, car les intentions de l'éditeur sont rarement indiquées sur les exemplaires comme tels.

Cependant, nous avons fait tout notre possible pour découvrir tous les changements de titre et pour les indiquer dans la liste. Celle-ci est aussi complète qu'elle pouvait l'être au moment de la mise sous presse. Dans la mesure du possible, la présentation utilisée par les bibliothèques pour décrire leur fonds a été respectée.

La seconde liste de périodiques répertorie les publications non canadiennes se rapportant aux études autochtones que possèdent les bibliothèques canadiennes. Les périodiques publiés au Groenland ou ayant trait aux Groenlandais sont aussi inclus. La liste n'est pas du tout complète; elle ne répertorie que les ouvrages qui ont attiré notre attention alors que nous terminions le répertoire et la première liste.

Liste d'ouvrages de référence

La dernière bibliographie contenue dans le présent répertoire porte sur les ouvrages de référence fondamentaux dans le domaine des études autochtones au Canada. Il existe une foule de livres au sujet des Indiens, des Inuit et des Métis du Canada, mais il ne sont pas tous également objectifs et fiables. Nous avons voulu indiquer seulement les ouvrages les plus utiles pour les étudiants et les bibliothèques désireuses d'enrichir leurs collections. La liste ne contient que des monographies.

UTILISATION DU RÉPERTOIRE

Les bibliothèques et collections de ce répertoire sont énumérées 1) par province et par territoire, d'ouest en est, 2) par agglomération, dans l'ordre alphabétique, ainsi que 3) par bibliothèque et par collection, dans l'ordre alphabétique, en fonction du nom imprimé entièrement en caractère gras. Par exemple:

1) **SASKATCHEWAN**

2) **Saskatoon**

3) Bibliothèque
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
P.O. Box 3085
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 3S9

Le nom et l'adresse fournis dans la réponse au questionnaire (voir p. 324) sont reproduits tels quels dans le répertoire. Le numéro de téléphone suit l'adresse, sous laquelle deux colonnes sont réservées à tout autre renseignement pertinent. Dans celle de droite, on trouve le numéro et la rue de la bibliothèque, s'ils ne figurent pas dans l'adresse postale, ainsi que le numéro de télex, s'il y a lieu. Ces renseignements sont suivis par des remarques au sujet du système de classification utilisé, de l'accès pour le public et du prêt entre bibliothèques. La colonne de gauche décrit les collections sur les autochtones. Dans la plupart des cas, le nombre de livres, de périodiques et de publications officielles est indiqué. Vient ensuite la description des autres documents, notamment les microformes, diapositives, bandes sonores, documents rares et ouvrages originaux en langues autochtones. Lorsque de tels documents n'étaient pas mentionnés dans la réponse au questionnaire, ils ne le sont pas dans le répertoire. Très souvent, le nombre de publications officielles a été omis, étant donné que celles-ci peuvent avoir été groupées avec les livres. Il se peut également qu'elles n'aient jamais été cataloguées ni analysées.

Certaines bibliothèques ont été contactées par téléphone, ou ont choisi de décrire leurs collections par lettre. Ces bibliothèques n'auront pas ces deux colonnes d'information.

Des renseignements supplémentaires intéressants donnés sur les questionnaires sont présentés sous les deux colonnes, et pour les bibliothèques ayant donné des renseignements supplémentaires, soit lors d'une entrevue personnelle, soit par téléphone ou par écrit, un texte sera présenté sous les deux colonnes afin de donner ces renseignements.

N.B. Plusieurs importants ouvrages de référence, autres que des périodiques, utiles aux bibliothèques et aux centres de ressources ont été répertoriés sans détail bibliographique dans ce répertoire. Les entrées complètes en ordre alphabétique se trouvent dans les notes à la fin du répertoire (voir page 202). Les noms des périodiques sont dans la section intitulée Bibliographie des périodiques (pages 215-291).

ABRÉVIATIONS UTILISÉES

BRS	Bibliographical Retrieval Services
CEGEP	Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel
CAN/OLE	Canadian On-Line Enquiry
CLA	Canadian Library Association
CODOC	Cooperative Documents Project
COM	Sortie d'ordinateur sur microforme ou Sortie d'ordinateur sur microfiche
COMCAT	Sortie d'ordinateur sur microfiche
DDC	Classification décimale de Dewey
DIALOG	DIALOG Information Retrieval Service
PEB	Prêt entre bibliothèques
Info Globe	On-Line Information Division du Globe and Mail
KWIC	Key Word in Context
KWOC	Key Word Out of Context
LC	Library of Congress
m	mètre
NTS	Système topographique national
RG/MG	Groupe d'archive/Groupe de manuscrit
CDU	Classification décimale universelle
UTLAS	University of Toronto Library Automation Systems
UTLAS/CATSS	University of Toronto Library Automation Systems Cataloguing/Catalogue Support System
±	environ
+	fonds non répertorié
-	aucun
<	plus de

Provinces

AB	Alberta
CB	Colombie-Britannique
MB	Manitoba
NB	Nouveau-Brunswick
TN	Terre-Neuve
NE	Nouvelle-Écosse
TNO	Territoires du Nord-Ouest
ON	Ontario
IPE	Île-du-Prince Édouard
QC	Québec
SK	Saskatchewan
YK	Yukon

Colombie-Britannique

POPULATION	2 713 615 [1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	82 645
INUIT	515
INDIENS INSCRITS	54 085
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	19 085
MÉTIS	8 955

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE [2]

Bella Coola	Région des Bella Coola
Carriers	Intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique
Chilcotins	Région de la rivière Chilcotin
Salishanes de la côte	Vallée inférieure de la rivière Fraser et sud de l'île de Vancouver
Haïdas	Archipel de la Reine Charlotte
Salishanes de l'intérieur	Sud de la Colombie-Britannique
Kootenays	Région entre les Rocheuses et les Cascades
Kwalduts	Nord-est de l'île de Vancouver
Nahanis	Nord-est de la Colombie-Britannique
Nootkas	Sud-ouest de l'île de Vancouver
Tsimshians	Région du Canal Douglas au Canal Portland

PUBLICATIONS RELATIVES AUX ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE [3]

Universités et collèges	9	Bibliothèques spécialisées	2
Bibliothèques publiques	3	Bibliothèques autochtones	5
Bibliothèques gouvernementales	3	TOTAL	22

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

Les trois plus importantes collections de documents sur les études autochtones en Colombie-Britannique se trouvent à l'Université de Victoria, à l'Université Simon Fraser et à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. La Malaspina College et le Vancouver Comunity College ont aussi de bonnes collections. La Vancouver Public Library a une collection d'une assez grande envergure sur les études autochtones de même que les archives provinciales de la Colombie-Britannique et la bibliothèque du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, région de la Colombie-Britannique. La Nicola Valley Indian Library and Archives a aussi une assez grande collection.

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Burnaby

1

W.A.C. Bennett Library
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique)
V5A 1S6

(604) 291-3265

Collections sur les autochtones:
6500 livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches

Télex: 043-54614

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun frais, à moins que la bibliothèque emprunteuse ne soit parmi celles qui imputent des frais à la SFU

Il n'existe pas de collection spéciale d'études autochtones à l'Université Simon Fraser. On n'y trouve que la documentation nécessaire pour les six cours donnés sur ce sujet par le département de sociologie et d'anthropologie, et pour des cours en études canadiennes. La bibliothèque amasse beaucoup de matériel sur les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique, de la côte ouest et du Canada, et essaie d'être indépendante des autres collections. On trouve aussi du matériel sur les Indiens des Plaines, les Chipewas, les Inuits du Canada et du Groenland, et les Aléoutes. L'abondance de matériel sur les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique et de la côte ouest est rendu nécessaire par les cours d'été du département d'archéologie donnés chaque année à bord d'un bateau naviguant dans les eaux côtières de la Colombie-Britannique. Des documents sur les langues indiennes sont achetés par le département de linguistique de la bibliothèque, mais ce n'est pas un domaine de spécialisation très important.

Des Indiens viennent parfois à la bibliothèque chercher des documents pour appuyer leurs revendications. Voici quelques publications utiles aux chercheurs: B.C. Studies, Canadian Journal of Native Studies, le Peabody Catalogue (indispensable), Abstracts in Anthroplogy, Anthropological Literature, qui répertorie les périodiques détenus au Peabody Museum (maintenant appelé Tozzer Library) de l'Université Harvard, Murdock et O'Leary, Ethnographic Bibliography of North America, Hoover, A Selected List of Publications on the Indians of British Columbia, The Handbook of North American Indians, le catalogue des British Columbia Archives, American History and Life, un index des journaux de la Colombie-Britannique et divers index de périodiques.

Les rapports de fouilles archéologiques faites en Colombie-Britannique se trouvent dans le département d'archéologie. La bibliothèque possède les documents de 1968 à 1978 de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, de même que les microfiches de 1979 du Boreal Institute, et les Human Relations Area Files, également sur microfiches. La bibliothèque possède 30 bobines de microfilms sur l'Alaska et la côte nord-ouest, faisant partie des 7500 documents linguistiques amassés par John Peabody Harrington, et qui ont été répertoriés pour 1907-1957. La bibliothèque fait rapport de ses collections de périodiques au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, et de ses monographies au Catalogue collectif des livres, de même qu'au British Columbia Union Catalogue, qui dresse la liste des collections de 20 bibliothèques universitaires, collégiales et publiques. La bibliothèque a publié Cultural Anthropology, A Guide to the Literature (1981), et dans sa série Reference Bibliography Indian and Inuit Periodicals (1981), Archaeology Periodicals (1981) et Prehistoric Archaeology and Physical Anthropology (1982).

Kamloops

2

B.C. Native Women's Society Resource Centre
116 Seymour Street
Kamloops (Colombie-Britannique)
V2C 2E1

(604) 374-9412

Quand le B.C. Native Women's Society Resource Centre a été inauguré en juin 1980, le Conseil des arts du Canada a fait don de 200 livres à la bibliothèque, soit 80 romans ou nouvelles, 80 études ou essais et 80 livres pour enfants. Ces livres, et tous ceux acquis par la suite, ont été classés selon le DDC. Le centre possède environ 18 mètres de rayonnages remplis. Le Cabinet du Solliciteur général a récemment fait don de 85 livres. La bibliothèque contient divers documents sur différentes questions relatives aux peuples autochtones, notamment des procès-verbaux de conférences, des rapports d'organismes autochtones et non autochtones, des cartes, des dépliants, des périodiques, des coupures de journaux et des affiches. On y trouve beaucoup de publications officielles, en particulier du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. On peut photocopier les documents pour un prix modique. La bibliothèque du centre est ouverte au public et tous les documents peuvent être empruntés pour un mois.

Kamloops

3

Department of Learning Resources
Cariboo College
P.O. Box 3010
Kamloops (Colombie-Britannique)
V2C 5N3

(604) 374-0123, poste 300

Collections sur les autochtones:
20 m livres
5 périodiques
3 m publications officielles

25 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches, films

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

Le Cariboo College n'a pas de programme d'études autochtones, mais compte cependant parmi ses élèves un certain nombre d'autochtones. Malheureusement, les cours d'archéologie qui portaient sur les autochtones du Canada ont été annulés.

Kamloops

4

Cultural Resource and Research Library
Central Interior Tribal Councils
345 Yellowhead Highway
Kamloops (Colombie-Britannique)
V2H 1H1

(604) 372-1335

Collections sur les autochtones:

- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies sur diverses activités tribales, de bandes, sur la pêche
+ microfiches: Black Series, Record of Government and Indian Bands in Western Canada
+ diapositives
1 film 16 mm
+ bandes magnétiques de réunions du conseil tribal et des organisations politiques parapluie
+ documents originaux en langue Shushwap

Classification: Brian Deer
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Cette bibliothèque a été créée en 1981 et possède actuellement environ 2000 documents portant sur le développement économique, les droits des autochtones et leurs tendances politiques. Les projets en langue Shushwap, un programme culturel des 15 ou 16 bandes Shushwap, devraient prendre de l'importance au cours des cinq prochaines années. Les rapports et documents relatifs à ce projet sont conservés dans la bibliothèque. La bibliothèque possède la Black Series (RG 10) sur microfilm, de même que des enregistrements de réunions du Conseil et des organisations politiques parapluie.

Merritt

5

Nicola Valley Indian Library and Archives
Nicola Valley Indian Administration
P.O. Box 188
Merritt (Colombie-Britannique)
V0K 2B0

(604) 378-4235

Collections sur les autochtones:

3000 livres
100 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ archives remontant au moins aux années 1920, et portant sur cinq bandes indiennes
10 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits, artefacts
+ bandes vidéo, bandes magnétiques
+ documents en langues autochtones
+ collections spéciales sur des tribus particulières

Adresse: 2090 Coutlee Avenue
Télex: 048-785

Classification: les documents sont classifiés selon un système élaboré par les Cinq Bandes
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: facile; on prête aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

Cette bibliothèque dessert les bandes indiennes suivantes: Upper Nicola, Lower Nicola, Coldwater, Nooaitch et Shackan. Elle publie un mensuel, Nicola Indian.

Nanaimo

6

Learning Resources Centre
Malaspina College
900 - 5th Street
Nanaimo (Colombie-Britannique)
V9R 5S5

(604) 753-3245

Collections sur les autochtones:
1300 livres
6 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

\+ films, bandes magnétiques
+12 enregistrements vidéo

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux étudiants, aux chercheurs et au public

Ouverte en 1969, la bibliothèque collectionne des documents sur les autochtones. Elle publie une liste de ses acquisitions, notamment des documents sur les autochtones.

Prince Rupert

7

Synod Office
Anglican Diocese of Caledonia
208 - 4th Avenue West
Prince Rupert (Colombie-Britannique)
V8J 1N5

(604) 624-6013

Ce diocèse anglican de Prince Rupert ne s'occupe que des réserves et villages indiens. Les archives remontent au milieu du XIX^{e} siècle. Elles sont toutes à la disposition du public aux Provincial Archives, à Victoria, et les archives paroissiales ont été mises sur microfilm par le General Synod Office, à Toronto, où on peut les consulter.

Prince Rupert

8

Museum of Northern British Columbia
P.O. Box 669
Prince Rupert (Colombie-Britannique)
V8J 3S1

(604) 624-3207

Collections sur les autochtones:
133 livres
\+ périodiques
\+ publications officielles

+100 dossiers de photographies
±3000 artefacts et objets de musée
±300 diapositives

Adresse: 100 - 1st Avenue East

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

La collection du musée a commencé à se constituer en 1924, mais la grande partie de la collection de la bibliothèque a été acquis au cours des dix dernières années. La bibliothèque possède de nombreux livres sur les autochtones, dont certains sont épuisés. Le musée a publié un livre sur les mâts totémiques et prépare actuellement un diaporama sur huit légendes Metlakatla. Les archives ne peuvent être consultées qu'au musée.

Prince Rupert

9

Northwest History Collection
Prince Rupert Library
101 - 6th Avenue West
Prince Rupert (Colombie-Britannique)
V8J 1Y9

(604) 627-1345

Collections sur les autochtones:
335 livres
2 périodiques
±15 publications officielles sur les langues des tribus indiennes de la côte et de l'intérieur septentrional

+ films, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares, notamment sur les études anthropologiques par des tribus indiennes de l'archipel de la Reine-Charlotte et de la côte

Classification: le DDC sera utilisé pour classifier la collection
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: seules des copies sont prêtées; sinon une photocopie est fournie aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

Cette collection a d'abord été constituée en 1971, avec l'achat de documents historiques relatifs au tribus de la côte, grâce à de l'argent donnée par le club Rotary. La collection a été complétée par des achats réguliers à même le budget de la bibliothèque. Cette collection est particulièrement intéressante par ses anciennes études anthropologiques sur les tribus indiennes de l'archipel de la Reine-Charlotte et de la côte. Une liste mensuelle des acquisitions est publiée, et des listes de sujets paraissent de temps à autre.

Sardis

10

Coqualeetza Library
Coqualeetza Education Training Centre
P.O. Box 370
Sardis (Colombie-Britannique)
V0X 1Y0

(604) 858-5011 ou 858-9431

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ documents rares: en langue autochtone
+ documents spéciaux sur la nation Stó:lō

Adresse: 7201 Vedder Road

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: uniquement aux membres de la bibliothèque (5 $ par année) et aux membres de la bande qui la subventionnent

Cette bibliothèque de bande se concentre sur l'anthropologie, l'artisanat, l'histoire, la linguistique, la médecine, l'alimentation, les légendes et le folklore, la littérature, les sciences sociales et les livres pour enfants. Le centre a quatre départements: 1) administration, 2) éducation des adultes, 3) centre de ressources, 4) recherche et développement en matière culturelle, notamment sur la langue et l'histoire, et pour l'élaboration d'un cours sur les Stó:lō. Des collections seront éventuellement transférées à la bibliothèque: microfilms, enregistrements d'histoire orale, photographies d'archives, publications officielles du département d'histoire, bandes magnétiques et leçons du département de linguistique et matériel d'étude du département d'élaboration du cours sur les Stó:lō. Les collections portent particulièrement sur la nation Stó:lō. On prépare actuellement les plans d'un nouveau centre qui répondra aux besoins d'expansion de la bibliothèque et qui pourrait comprendre un musée.

Terrace

11

Terrace Collection
Terrace Public Library
4610 Park Avenue
Terrace (Colombie-Britannique)
V8G 1V6

(604) 638-8177

Collections sur les autochtones:
399 livres
3 périodiques
+ publications officielles

1,4 m classeurs (dossiers en)
+ enregistrements d'histoire orale

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction, mais les documents de la Terrace Collection ne peuvent être consultés qu'à la bibliothèque
Prêt entre bibliothèques: des documents sont prêtés à d'autres établissements pour usage interne

La Terrace Collection de la Terrace Public Library a été établie en 1966 lorsqu'on acquit pour 800 $ une collection de livres appartenant à Stan Rough, rédacteur en chef du Northern Sentinel. Ces livres portaient surtout sur la côte nord-ouest, dont ils provenaient pour la plupart. La collection comprend également des livres plus anciens données à la bibliothèque par de vieux résidents de la ville. La bibliothèque publie une liste mensuelle de ses nouvelles acquisitions, notamment pour la Terrace Collection.

Vancouver

12

Resource Centre
Information Services
Affaires indiennes, région de la C.B.
P.O. Box 10 000
800 Burrard Street
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6V 2J3

(604) 666-5119

Collections sur les autochtones:
2500 livres
50 périodiques
±1000 publications officielles

250 dossiers, coupures de journaux
+ photographies
4 diaporamas
±30 films
±10 magnétiques
±20 vidéocassettes
+ documents rares
+ cartes

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Les services d'information ont commencé leurs activités en 1977, et le Resource Centre a été fondé en 1978. La collection porte surtout sur les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique, en particulier les Shushwap, les Haida et les Nootka; elle ne contient pas beaucoup de documents sur les autres tribus. Ils achètent ce qu'ils peuvent sur les tribus de la Colombie-Britannique. On aimerait avoir davantage d'ouvrages sur les Indiens des Plaines, particulièrement pour le personnel cherchant du travail dans d'autres régions et qui désire de l'information. Il y a aussi quelques renseignements sur les Inuit, car des demandes parviennent à ce sujet de temps en temps. Le Resource Centre est financé par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Cependant, ses liens avec la bibliothèque de l'administration centrale sont encore peu définis. Le centre a accès à des références lisibles par machine. Les priorités du centre sont les services sur les programmes, les sources de financement pour les Indiens, les renseignements pour les petites entreprises, la Loi sur les Indiens, les revendications territoriales et

tout ce qui touche l'histoire et l'éducation des Indiens. Le centre fait ses propres acquisitions et essaie de prévoir les besoins de ses usagers. Il entretient de bonnes relations avec la Vancouver Public Library et a des contacts quotidiens avec l'Union of British Columbia Chiefs, à la bibliothèque de laquelle il fait régulièrement des emprunts. Il a aussi des contacts avec le Native Indian Teacher Resource Centre de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique mais a peu de liens personnels avec des bibliothèques universitaires. L'information archivistique est transmise aux Provincial Archives, à Victoria. Le développement de la collection est orienté par le Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit du ministère, par le Native Education Centre, qui aide les Indiens qui veulent terminer leur formation scolaire, et par le Native Indian Teacher Program. La bibliothèque possède le catalogue de la bibliothèque de l'administration centrale sur microfiches, qui comprendra, avec le temps, toutes les collections des bibliothèques succursales.

Les journaux des Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique produits par des organisations indiennes sont une bonne source d'information courante au centre, notamment Native Voice, Indian Voice, maintenant défunt faute d'argent, Indian World, Ha-shilth-Sa, Tse'kalum, que le centre considère excellent, et Affairs, produit par les Information Services of Indian Affairs, région de la Colombie-Britannique. On considère également Indian Act and Amendments (1868-1975) des plus utiles, de même que l'Annuaire du Canada, des publications de la Direction générale de la recherche du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canadian Native Law Reporter et les autres publications du Native Law Centre de Saskatoon. Les coupures de journaux sont fournies par une firme professionnelle et proviennent de 155 journaux de Colombie-Britannique, du Globe and Mail et du Whitehorse Star. Des photocopies de ces coupures sont envoyées aux gestionnaires des programmes et aux bureaux de district des Affaires indiennes. Les bandes qui veulent des copies peuvent s'adresser au bureau de district. Les dossiers en classeur contiennent des statistiques démographiques, notamment sur les bandes, avec ventilation par localités et âges. Cette information est très détaillée de 1975 à aujourd'hui, mais moins détaillée avant 1975. La collection de cartes contient des cartes de districts électoraux, de zones de trappe, de ressources, de droits miniers. Il y a un ensemble complet des rapports annuels du ministère depuis 1883 sous forme imprimée. Le centre a quelques documents rares, comme la deuxième édition du dictionnaire Carrier de Morice, des manuels scolaires préparés par des bandes, des documents en Stóxlō et un dictionnaire ojibway. Le centre accorde une importance particulière à l'établissement d'un réseau avec des conseils de bandes et de tribus de Colombie-Britannique. Il publie des listes mensuelles d'acquisitions, il a publié Resource Centre Catalogue of Library Holdings (1982) et publie régulièrement Affairs, un bulletin des Affaires indiennes pour la région de la Colombie-Britannique. Le centre possède également quelque 25 mètres de documentation sur les Indiens et pour eux, la plus grande partie étant fournie par la bibliothèque de l'administration centrale. Cette documentation est mise à la disposition de quiconque en fait la demande et est particulièrement utile aux enseignants, d'origine indienne ou autre.

Vancouver

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Native Indian Resources Centre
NITEP Centre
Faculty of Education
University of British Columbia
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6T 1Z5

(604) 228-5240

Collections sur les autochtones:
- + livres
- + périodiques
- - publications officielles

- + dossiers en classeur, dossiers de photographie
- + diapositives, films
- + quelques documents en langues autochtones
- + documents spéciaux sur les tribus

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun pour l'instant

Le matériel classifié pour le Native Indian Resources Centre a été donné au Native Indian Teacher Education Program (NITEP). Il avait été entreposé pendant plusieurs années, après la disparition en 1973 de la British Columbia Native Indian Teachers Association. Le Native Indian Teacher Education Program a débuté en 1974.

Vancouver

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Resource Centre
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6B 1L1

(604) 689-0231

La plus grande partie du contenu de cette bibliothèque porte sur les Indiens, en particulier sur les droits des Indiens, sur leurs conditions socio-économiques, sur l'emploi et leurs relations avec les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. La bibliothèque manque de fonds et n'est actuellement pas en pleine activité (août 1983).

Vancouver

15

Woodward Biomedical Library
University of British Columbia
2198 Health Sciences Mall
University of British Columbia
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6T 1W5

(604) 228-2884

Collections sur les autochtones:
I m livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

Télex: 04-508690

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: des frais sont exigés pour les transactions de plus de 8 $

La bibliothèque publie un feuillet descriptif présentant son histoire et des statistiques importantes.

Vancouver

16

University of British Columbia Library
1956 Main Mall
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6T 1Y3

(604) 228-2740

Collections sur les autochtones:

120 m livres
130 périodiques
+ publications officielles

9,6 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches, diapositives, bandes sonores
+ documents sonores
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones
+ collections spéciales sur des tribus particulières

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques, avec frais

L'Université de la Colombie-Britannique n'offre pas comme tel un programme d'études autochtones menant à un diplôme. Toutefois, elle offre assez de cours chaque année, dans le cadre du programme de baccalauréat, pour permettre aux étudiants de se concentrer sur les études ethniques canadiennes, comprenant les études autochtones. Les départements d'anthropologie (Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique, ethnologie de la côte du Nord-Ouest, préhistoire de l'Ouest canadien, Indiens et Esquimaux du Canada, Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et archéologie de la Colombie-Britannique), des beaux-arts (art amérindien), de géographie (géographie de l'Arctique canadien), d'histoire (histoire de l'Ouest canadien et autres matières traitant des autochtones) et de linguistique (langues amérindiennes) offrent des cours d'études autochtones. Les fonds de la bibliothèque de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique témoignent donc de ces concentrations. Il n'existe pas de collection d'études autochtones distincte; les documents sont répartis dans les diverses bibliothèques de l'université selon leur sujet et leur cote. Dans les chiffres mentionnés ci-dessus, la collection de livres comprend les périodiques non courants; le nombre de périodiques ne comprend donc que ceux qui sont reçus actuellement. La bibliothèque a une collection de dépôt de base des publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et de ses prédécesseurs. On trouve aussi des statistiques imprimés portant sur la population autochtone inscrite, des publications des Musées nationaux du Canada, des rapports de commissions d'enquête et des publications du gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique. On remarque une collection de livres sur le vêtement autochtone et une sur la côte nord-ouest du Pacifique. Comme les documents sur les études autochtones sont répartis dans un grand nombre de divisions et de succursales, les usagers doivent faire des efforts pour localiser et trouver le matériel. Certaines des bibliographies Start Here de la bibliothèque, y compris le numéro 14, The Native Peoples of Canada (2e révision, 1982, 4 p.), le numéro 56, Pre-Columbian Art (1975, 2 p.), et le numéro 107, North American Indian Art (1980, 2 p.) peuvent faciliter la recherche des documents de base. Le titre de ces bibliographies traduit bien le conseil des bibliothécaires voulant que l'on "commence ici" (Start Here) lorsqu'on commence un nouveau programme d'études. La collection complète de la bibliothèque est en vente sur microfiches de même qu'une liste analogue des publications en série. Le British Columbia Union Catalogue, qui comprend les fonds des universités et des collèges de la province est aussi offert sur microfiches.

La **division des collections spécialisées** est une collection de livres rares, de manuscrits, d'archives universitaires et d'ouvrages sur l'Ouest du Canada qui ne peuvent être empruntés. On y trouve un grand nombre de livres sur les autochtones. Son exemplaire de Curtis est tellement demandé qu'on vend des copies des illustrations. On trouve aussi un grand nombre de photographies et de diapositives, dont on peut aussi acheter des copies, ainsi que les notes de travail d'anthropologues locaux. La division transmet un compte rendu complet de ces manuscrits à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada qui les inscrit dans le Catalogue collectif des manuscrits. Les archives de l'université, qui relèvent de la division des collections spéciales, renferment les dossiers de l'université, y compris les dossiers de recherche. On y trouve certains manuscrits traitant des peuples autochtones qui ne figurent pas au catalogue collectif, tels que les Henry Doyle Papers: Notebooks, 1900-1922 renfermant des commentaires sur la pêche chez les autochtones, le Insurer's Advisory Organization: Maps of Canneries, 1923, qui indique l'emplacement des huttes des Indiens, et les documents de Carl Borden, Harry Hawthorn, et W.N. Sage. Une brochure utile intitulée Major Manuscript Collections Relating to Canadian Studies in the University Libraries of British Columbia (s.d. 20 p.) est épuisée mais on peut en faire des photocopies. On y traite, en commentant brièvement leur contenu, des principales collections de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, de l'Université de Victoria et de l'Université Simon Fraser. Une vingtaine d'ouvrages figurant sous la rubrique University of British Columbia Special Collections and Archives traitent entièrement ou partiellement des autochtones.

La bibliothèque de la division des beaux-arts renferme des documents sur l'architecture, la planification urbaine et régionale, le vêtement, la danse, l'illustration, la décoration intérieure et la peinture. On trouve bon nombre de documents sur la sculpture, la poterie et l'art autochtone. On trouve aussi un dossier de coupures de journaux sur l'art autochtone, sur la planification communautaire, sur les réserves et sur les problèmes de logement des Indiens. L'index des vedettes-matières de ce dossier se consulte de diverses façons: noms des artistes indiens et inuit, institutions, concepts, tribus et des techniques (par exemple totems, argilite). On recense régulièrement le Globe and Mail, Le Devoir, le Vancouver Sun et le Vancouver Province et, à l'occasion, les journaux de Victoria. On copie chaque article, plus d'une fois dans le cas des articles importants, et l'on jette l'original. Le personnel indexe complètement chaque périodique reçu par la bibliothèque de la division. Les cours d'art précolombien et d'art amérindien motivent le catalogage détaillé des documents indiens. L'Art Index (1929-) est fort utile dans les domaines de l'art et de l'archéologie; le Bulletin signalétique 526: Sociologie-ethnologie et le Avery Architectural Index (v. 1, 1973-) sont utiles dans les domaines de l'architecture et de l'art précolombiens.

La division des sciences sociales renferme surtout des ouvrages de base sur le sujet. On y trouve les Human Relations Area Files, les dossiers de Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, l'Arctic Bibliography, les Northern Titles, la bibliographie de Murdock, les publications du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology à Washington, et celles des Musées nationaux du Canada. On trouve aussi une importante collection de brochures renfermant du matériel sur l'établissement de la rivière Rouge. **La bibliothèque des données** renferme des bases de données informatiques et du matériel connexe. On y trouve plusieurs fichiers des Archives publiques du Canada portant sur les événements et les appartenances autochtones et d'autres études démographiques.

Vancouver

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Langara Campus Library
Vancouver Community College
100 West 49th Avenue
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V5Y 2Z6

(604) 324-5387

Collections sur les autochtones:
1250 livres
18 périodiques
\+ publications officielles, intégrées à la collection générale
\+ manuscrits, artefacts
\+ microfiches
60 ensembles de diapositives
40 films 16mm
60 bandes magnétiques
18 films fixes
1 trousse
3 bandes vidéo

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête gratuitement aux étudiants, au corps professoral et au personnel du Vancouver Community College; le public peut emprunter des documents en s'adressant aux bibliothèques publiques; des frais peuvent être exigés pour la photocopie

Le Langara Campus du Vancouver Community College ne possède pas de département d'études autochtones. Les cours relatifs aux études autochtones sont intégrés aux cours d'histoire du Canada et de la Colombie-Britannique. La collection de ressources de la bibliothèque a été constituée au cours des dix dernières années. La bibliothèque est particulièrement bien pourvue sur tout ce qui touche les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique. Toutes les collections de la bibliothèque figurent dans un catalogue sur microfiches.

Vancouver

18

Vancouver Public Library
750 Burrard Street
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6Z 1X5

(604) 665-3566 - History and Government Division
665-3388 - Historical Photograph Section

Télex: 04-51196

Collections sur les autochtones:
2385 livres
43 périodiques
66 publications officielles

3 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ bandes magnétiques
+ matériel en langues autochtones
+ diapositives, photographies

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: prêts sélectifs

La Vancouver Public Library n'a pas de collection distincte sur les autochtones. Elle est organisée par matières et les documents qu'elle possède sur les autochtones sont classifiés selon ce principe. Ils portent sur des questions autochtones spécifiques telles folklore, éducation, statistiques, religion, diverses tribus, l'enquête sur le pipeline de la vallée du Mackenzie. La Sound Heritage Series, sur bandes magnétiques, comprend un petit nombre de légendes indiennes.

La collection de la **division historique et gouvernementale** s'arrête en 1950, sauf dans le cas des études autochtones, qui se rendent jusqu'à aujourd'hui. On y trouve des ouvrages sur les langues autochtones, comme des grammaires, des vocabulaires, de même que des ouvrages religieux dans ces langues écrits par des anciens missionnaires de la Colombie-Britannique. Parmi les ouvrages intéressants, mentionnons les rapports de l'expédition Jesup, ceux de l'expédition Curtis, l'ouvrage de Morice sur la langue Carrier, divers livres de Lejeune, contenant l'alphabet sténographique créé par ce dernier pour la langue chinook, et Our Native Peoples, de la British Columbia Heritage Series, sur les tribus de la Colombie-Britannique. Le rapport de la Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia (1916) est très consulté par des Indiens qui veulent savoir exactement où sont situées leurs terres traditionnelles. Le rapport ne présente que les décisions prises sur les réserves et autres terres cédées en vertu d'un traité. Le **département des arts** a une belle collection de livres d'art autochtone. Il achète deux exemplaires pour la référence et jusqu'à dix exemplaires sont mis en circulation. Malheureusement, ces livres font l'objet de vols et de vandalisme. Le département se spécialise dans l'art des Indiens du nord-ouest, mais il possède des documents sur d'autres peuples autochtones, notamment des catalogues d'exposition. Il y a aussi un bon nombre d'objets d'artisanat autochtone et quelques pétroglyphes.

La **section de photographies historiques** collectionne des diapositives, de même que des originaux et des copies de photographies et de négatifs. Elle a été fondée en 1965 et elle a toujours eu des photographies sur des peuples autochtones. Il y a environ 1000 négatifs, originaux et copies, sur la vie autochtone en Colombie-Britannique. La section a des contacts avec d'autres établissements de toute la province, desquels elle reçoit beaucoup de demandes. L'intérêt que manifeste la ville envers la collection permet de l'enrichir, car elle répond aux besoins de la population. Malheureusement, un manque de connaissance spécialisée de la part du personnel rend difficile l'identification de bon nombre des photographies d'Indiens. Quand les membres du personnel ne savent pas, ils n'émettent pas d'hypothèse. La collection possède un grand nombre de photographies des Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique, mais elle contient aussi des photographies d'autres tribus et quelques-unes des Inuit du Canada. On accepte toujours avec plaisir des dons de photographies ou de négatifs sur tout ce qui concerne la Colombie-Britannique. La section de photographies historiques a conçu de nombreux ensembles de diapositives, dont neuf portent sur les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique. Les trousses, qui comprennent diapositives et textes, peuvent être visionnées à la bibliothèque, et on peut acheter les diapositives à l'unité ou en ensembles. La section fournit un catalogue des diapositives. Celui-ci comprend une liste et une description des 70 trousses existantes, avec leur prix. Les trousses de diapositives sont conçues pour le niveau secondaire. La trousse n° 20 est intitulée Portraits of the Indians of Quatsino de Benjamin W. Leeson. Leeson travailla surtout entre 1895 et 1920, et ses photographies constituent une part importante de la collection.

La Vancouver Public Library Branch à Hastings et Main, au coeur du quartier chinois, a une bonne clientèle indienne. Le bibliothécaire a amassé beaucoup d'information, sous plusieurs formes, pour que les Indiens puissent avoir accès à leur propre matériel.

Victoria

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Indian Education Branch
British Columbia Ministry of Education
203-835 Humboldt Street
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V8V 2M4

(604) 387-1842

Collections sur les autochtones:
50 livres
10 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ diapositives (en trousses)
+ bandes magnétiques (en trousses)

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions, aux enseignants et à ceux qui conçoivent les programmes d'études
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

La Indian Branch du ministère de l'Éducation entretient cette petite bibliothèque qui ne fait pas de prêt et ne possède pas de fichier sur des sujets relatifs à l'éducation des Indiens. La bibliothèque se spécialise dans les documents sur les programmes scolaires élaborés par les districts scolaires et les organisations éducatives indiennes qui se consacrent à l'enseignement des diverses langues et cultures indiennes. La collection est loin d'être complète.

Victoria

20

Learning Resource Centre
Camosun College
3100 Foul Bay Road
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V8P 4X8

(604) 592-1281, poste 380

Collections sur les autochtones:
463 livres
19 périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,5 m dossiers en classeur
1 microfiche
13 diapositives et films fixes
11 films et matériel vidéo
22 bandes magnétiques
4 trousses

Télex: 049-7437

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux établissements de Colombie-Britannique

Cette petite collection d'études autochtones a été mise sur pied pour les cours donnés dans ce collège. Vers 1970-1971, un programme spécial d'éducation pour les Indiens a été lancé, mettant surtout l'accent sur l'histoire et la culture indiennes, et il est devenu en 1973 un programme d'étude autochtone.

Victoria

21

Library
Provincial Archives of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V8V 1X4

(604) 387-6516

Collections sur les autochtones:
1862 livres
74 périodiques
+ publications officielles

45 classeurs à 4 tiroirs
+ manuscrits
+ microfilms, films, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares
+ textes en langues autochtones

Adresse: 655 Belleville Street

Classification: DDC (modifié)
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les Provincial Archives of British Columbia sont la plus ancienne institution d'archives de l'ouest du Canada, puisqu'elles remontent à 1893, quand la Legislative Library a été réorganisée. Comme elle était unique au moment de sa création, la bibliothèque a amassé des documents sur le Canada à l'ouest des Grands Lacs, de même que sur le Yukon, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Nord canadien. Elle est bien pourvue en documents sur les régions côtières d'Amérique du Nord depuis la baie de San Francisco, en Californie, jusqu'au nord-ouest et à l'Alaska. La bibliothèque sert de collection de recherche pour la section d'histoire de l'homme du Provincial Museum et contient donc beaucoup d'imprimés sur l'archéologie, l'anthropologie et l'ethnologie. Apparemment, la collection de documents sur les peuples autochtones a débuté avec les livres. La collection de cartes est pauvre en ce qui concerne les autochtones. Il y a une importante collection d'histoire orale autochtone, constituée d'entrevues et de documents linguistiques. On trouve même un cylindre de cire en Kwakiutl.

Les collections générales sont constituées de matériel sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique, les Inuits du Canada et de l'Alaska, de certains documents groenlandais dans la collection arctique et de matériel sur les Aléoutes dans la collection du Nord-Ouest. La bibliothèque est particulièrement bien pourvue sur les tribus de la Colombie-Britannique et des régions voisines, comme les Plaines du Canada et des États-Unis, et le nord-ouest des États-Unis avant le traité de l'Orégon. Elle possède également des documents sur les Chipewas et la traite des fourrures. On a pour objectif de doter la collection de tous les livres et manuels scolaires en langues autochtones et de tout ce qui concerne l'histoire et la culture en Colombie-Britannique. La bibliothèque a une collection complète de journaux publiés entre 1850 et 1900. Des coupures de journaux sont encore intégrées à la collection, mais de façon sporadique. Il y a cependant un grand dossier constitué de coupures de journaux avec beaucoup d'ouvrages portant les noms de diverses tribus locales. Il y a 45 tiroirs de classeurs d'un index de Correspondance Colonial qui est toutefois incomplet. La bibliothèque a la chance d'avoir autant d'archives coloniales anciennes, contenant beaucoup de renseignements sur les Indiens. Le Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia a été publié par G.K. Hall en 1971. Les archives administrent également la galerie Emily Carr, où on trouve une abondante documentation, sous forme de lettres, de manuscrits, d'esquisses et de tableaux relative à ce fameux peintre des mâts totémiques de la Colombie-Britannique.

Victoria

22

McPherson Library
University of Victoria
P.O. Box 1800
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V8W 3H5

(604) 721-8245

Collections sur les autochtones:
7004 livres
72 périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches
+ films

Télex: 049-7222

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques

L'Université de Victoria a présenté dès 1963 des cours en études autochtones. Actuellement, il y a quinze cours en ethnologie, sur les Indiens du Canada contemporain, les Indiens de l'intérieur nord-ouest, de la côte nord-ouest et des Prairies, sur l'archéologie du nord-ouest du Pacifique, sur les langues autochtones de l'île de Vancouver, la grammaire, la lexicologie, les langues indiennes de la Colombie-Britannique. Le choix du matériel d'études autochtones est fait en tenant compte de ces cours, et on établit une collection complète de documents publiés par des Indiens ou des organisations indiennes de Colombie-Britannique ou relatifs à ceux-ci; on trouve des dictionnaires et d'autres ouvrages sur les langues inuit et indiennes d'Amérique du Nord, sur l'histoire et l'ethnologie des Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique et du Canada. On retrouve des documents rares dans la collection de la côte nord-ouest, notamment des ouvrages sur l'anthropologie et l'archéologie du nord-ouest du Pacifique, des ouvrages sur la culture indienne, des dictionnaires aborigènes et les ouvrages de Frank Gilbert Roe. On trouve aussi quelques bibles cries. Les collections en études autochtones comprennent du matériel sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier sur ceux de Colombie-Britannique, sur les Inuit du Canada, d'Alaska et du Groenland et sur les Aléoutes, mais surtout sur les tribus de Colombie-Britannique, d'Alaska et de l'état de Washington. La bibliothèque fait rapport de tous ses périodiques en études autochtones au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, et de ses monographies au Catalogue collectif des livres. Ses collections sont inscrites dans le catalogue "Tri-University" sur microfiches, utilisé surtout par les collèges communautaires pour les prêts entre bibliothèques.

Illustration tirée du livre Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858, v.I. London, 1860.

Alberta

POPULATION	2 213 651[1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	72 050
INUIT	510
INDIENS INSCRITS	35 810
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	8 595
MÉTIS	27 135

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DE L'ALBERTA[2]

Assiniboines	
Castors	Région de la Rivière de la Paix
Pieds noirs	Sud de l'Alberta
Blood	Près de Lethbridge
Chipewyans	Nord des provinces des Prairies
Piégans	Près de Fort Macleod
Cris des Plaines	
Sarsis	Près de Calgary

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE L'ALBERTA[3]

Universités et collèges	6	Bibliothèques spécialisées	4
Bibliothèques scolaires	1	Bibliothèques autochtones	11
Bibliothèques publiques	2	TOTAL	28
Bibliothèques gouvernementales	4		

L'Université de l'Alberta et l'Université de Calgary ont toutes deux de très importantes collections sur les études autochtones. L'Université de Lethbridge possède également une bonne collection. La Glenbow Museum Library a une collection substantielle de matériel sur les études autochtones ainsi que le Alberta Vocational Centre à Grouard. La Nakoda Institute Library a une bonne collection et le collège culturel Maskwachees a une collection importante de bandes vidéo. La bibliothèque du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies de l'Université de l'Alberta et l'Institut arctique de l'Amérique du Nord à l'Université de Calgary ont d'importantes collections sur le Nord du Canada: elles contiennent toutes deux du matériel de valeur relatif aux Inuit ainsi qu'aux Indiens du Nord.

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

Banff

23

Archives of the Canadian Rockies/
Peter Whyte Gallery/
Banff Heritage Homes
P.O. Box 160
Banff (Alberta)
T0L 0C0

(403) 762-2291

Collections sur les autochtones:
7 m livres
6 périodiques
+ publications officielles

8 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches
+ bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares

Adresse: 111 Bear Street

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Quand la fondation Peter et Catharine Whyte a été établie en 1968, Catharine Whyte a fait don d'une partie substantielle de sa propre bibliothèque en vue de constituer le noyau des collections des archives et du musée. Ceux-ci comprenaient un certain nombre de livres sur les Indiens de l'ouest du Canada. Même si la plupart d'entre eux ont été conservés, il n'est pas prévu de faire des collections sur d'autres tribus que celles qui ont passé beaucoup de temps dans les Rocheuses, c'est-à-dire surtout les Stoneys et les Kootenays. Les archives possèdent un important dossier de photographies comprenant celles de Byron Harmon, qui fut le premier à photographier les Rocheuses canadiennes.

Calgary

24

Calgary Public Library
616 Macleod Trail South East
Calgary (Alberta)
T2G 2M2

(403) 266-4606

Collections sur les autochtones:
850 livres
2 périodiques
±30 publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ films, disques

Télex: 03-821591 ou 03-826788

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête le matériel actuel

La Calgary Public Library n'a pas de collection en études autochtones en tant que telle, mais elle achète des documents sur les Indiens et les Inuit, particulièrement sur les Indiens des Plaines, pour faire partie de sa collection régulière de prêt, selon l'intérêt du public. Elle possède un bon nombre de romans écrits par des autochtones ou sur eux, mais le fichier ne l'indique pas de façon spécifique. Parmi eux, on peut surtout retenir les noms de Maria Campbell, une Indienne, et de Bill Kinsella. La bibliothèque collectionne des documents sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier ceux de l'Alberta, comme les Pieds Noirs, les Assiniboines (Stoneys), les Bloods, les Piégans et les Cris des Plaines. Elle en possède aussi sur les Inuit, les Esquimaux de l'Alaska, les Aléoutes et sur des tribus sud-américaines. La bibliothèque a en outre des brochures d'apprentissage et d'enseignement sur des langues indiennes et des dictionnaires pieds noirs et cris; la section de linguistique contient des livres sur des langues autochtones.

La collection de canadiana de la Calgary Public Library est une collection spéciale d'histoire locale qui ne fait pas l'objet de prêt. Ses priorités sont: 1) Calgary, renseignements sur la ville et la région, les auteurs locaux, les tribus indiennes et des Indiens de la région, 2) le sud de l'Alberta, 3) le reste de l'Alberta, 4) les Prairies, 5) le reste du Canada. La collection possède beaucoup de documents de valeur sur la Rébellion des Métis (Riel). La population autochtone de Calgary utilise la collection générale de la bibliothèque, mais elle ne semble pas consulter la collection de canadiana, qui se trouve dans une salle fermée à clé et a son propre bibliothécaire. Les microfiches d'articles figurant dans la liste de Peel, Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces, font partie de la collection de canadiana. Environ 240 articles de cet ensemble sont répertoriés par matières sous Indiens ou Langues indiennes. Les utilisateurs de la bibliothèque trouvent le Native News très utile, et la bibliothèque répertorie les références à des événements locaux, notamment les pow-wows et les rodéos. Sont également utiles le Handbook of the Indians of North America, les publications de la Smithsonian Institution, les livres de Hugh Dempsey sur les Indiens locaux, de même que About Indians: A Listing of Books.

Calgary

25

Glenbow Museum Library
130 - 9th Avenue, South East
Calgary (Alberta)
T2G 0P3

(403) 264-8300

Collections sur les autochtones:
3000 livres
150 périodiques
+ publications officielles

2 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches
+ films
+ bandes magnétiques
+ cartes
+ documents rares

Télex: 03-825523

Classification: DDC (forme personnelle modifiée)
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun prêt à Calgary; toutes les demandes sont considérées individuellement

La Glenbow Museum Library est née en 1956 quand la collection privée de Eric Harvie est devenue une collection publique. Les documents d'études autochtones font partie de la collection générale de la bibliothèque. La collection sur les Pieds Noirs et les Cris est l'une des meilleures. On y trouve aussi des ouvrages sur les populations autochtones du Nord, de même que du nord-ouest des États-Unis, sur les Pieds Noirs du Montana, les Indiens du Haut-Missouri, les Corbeaux et les Mandans, ainsi que sur les Esquimaux de l'Alaska et les Aléoutes. On y trouve des renseignements sur les Esquimaux du Groenland, mais l'accent est plutôt mis sur l'ouest de l'Arctique. La section photographique comprend quelque 250 000 photographies, qui ont toutes été répertoriées; elles contiennent une proportion élevée d'ouvrages et de photographies sur l'Arctique. La bibliothèque possède aussi des photographies prises par Edward Curtis, qui n'ont pas été incluses dans ses oeuvres publiées, ainsi que d'autres appartenant aux frères Lomen, de Nome (Alaska) dont la collection photographique comprend des photographies des Inuit prises de 1908 à 1934. La bibliothèque a quelques vieilles publications en langues autochtones, notamment des dictionnaires et des grammaires. Parmi les périodiques utiles au personnel et aux usagers, notons des feuillets publiés par le Denver Art Museum, Alberta History, The Beaver, North/Nord et Kainai News. Parmi les ouvrages de référence utiles, mentionnons les bibliographies Murdock, Indians of Canada, de Jenness, The Native Tribes of Canada, de Leechman, les livres de poche du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnography, Indians of Alberta, de Dempsey, et les livres de poche, de la Smithsonian Institution. La bibliothèque publie une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions uniquement à usage interne.

Calgary

26

Sarcee Cultural Program
3700 Anderson Road Southwest
Calgary (Alberta)
T2W 3G4

(403) 281-6314

Cette bibliothèque est une source de renseignements sur les Sarsis. On y fait actuellement des bandes vidéo où des anciens parlent de tout ce qui concerne les Sarsis, leurs chants, leurs cérémonies et leur histoire. Il y a environ 25 enregistrements d'histoires et de légendes sarsies aussi bien en anglais qu'en athabascan. La bibliothèque possède un dossier de plus de 200 histoires racontées par des membres de la tribu sarsie et qui seront éventuellement enregistrées. Elle a une petite collection de livres, encore une fois surtout sur les Sarsis. La bibliothèque publie un calendrier, des contes pour enfants, et elle a un groupe de danseurs qui donne des spectacles sur demande.

Calgary

27

University Libraries
University of Calgary
2500 University Drive North West
Calgary (Alberta)
T2N 1N4

(403) 284-5953 (University Libraries Administration Office)
(403) 284-5965 (Social Sciences Library)

Collections sur les autochtones:

8651 livres
177 périodiques
900 publications officielles

1100 dossiers en classeur
\+ manuscrits
\+ artefacts et objets de musée
±5000 microfiches
±87 bobines de microfilms
\+ films 16 et 35 mm
\+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: 038-22724

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Les documents d'études autochtones font partie intégrante des bibliothèques de l'Université de Calgary. Ces dernières mettent les collections sur pied pour répondre aux besoins de recherche et d'enseignement de l'université, et elles amassent tout ce qui est publié en anglais sur l'ouest et le nord du Canada, et sur l'ouest des États-Unis. Elles ont donc de fort belles collections sur les Indiens de l'ouest du Canada et de la Colombie-Britannique, en particulier sur les Indiens des Plaines, jusqu'au Grand Bassin au sud. Elles possèdent peu de choses sur les Indiens de l'est, si ce n'est sur les Iroquois.

Leurs collections spéciales possèdent quelques documents anciens et rares, dont beaucoup font partie de la collection de l'Arctic Institute of North America. Ces collections contiennent également des ouvrages religieux en écritures syllabiques ainsi que les archives du diocèse anglican de Calgary, qui contiennent des renseignements sur les naissances et les mariages autochtones locaux. Malheureusement, l'accès à ces archives n'est possible qu'avec la permission de l'évêque. Les bibliothèques de l'université essaient de ne pas détenir les mêmes ouvrages que la Glenbow Museum Library, et collaborent avec la bibliothèque du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies de l'Université de l'Alberta. Parmi les périodiques jugés utiles aux usagers de bibliothèques de l'université figurent The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, diverses revues d'anthropologie, Arctic Anthropology, The Beaver, Northian, Kainai News, des publications des Inuit Tapirisat du Canada, et les dossiers de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, qui sont microfilmés. À la section de la référence, les ouvrages utiles comprennent le catalogue du Peabody Museum, Anthropology Index, Human Relation Area Files, qui n'est pas très utilisé, les volumes Curtis, (originaux et réimpressions) au sujet desquels les bibliothèques ont publié un livret descriptif (Occasional Paper n° 5, 1980, University of Calgary Libraries, Special

Divisions), la bibliographie Peel et sa mise à jour, sur microfiches (toutes cataloguées individuellement), les bibliographies Murdock, les rapports du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, et la bibliographie de l'Université de Toronto. Les bibliothèques de l'université font rapport de leurs fonds au Catalogue collectif des publications en série et au Catalogue collectif des livres à Ottawa, et ses collections apparaissent aussi sur le DOBIS. Les bibliothèques collectionnent toutes les publications officielles fédérales et albertaines.

La faculté de l'éducation de l'Université de Calgary a un **centre d'études autochtones**, un autre chez-soi pour les étudiants autochtones. Les journaux des réserves, des périodiques et des livres y sont conservés pour aider les étudiants autochtones. La **cartothèque** contient des cartes linguistiques et des cartes des réserves.

En 1975, l'Arctic Institute of North America a déménagé sur le campus de l'Université de Calgary. En 1979, il est devenu un institut de recherches de l'université et sa bibliothèque a été placée sous la direction des bibliothèques de l'Université de Calgary. Auparavant, l'Arctic Institute of North America était situé à l'Université McGill (Montréal) où il était un institut de recherches autonome, et sa bibliothèque de recherches était indépendante du réseau de bibliothèques de McGill. À son apogée à Montréal, la bibliothèque de l'Arctic Institute of North America était célèbre dans le monde entier et était considérée comme l'une des trois plus grandes bibliothèques "polaires" du monde, les deux autres étant à Cambridge (Angleterre) et à Leningrad (U.R.S.S.). La bibliothèque de l'Institut est maintenant intégrée au réseau de l'université, car on veut montrer aux chercheurs et aux étudiants la nature interdisciplinaire des études nordiques et démontrer qu'on peut trouver des renseignements pertinents dans d'autres collections des bibliothèques de l'université. Mais on tient à ce que l'Arctic Institute of North America Collection, telle qu'elle est maintenant appelée, soit le noyau de l'ensemble des collections portant sur le nord éparpillées dans les fonds des bibliothèques de l'université.

Les études autochtones étaient importantes pour la Arctic Institute Library quand on en constituait le fonds. Des collections ont été mises sur pied sur les Indiens du nord, les Chipewyans, les Athapaskans, les Cris et d'autres Indiens du Yukon, des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et des régions septentrionales des provinces, en particulier sur les Cris du Québec, les Naskapis et les Montagnais, de même que sur les Indiens de l'Alaska. Il y avait un grand nombre de documents inuit, en de nombreuses langues, couvrant tous les aspects de la vie inuit au Canada, en Alaska (y compris les Aléoutes), au Groenland et en Sibérie, depuis des livres très anciens et rares jusqu'aux publications les plus récentes, du très technique ou scientifique, au général et au populaire. L'archéologie, l'ethnographie, l'anthropologie, la mythologie, l'art, la musique, les coutumes, la linguistique, les relations avec les gouvernements ne sont que quelques-uns des sujets couverts. Il y a aussi une bonne collection de documents parlementaires britanniques traitant d'expéditions arctiques. Il y a aussi un important ensemble de brochures et de réimpressions relatives aux études autochtones. Le fichier de la Arctic Institute Library était un répertoire détaillé de la collection jusqu'en 1978; il a été publié sous forme de livre par G.K. Hall, de Boston, puis l'Arctic Science Technology Information System (ASTIS) de l'Arctic Institute of North America a pris la relève avec l'ASTIS Bulletin. Les chiffres donnés ci-dessus pour les livres, les périodiques et les publications officielles des bibliothèques de l'Université de Calgary tiennent compte de l'Arctic Institute of North America Collection.

Edmonton

28

Professional Collection and Curriculum Collection
Alberta Education Library
4th Floor
11160 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 0L2

(403) 427-2985

Collections sur les autochtones:
130 livres
4 périodiques
+ publications officielles

40 dossiers en classeur

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: deux semaines au chercheurs, étudiants et au public

La bibliothèque du ministère de l'Éducation de l'Alberta ne possède actuellement pas de collection portant spécifiquement sur les études autochtones, mais il n'est pas impossible qu'elle en ait à l'avenir. Le ministère de l'Éducation n'offre actuellement pas de programme d'études autochtones. Le Curriculum Policies Board a étudié la situation et a publié en 1982 un rapport intitulé A Study of School Programs for Alberta Natives, qui constituera le fondement de l'élaboration d'un plan ministériel relatif à l'éducation des autochtones. Le ministère de l'Éducation de l'Alberta publie une liste annuelle de publications comprenant des documents en langue crie et qui est à la disposition des écoles et des enseignants.

Edmonton

29

Alberta Federation of Métis Settlement Association
Suite 400, 10357-109 Street
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 1N3

(403) 428-6054

La bibliothèque contient des documents sur les programmes et les services gouvernementaux ainsi que sur l'histoire des Métis. Elle a aussi un programme d'édition.

Edmonton

30

Alberta Historical Resources Library
Alberta Department of Culture
12845 - 102 Avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5N 0M6

(403) 427-1750

Collections sur les autochtones:
700 livres
15 périodiques
< 50 publications officielles

\+ microfiches
\+ documents rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques; photocopies, 15¢ la page

La bibliothèque essaie de répondre aux besoins des divers départements qu'elle dessert: le Provincial Museum, les Provincial Archives, Historic Sites, de même que les guides du musée. Souvent, les documents ne sont pas conservés spécifiquement dans la bibliothèque même, mais dans ces départements; ils sont toutefois tous dans le même édifice. La bibliothèque a pour objectif de faire de la librairie de la bibliothèque et du musée la meilleure source albertaine de documents sur les peuples autochtones de cette province. La collection de la bibliothèque comprend des documents sur les Indiens des Amériques du Nord, centrale et du Sud, sur les Métis, les Inuit, les Esquimaux et les Aléoutes de l'Alaska, mais surtout sur les tribus indiennes de l'Alberta et de l'ouest du Canada et des États-Unis. Il y a quelques documents spéciaux sur les cultures des Plaines et des Bois. La bibliothèque conserve les rapports de permis d'archéologie (qui ne traitent pas tous de sites autochtones). Parmi les périodiques jugés utiles par le personnel et les usagers, notons The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, American Indian Art Magazine, Native People et Kaimai News. Parmi les ouvrages de références utiles, on trouve le dictionnaire du Cri des Plaines, par Anderson, Indians of Canada, de Jenness, Indian Tribes of Alberta, de Dempsey, et des rapports de l'Archaeological Survey of Alberta. On fait rapport de la collection à l'UTLAS. Une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions est publiée.

Edmonton

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Alberta Indian Education Centre
c/o Indian Association of Alberta
Room 202, Kingsway Court
11710 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5G 0X5

L'Alberta Indian Education Centre a occupé jusqu'en mars 1975 le même édifice que l'Indian Association of Alberta. La bibliothèque du centre possédait une bonne collection de documents écrits et audio-visuels. Après la fermeture du centre, tout le contenu de la bibliothèque a été entreposé jusqu'à ce qu'une décision soit prise au sujet de son utilisation. Aucune décision n'a encore été prise (août 1983) et la collection est toujours inutilisée. Certains considéraient cette collection comme étant la meilleure en Alberta.

Edmonton

32

Athabasca University Library
15015 - 123 Avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5V 1J7

(403) 452-9990

Collections sur les autochtones
100 livres
5 périodiques
±15 publications officielles

1 trousse - "Inuit Way"

Télex: 037-41714

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Il n'existe pas de programme d'études autochtones en tant que tel à l'Université Athabasca. Cependant, divers aspects de ce sujet sont traités dans des cours d'histoire, d'anthropologie et de sociologie introduits dans la dernière moitié des années 1970. Le Blue Quills Native Educational Centre de l'université, situé à St. Paul (Alberta), offre aux autochtones un programme de deux ans principalement axé sur les disciplines non scientifiques et administratives. Le programme se donne par correspondance et le personnel donne quelques conférences (Voir aussi n° 50).

Edmonton

33

Boreal Institute for Northern Studies Library
CW401 Bio Sci Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton (Alberta)
T6G 2E9

(403) 432-4409

Collections sur les autochtones
20 m livres
80 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits (en petit nombre)
+ artefacts (en très petit nombre)
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: 037-2979 (University of Alberta Purchasing)

Classification: CDU
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on répond à la plupart des demandes

Cette bibliothèque multidisciplinaire spécialisée est née en 1968, et elle est considérée aujourd'hui comme une des meilleures du genre au Canada. Elle a toujours eu des collections sur les autochtones. Le contenu de la bibliothèque est subdivisé en régions plutôt qu'en matières, et donc la documentation sur les Indiens du Canada et de l'Alaska, les Inuit du Canada, de l'Alaska et du Groenland, les Aléoutes et les Métis n'a été amassé que dans la mesure où elle portait sur les régions concernées, soit tout ce qui se trouve au nord du 60e parallèle, plus, mais dans une mesure plus restreinte, les provinces au nord du 45e parallèle. La bibliothèque du Boreal Institute est reconnue comme étant un dépôt de documents sur le Nord devant être mis à la disposition du public. Comme la bibliothèque est indépendante du réseau de bibliothèques de l'université, elle ne tient pas compte des besoins de celles-ci, mais de ceux de l'institut. Elle n'oublie cependant pas les usagers qui suivent des cours de pédagogie, d'anthropologie ou d'études canadiennes. D'autre part, la bibliothèque est parfois utilisée par des étudiants du programme de formation des maîtres devant enseigner dans le Nord et par des professionnels de la santé, en particulier des infirmières et infirmiers, travaillant dans le Nord. Comme la bibliothèque a pris contact avec les associations autochtones locales pour les informer des services qu'elle offre plutôt que pour les dépouiller, des autochtones utilisent aussi la bibliothèque de temps à autre. La bibliothèque possède les fichiers de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples. Elle a peu de cartes, mais elle s'efforce d'acquérir des cartes d'utilisation du territoire pour les recherches sur les revendications des Indiens. Elle possède, ce qui est rare, les neuf tomes de documents relatifs aux revendications territoriales des Dénés.

On fait un effort particulier pour collectionner tous les journaux et revues autochtones du Canada et de l'Alaska, et des vieux numéros de ces publications ont été reliés. La bibliothèque possède des séries complètes de The Ulu et du Sachs Harbour Echo. Beaucoup de journaux de la collection sont en inuktitut ou en cri. La bibliothèque fait rapport de ses collections de publications scientifiques au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, à Ottawa, et songe à faire de même à l'avenir pour ses collections en sciences sociales. La Bibliothèque nationale reçoit automatiquement un exemplaire de l'index KWIC de la bibliothèque du Boreal Institute, Northern Titles. Toutes les collections de la bibliothèque sont accessibles grâce à l'informatique. Toute personne ayant un compte auprès du service informatique de l'Université de l'Alberta peut utiliser à cette fin le système de gestion SPIRES des bases de données lisibles par machine. La bibliothèque du Boreal Institute publie un mensuel, Library Bulletin, et s'occupe de la préparation des Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs (de 1975 à aujourd'hui) et de Northern Titles, publié tous les mois et dont on fait une cumulation annuelle. Cette publication est un index KWIC couvrant des sujets récents tirés de publications reçues par la bibliothèque, périodiques, publications officielles, journaux du Nord et journaux publiés par des autochtones canadiens. Beaucoup de sujets répertoriés dans Northern Titles ne se retrouvent nulle part ailleurs. Northern Titles peut être commandé directement auprès du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. Les Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs, un service de coupures de journaux sur microfiches accompagné d'une copie en clair d'un index KWIC, donnent accès à un vaste éventail de nouvelles sur le Nord, sur le développement du Canada moyen et sur les autochtones du Canada. Les coupures de six journaux, de façon régulière, et de quatre autres journaux, de façon irrégulière, sont microfilmées tous les six mois et accompagnées d'un index (sur papier) cumulé annuellement. On peut se procurer ces fiches auprès de Micromedia Limited (144 Front Street West, Toronto (Ontario) M5G 2L7). Comme le fichier est également lisible par machine, il est possible de préparer des bibliographies sur n'importe quel aspect des études autochtones.

Edmonton

34 **Dr. Anne Anderson Native Heritage and Cultural Centre**
12750 - 127 Street
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5L 1A5

(403) 452-9550, poste 240

Occupant le même édifice que la Métis Association of Alberta, le Dr. Anne Anderson Native Heritage and Cultural Centre en est encore au stade de formation; ce sera un centre d'apprentissage. Des conférences sont données sur la culture, l'artisanat et la langue crie. On prévoit également publier des livres de contes en cri pour l'enseignement de la langue. Le centre est actuellement doté d'une petite bibliothèque contenant des documents sur les Indiens de l'ouest et les Métis.

Edmonton

35 **Edmonton Public Library**
7 Sir Winston Churchill Square
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 2V4

(403) 423-2331

Collections sur les autochtones:
336 livres
10 périodiques
96 publications officielles

54 dossiers en classeur
+ films, bandes magnétiques

Télex: 037-41744

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code canadien de PEB, à l'usage des chercheurs, des étudiants et du grand public

Il n'y a pas de collection d'études autochtones à la Edmonton Public Library. Des listes mensuelles et hebdomadaires des nouveaux ouvrages sont publiés pour la bibliothèque dans son ensemble. Le catalogue est sur microfiches et il y a un index sur l'histoire locale.

Edmonton

36 **Indian Association of Alberta**
Room 202, Kingsway Court
11710 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5G 0X5

(403) 487-0070

Le Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Department de l'Indian Association of Alberta possède une petite bibliothèque spécialisée portant surtout sur les droits des Indiens et les revendications territoriales.

Edmonton

37 Legislature Library
Legislative Assembly of Alberta
216 Legislature Building
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2B6

(403) 427-2473

Collections sur les autochtones:
148 livres
4 périodiques
2,7 m publications officielles

6 dossiers en classeur

Classification: LC et CODOC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre Bibliothèques: conventionnels, aux chercheurs, étudiants et au grand public

Edmonton

38 **Métis Association of Alberta Library**
12750 - 127 Street
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5L 1A5

(403) 452-9550, poste 21

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ documents rares
+ documents en langues autochtones

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

La bibliothèque possède une bonne collection sur les langues et l'histoire.

Edmonton

39 **Native Counselling Services of Alberta**
9912 - 106 Street
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 1C5

(403) 423-2141

Cet organisme possède une bibliothèque générale comprenant quelque 2000 livres; environ 10% touche les autochtones. On prévoit établir des dossiers en classeur comprenant du matériel sur les autochtones et la loi, l'alcoolisme et le bien-être de l'enfant.

Edmonton

40 Archives provinciales
Oblats de la province d'Alberta-Saskatchewan
9916 - 110 Street
Edmonton (Alberta)

(403) 482-5141

Ces archives contiennent une collection peut-être unique au Canada. Il y a environ 130 manuscrits rédigés en langues indiennes, ce qui constitue une collection considérable. Plusieurs des manuscrits sont l'oeuvre de missionnaires qui expérimentaient des façons d'écrire les langues autochtones. Ces manuscrits sont importants pour la connaissance des langues indiennes de l'ouest du Canada. La collection contient aussi plusieurs dictionnaires qui n'ont jamais été publiés. Une liste de cette intéressante collection a été dressée par Gaston Carrière, o.m.i. "Une riche collection de manuscrits en langues indiennes", publié dans Culture, tome 18, 1957, p. 105-112.

Edmonton

41 **Provincial Archives of Alberta**
12845 - 102 Avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5N 0M6

(403) 427-1750

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits et documents d'archives
+ microfiches, films, bandes magnétiques

Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les Provincial Archives of Alberta ne se spécialisent pas en études autochtones, mais elles ont acquis des documents pertinents dans le cadre de leur programme régulier d'acquisitions depuis leur création en 1963. On y retrouve des entrevues orales et des enregistrements de cérémonies indiennes effectués par l'Ethnology Division du Provincial Museum of Alberta. Il y a un exemplaire sur microfilm de la Black Series (RG 10), ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, publiée par les Archives publiques du Canada. Les archives participent à l'Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories.

Edmonton

42 Humanities and Social Sciences Library
University of Alberta Library
North Rutherford
University of Alberta
Edmonton (Alberta)
T6G 2J4

(403) 432-4674

Collections sur les autochtones:
±12 600 livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ microfiches

Télex: 0372723 (bureau PEB, Cameron Library)

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on emprunte seulement pour le personnel et les étudiants

Il n'y a pas de collection d'études autochtones en tant que telle dans les bibliothèques de l'Université de l'Alberta. Dans la Humanities and Social Sciences Library, les collections d'anthropologie et d'ethnologie contiennent beaucoup d'ouvrages sur les autochtones du Canada et du nord des États-Unis; le political Science Department offre quelquefois des cours sur des sujets ayant trait aux autochtones, lorsqu'il y a des enseignants. Une partie des ouvrages se retrouvent aussi dans la bibliothèque du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, qui est sur le campus. Les bibliothèques de droit et de pédagogie ont des mandats distincts et ont peu d'ouvrages en commun dans leurs collections.

Les collections de l'université comprennent la collection Edwards comprenant des costumes, des oeuvres artisanales et des objets de cérémonie autochtones; elle se trouve à la Ring House n° 1. La Faculty of Education a une cinémathèque comprenant quelques films intéressants. La bibliothèque a quelques documents en langues autochtones, de vieilles bibles et des livres de prières. Les documents d'études autochtones portent généralement plutôt sur l'époque actuelle et comprennent des documents de recherches nécessaires pour les divers cours offerts. La bibliothèque rassemble des documents sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier du Canada, mais surtout sur les Indiens des Plaines, sur ceux du nord-ouest, comme les Esclaves et les Chipewayans, et à un moindre degré sur les Indiens de la côte nord-ouest du Pacifique. Elle possède aussi des documents sur les Inuit du Canada, de l'Alaska et du Groenland, sur les Aléoutes, les Métis ainsi que sur les Indiens d'Amérique centrale et du Sud.

La bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Alberta fait rapport de ses collections au Catalogue collectif des publications en série et au Catalogue collectif des livres, à Ottawa, ainsi qu'à l'UTLAS. La liste périodique des livres est classée par titres, et il est donc impossible de déterminer le nombre de ceux qui portent sur les autochtones. La bibliothèque a, sur microfiches, les Human Relations Area Files. Elle reçoit toutes les publications du gouvernement canadien. Elle a 650 monographies et 16 périodiques publiés par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Elle possède probablement tout depuis la Confédération pour ce qui est des débats, des documents sessionnels, etc. Ceux-ci ne figurent cependant pas au fichier à moins d'avoir été commandés pour une raison spécifique.

Gleichen

43

Old Sun Community College Library
P.O. Box 339
Gleichen (Alberta)
T0J 1N0

(403) 734-3862

Collections sur les autochtones:
8,5 m livres
- périodiques
0,3 m publications officielles

24 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits
+ artefacts
+ diapositives, bandes magnétiques
+ bandes vidéo d'entrevues, de pow-wows et de cérémonies
+ documents rares
+ documents en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: pas encore établi

En 1972, le centre culturel était affilié au collège. Des projets spéciaux de cours de niveau secondaire ont été mis sur pied en 1980-1981. En 1976, le personnel du collège est allé à l'école Crowfoot pour lancer le programme d'enseignement destiné aux enfants autochtones, au niveau primaire et pour les premières années du secondaire. Les documents d'archives, audio-visuels et de musée sont administrés par la section culturelle. Les livres et les revues sont à la bibliothèque.

Grande Prairie

44

Learning Resources Centre
Grande Prairie Regional College
Grande Prairie (Alberta)
T8Y 4C4

(403) 539-2939

Collections sur les autochtones:
230 livres
6 périodiques
+ publications officielles

±30 dossiers en classeur
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun frais, on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Grouard

45

Learning Resources Centre
Alberta Vocational Centre - Grouard
Grouard (Alberta)
T0G 1C0

(403) 751-3915, poste 22 ou 23

Collections sur les autochtones:
45 m livres
13 périodiques
+ publications officielles

10 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
±500 bandes vidéo
+ documents rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ce dont le personnel n'a pas besoin peut être emprunté par le grand public

Cette collection est particulièrement riche dans les domaines du costume, de l'histoire et des relations avec les gouvernements. Il y a un musée en plus d'une bibliothèque. Comme le centre est une école pour autochtones, il y a beaucoup de documents de ressources dans les salles de classe dont il n'est pas fait mention ci-dessus. Les études autochtones ont été introduites en 1974. La bibliothèque publie une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions, New Material Catalogued.

Hobbema

46

Maskwachees Cultural College
P.O. Box 360
Hobbema (Alberta)
T0C 1N0

(403) 585-3925

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ diapositives
+ films
+ bandes vidéo

Classification: personnelle pour les bandes vidéo
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les bandes

Le Maskwachees Cultural College a été projeté en 1973 après la fermeture de l'Alberta Indian Education Centre. Le collège a ouvert ses portes en 1974. Ses objectifs sont de former des personnes de la réserve pendant trois ans (la quatrième année est passée à l'Université de Calgary) et de s'assurer qu'elles peuvent parler cri. Comme il est souhaitable que les cours aient un fort contenu indien, on passe beaucoup de temps à travailler avec les anciens afin de produire du matériel utilisable dans les écoles et afin de former des enseignants autochtones pour les écoles de la réserve (certaines localités n'acceptent pas d'enseignants autochtones n'ayant qu'un certificat de deuxième année). Le collège a aussi un programme d'histoire vivante, un programme d'enseignement du cri (le collège a donné des cours d'introduction à des agents de la G.R.C. locale pour qu'ils puissent s'occuper avec plus d'efficacité des problèmes de la réserve). La première année, il donne un cours d'administration (la deuxième année se donne au Red Deer College où s'obtient un certificat). Le collège essaie d'assurer à toutes ses sections un niveau professionnel afin que ses diplômés soit parfaitement qualifiés. Il dessert les "Quatre bandes" de Hobbema (dont le nom cri est Maskwachees, ce qui signifie "colline de l'ours"), soit les bandes Samson, Erminskin, Louis Bull et Montana. Le Maskwachees Cultural College a mis sur pied un programme unique servant à préserver la sagesse des anciens en se servant des techniques modernes.

Le collège enregistre sur bande vidéo des anciens qui parlent de la religion, des légendes, des chants et de l'histoire de la tribu, ou qui se souviennent simplement du passé. Ces enregistrements font ensuite l'objet d'un montage de la part du personnel du collège pour qu'elles aient une longueur utilisable dans les écoles. Les anciens parlent généralement en cri, par conséquent une traduction anglaise est assurée. Il y a aussi des enregistrements sur des rituels, des cérémonies et d'autres événements culturels. Au début les anciens étaient réticents; ils craignaient que les enregistrements ne soient vendus. Mais lorsqu'ils eurent compris que les enregistrements devaient être en fait utilisés dans les écoles, ils acceptèrent avec empressement. La traduction des propos des anciens est difficile. Des mots désuets sont souvent utilisés et il faut beaucoup discuter avec les anciens pour trouver un sens convenable; il arrive aussi qu'ils utilisent des mots cris pour lesquels il n'y a pas de traduction anglaise. La collection du Maskwachees Cultural College contient actuellement une centaine d'enregistrements; ils ne sont pas à vendre, mais font l'objet de prêt à toute personne responsable. Cette adaptation d'une pratique très courante, l'enregistrement d'anciens, est unique et elle a fait l'objet d'une émission de télévision d'ITV. Le collège produit également une collection vidéo de charmantes bandes dessinées sur "Mighty Moose", qui va à la pêche, aide le Père Noël, va camper, va à l'école, fait du ski de fond et s'amuse en motoneige; toutes ces bandes dessinées sont faites pour les jeunes enfants. Elles existent en cri et en anglais. Le Living History Catalog des bandes de la bibliothèque de prêt s'obtient sur demande. Le collège a aussi une collection de livres non encore classés. Un étudiant d'une école de bibliothéconomie d'Edmonton travaille actuellement à la collection.

Lethbridge

47

University Library
University of Lethbridge
4401 University Drive
Lethbridge (Alberta)
T1K 3M4

(403) 329-2261

Collections sur les autochtones:
1672 livres
21 périodiques
\+ publications officielles
\+ manuscrits
\+ microfilms, films, bandes magnétiques
\+ documents rares, surtout sur microfilm
\+ documents en langues autochtones, surtout des photocopies

Télex: 03849357

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on répond aux demandes de matériel pour les chercheurs, les étudiants et le public

La bibliothèque de l'Université de Lethbridge est particulièrement bien pourvue en anthropologie, en histoire, en ethnologie et en documents sur les relations avec les gouvernements, et elle tente de se constituer une collection sur les bandes Bloods et Piégans locales. Il y a beaucoup de documents sur les récits de voyages du passé, portant notamment sur les autochtones, comme les publications des archives de la société de la baie d'Hudson et celles de la Société Champlain, et aussi sur microfiches, la Peel Bibliography et la collection de canadiana antérieure à 1900. La collection d'études autochtones a été constituée en grande partie pour répondre aux besoins des cours qui y sont donnés.

Morley

48

Nakoda Institute Library
Stoney Reserve
Morley (Alberta)
T0L 1N0

(403) 881-3949 ou 881-3951

Collections sur les autochtones:
±2000 livres
15 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits, artefacts
+ microfiches, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun actuellement

La bibliothèque du Nakoda Institute a été fondée récemment et est encore en cours d'organisation. La collection comprend 50 000 microfiches de l'Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques. Elle contient aussi les archives complètes, sur microfilm, du ministère des Affaires indiennes, de même que le Record Group 10 des Archives publiques du Canada. On collectionne les thèses de collèges et universités nord-américains sur des sujets indiens. La collection est surtout abondante en art indien et en documents sur les Stoneys/Assiniboines.

Red Deer

49

Learning Resources Centre
Red Deer College
P.O. Box 5005
Red Deer (Alberta)
T4N 5H5

(403) 342-3344

Collections sur les autochtones:
675 livres
23 périodiques
18 publications officielles

+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques, bandes vidéo

Adresse: 32nd Street
Télex: 0383340 RDC Kings RDR (ne se trouve pas à la bibliothèque)

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

St. Paul

50

Blue Quills Native Educational Centre
P.O. Box 379
St. Paul (Alberta)
T0A 3A0

(403) 645-4455

Collections sur les autochtones:
180 livres
6 périodiques
30-40 publications officielles

2 dossiers en classeur
+ documents en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC et LC
Accès: n'est pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Les études autochtones ont été introduites au début des années 1970, soit lorsque la responsabilité de Blue Quills a été transmise à un conseil autochtones. La collection est particulièrement riche en biographies et en documents sur le folklore, et, comme un programme d'enseignement du cri a été mis sur pied, on acquiert des documents linguistiques (Voir aussi n° 32).

Saskatchewan

POPULATION	956 441[1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	59 200
INUIT	145
INDIENS INSCRITS	37 470
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	4 135
MÉTIS	17 455

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DE LA SASKATCHEWAN[2]

Assiniboines
Chipewyans — Nord des provinces des Prairies
Cris des Plaines

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE LA SASKATCHEWAN[3]

Universités et collèges	5	Bibliothèques gouvernementales	6
Bibliothèques scolaires	2	Bibliothèques spécialisées	3
Bibliothèques publiques	5	Bibliothèques autochtones	7
		TOTAL	28

La bibliothèque de l'Université de Régina renferme de loin la plus grosse collection de la province grâce à sa collection "Eeniwuk". Il existe d'importantes bibliothèques autochtones dont la bibliothèque du Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, la bibliothèque du Saskatchewan Indian Federated College et la bibliothèque du Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. La Native Collection de la Saskatchewan Provincial Library, la collection du Native Law Centre de l'Université de la Saskatchewan et celle de la Palliser Regional Library représentent d'autres collections importantes.

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

La Ronge

51

Northern Branch
Saskatchewan Education
P.O. Box 5000
La Ronge (Saskatchewan)
S0J 1L0

(306) 425-4311 (section des documents sur le développement)

Collections sur les autochtones:

+ livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits, artefacts
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques, bandes vidéo

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Cette bibliothèque provinciale possède une très petite collection portant spécifiquement sur le nord de la Saskatchewan, et notamment sur l'histoire, la culture, l'économie, documents originaux sur les langues autochtones et l'environnement. Des documents relatifs à ces sujets sont collectionnés pour la recherche et comme documents de ressources pour les enseignants. On a réuni ces documents grâce à des entrevues personnelles, de même que des photographies et des diapositives sur la cuisine et les techniques traditionnelles. Ceux-ci servent à produire du matériel d'apprentissage à contenu nordique pour les enfants des écoles du nord de la Saskatchewan. Des documents sont intégrés au centre de ressources. La collection se constitue un peu au hasard et dépend du contenu des cours donnés. Le centre de ressources fait partie de la Northern Division du Department of Education depuis le 1er octobre 1982.

Moose Jaw

52

Palliser Regional Library
P.O. Box 2500
Moose Jaw (Saskatchewan)
S6H 0X6

(306) 693-3669

Collections sur les autochtones:
1200 livres
18 périodiques
35 publications officielles

290 dossiers en classeur - coupures de journaux et brochures
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits - lettres et écrits

Adresse: 23 River Street West
Télex: 071-29221

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: pour tous; les documents de référence ou d'archives ne sont pas prêtés

North Battleford

53

Lakeland Library Region Native Collection
P.O. Box 813
North Battleford (Saskatchewan)
S9A 2Z3

(306) 445-6108

Collections sur les autochtones:
550 livres
- périodiques
±50 publications officielles

10 cassettes de chants cris

Adresse: 10023 Thatcher Avenue
Télex: 074-25157

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: tout le matériel peut être prêté

La collection est constituée de documents d'intérêt particulier pour les autochtones. Sur les 37 bibliothèques de la région, 7 sont situées dans des réserves. Chaque bibliothèque succursale échange ses livres toutes les 8 semaines. À ce moment, les succursales des réserves reçoivent une trentaine de livres supplémentaires tirés de la collection autochtone. Cette collection distincte a vu le jour en 1975-1976. Une bonne part de son contenu est trop axé sur les États-Unis, et le niveau de lecture est souvent élevé pour ceux qui utilisent le plus cette bibliothèque, les enfants. Les adultes des réserves ne fréquentent pas beaucoup les bibliothèques, et il est donc difficile de dire dans quelle mesure la collection spéciale est utile.

Régina

54

Regional Resource Library
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Resources
Woodline Place
2332 - 11th Avenue
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2G7

(306) 359-5321 ou 359-5329

Collections sur les autochtones:
500 livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
10 albums de photographies
40 films
8 vidéo cassettes

Classification: rolladex - sujet et titre
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Cette nouvelle bibliothèque est encore en cours d'organisation (août 1983).

Régina

55

"Eeniwuk" Collection
University of Regina
Regina (Saskatchewan)
S4S 0A2

(306) 584-4132

Collections sur les autochtones:
4600 livres
15 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

23 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques
+ boucles de film, films fixes, bandes vidéo
+ documents rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête certains documents

L'Université de Régina a acheté au printemps 1980 la collection "Eeniwuk" de la Canadian Association in Support of Native People, grâce à des subventions de deux sociétés de la couronne. Cette collection est mise à la disposition du public depuis juin 1981. Constituant à l'origine la bibliothèque de l'association, la collection est composée de documents sur les Indiens, les Inuit et les Métis. Douze classeurs remplis de coupures de journaux, de brochures et d'autres documents datant des années 1960 constituent une part importante de la collection audio-visuelle et des collections de nombreux périodiques autochtones. Même si la collection "Eeniwuk" appartient à l'Université de Régina (et non à sa bibliothèque), les livres et les dossiers en classeur sont à la Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Library. Le reste, non classé et non catalogué, se trouve à la bibliothèque de l'Université de Régina, et a besoin d'être classé, et peut-être trié, avant d'être intégré aux collections d'une bibliothèque ou de l'autre. Les monographies de la collection sont cataloguées selon le système UTLAS/CATSS et sont accessibles par le biais du catalogue collectif COMCAT de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Régina.

Régina

56

Indian Rights and Treaties Research Resource Centre
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
P.O. Box 4066
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3R9

(306) 949-5666

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
±6 m périodiques
±1 m publications officielles

±5 m dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches, films, bandes magnétiques

Adresse: 109 Hodsman Road
Télex: 0 71 2302

Classification: personnelle
Accès: n'est pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: renseignements limités sur demande écrite de la part du public et d'organismes

Le Indian Rights and Treaties Research Program de la Federation of Saskatchewan Indians a été mis sur pied en 1971. Cette même année, on commençait la collection de documents suite à des recherches dans les réserves indiennes sur les traités, les droits accordés en vertu de traités, la Loi sur les Indiens et les questions territoriales. La plus grande partie de la collection est confidentielle, comme les dossiers et archives des bandes de la Saskatchewan, accessibles seulement aux chefs et conseils de cette province et aux chercheurs des bandes indiennes.

Régina

57

Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research - Library
2505 - 11th Avenue
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 0K6

(306) 522-5691

Collections sur les autochtones:
4000 livres
50 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

1 classeur, coupures de journaux
\+ dossiers de photographies
\+ manuscrits
\+ microfiches
\+ diapositives
\+ bandes magnétiques

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on participe au réseau provincial de PEB

La bibliothèque/centre de ressources du Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research a été créée en 1980. Ses objectifs sont de fournir de la documentation pour les programmes de l'institut en fournissant des documents partinents, de constituer une collection portant directement sur l'histoire et la culture des Métis et des Indiens non inscrits, d'élaborer un système permettant à la clientèle de trouver facilement les documents voulus et d'intégrer la bibliothèque/centre de ressources à des associations de bibliothèques et d'information existant actuellement dans la province, au Canada et aux États-Unis. La bibliothèque sert de base à l'élaboration des programmes scolaires, la recherche, l'éducation des adultes, le développement communautaire et les programmes de formation des maîtres de l'institut, de même que pour les membres et les programmes de l'Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan à laquelle l'institut est affilié. La plus grande partie du contenu de la bibliothèque/centre de ressources porte sur les autochtones. Une bonne partie de la collection concerne l'enseignement, certains des ouvrages étant très techniques, mais on tente d'obtenir plus de matériel sur l'éducation des autochtones, particulièrement pour pouvoir l'envoyer aux collections annexes SUNTEP (voir n° 72). Tous les étudiants qui fréquentent cette bibliothèque sont des Métis ou des Indiens non inscrits, les Indiens soumis aux traités fréquentent le Saskatchewan Indian Federated College à Régina ou le Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College à Saskatoon. La bibliothèque est responsable de l'établissement des trois centres SUNTEP, à Régina, Saskatoon et Prince-Albert et elle doit travailler en collaboration avec le personnel.

La bibliothèque utilise le système de prêt entre bibliothèques de la Provincial Library, ce qui a été très utile. Elle a également de bonnes relations de travail avec le Federated College, le Native Law Centre, la Survival School et en a eu également dans le passé avec le Cultural College de Saskatoon. Elle entretient aussi des rapports de réciprocité avec les bibliothèques universitaires, et tous les étudiants sont les bienvenus à la bibliothèque de l'institut. La bibliothèque essaie de rejoindre les centres de ressources autochtones, en particulier ceux qui ne sont pas au courant des services de l'institut, et elle essaie de rester en contact avec les bibliothèques des bandes, mais souvent elle n'a de nouvelles d'elles que lorsqu'elles sont disparues. Six journaux sont passés en revue pour la collection de coupures de journaux. Il y a une collection de photographies et de diapositives dont le contenu historique contemporain sera répertorié. Le fichier de la bibliothèque contient des références sur les collections de la bibliothèque et aussi sur celles des bibliothèques annexes. On espère avoir éventuellement ce fichier sur microfiches.

La Gabriel Dumont Institute Library porte surtout sur les Métis et les Indiens non inscrits, ce qui la rend unique au Canada. Il y a aussi quelques ouvrages généraux sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et quelques rares sur les Inuit. Les Indiens d'Amérique centrale et d'Amérique du Sud ne constituent pas une priorité pour le moment. La bibliothèque ne possède aucun document rare, mais elle a quelques enregistrements pour enseigner l'ojibway et quelques documents sur le cri, une matière non prioritaire de l'institut. La bibliothèque veut avant tout fournir des documents sur les Métis, le matériel pédagogique venant au second plan. La Provincial Library n'a pas grand-chose sur les Métis, de sorte qu'il est d'autant plus important que la Gabriel Dumont Institute Library possède ce matériel. La politique d'acquisitions n'est pas encore définie, parce que l'institut est très jeune mais ces deux priorités ne changeront pas.

La bibliothèque de l'institut, qui s'intéresse d'abord aux Métis, ne possède pas beaucoup des ouvrages du Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, qui s'occupe des Indiens soumis aux traités. Les élèves de l'institut peuvent utiliser la bibliothèque du Federated College, et vice versa. Les périodiques les plus utiles de la bibliothèque sont ceux consacrés à l'éducation, suivis par The Beaver, New Breed, Saskatchewan Indian, Ontario Indian (maintenant appelé Sweetgrass), le Journal of American Indian Education, The Canadian Journal of Native Studies et des revues féminines autochtones. Les ouvrages de référence générale sont de peu d'utilité dans cette bibliothèque, puisqu'ils ne contiennent guère de renseignements sur les Métis.

En ce qui concerne les questions autochtones, on se fie aux articles de revues et aux coupures de journaux. La bibliothèque espère répertorier ses revues afin de permettre un accès immédiat aux données courantes. Le Gabriel Dumont Institute a également une énorme collection de documents d'archives réunis depuis 1975 par l'Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). Ces documents ont été copiés sur les originaux d'archives de tout le Canada, des États-Unis et de Grande-Bretagne, afin d'être en mesure d'appuyer les droits aborigènes des Métis de la Saskatchewan et du reste du Canada. Le mandat originel a été étendu pour inclure les droits aborigènes, la sociologie, l'économique et l'histoire politique des Métis. Une grande partie de cette collection pourrait servir à rédiger une histoire du travail chez les Métis, en particulier de leurs relations avec la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, le gouvernement et le Canadien Pacifique. On trouve des documents officiels, des lettres personnelles et des journaux personnels. Beaucoup de recherches se sont fondées sur ces documents, et leurs résultats ont été publiés par divers organismes. Malheureusement, la collection n'est pas encore répertoriée, mais on est en train de remédier à cette situation. La collection figurera au catalogue KWOC. Les documents sont dans leur ordre originel et on compte les laisser ainsi. Tout le système sera conçu de façon à pouvoir être utilisé par des chercheurs non expérimentés.

Régina

58

Regina Public Library
P.O. Box 2311
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3Z5

(304) 569-7571

Collections sur les autochtones:
525 livres
6 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

226 dossiers en classeur
\+ films, bandes magnétiques

Adresse: 2311-12th Avenue (S4P 0N3)
Télex: 0712398

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Régina

59

Saskatchewan Archives Board
University of Regina
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4S 0A2

Le Saskatchewan Archives Board n'a pas de bibliothèque. Il possède cependant quelques publications officielles, des archives territoriales originales concernant des réserves, des photographies et des histoires orales qu'il a préparés il y a plusieurs années. Tout ce matériel ne porte que sur les Indiens de la Saskatchewan. Le bureau de Saskatoon de cet organisme, à l'Université de la Saskatchewan, a des collections semblables.

Régina

60

Policy, Planning and Special Projects Division
Saskatchewan Education
2220 College Avenue
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3V7

(306) 565-5998

Cette bibliothèque gouvernementale est en cours d'organisation et peu de choses ont été cataloguées. La collection est constituée afin de répondre aux besoins des écoles où il y a une forte population autochtone. Des trousses et des livres donneront des indications sur la façon d'établir un programme de cours. La Community Education Branch de Saskatchewan Education participe à l'élaboration des programmes scolaires autochtones et examine le contenu des ouvrages sur l'éducation autochtone. Elle obtient des documents par l'entremise du centre de ressources du ministère.

Régina

61

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College Library
University of Regina
Classroom Building C-4
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4S 0A2

(306) 584-8333

Collections sur les autochtones:
75,5 m livres
14,25 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

11,2 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ classeur de coupures de journaux
+ disques, vidéo cassettes
+ films fixes, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
+ microfiches
+ trousses

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques

Le Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, fondé en 1976 pour répondre aux besoins en matière d'éducation des Indiens de la Saskatchewan, est partie intégrante de l'Université de Régina, mais est administré séparément. Le collège offre actuellement un programme conduisant à un baccalauréat es arts avec majeure en études indiennes, langues indiennes ou art indien, un programme de baccalauréat en éducation, un programme de baccalauréat en travail social indien (offert uniquement à Saskatoon) et un programme d'administration (Program in Indian Management and Administration, PIMA). On prépare des programmes au niveau du baccalauréat en études indiennes avancées, en arts d'interprétation indiens et en journalisme indien. La plupart des cours offerts par le collège sont donnés hors campus, ce qui est une caractéristique importante du collège. La bibliothèque, créée en 1977 pour répondre aux besoins des cours donnés par le collège, contient des documents sur l'histoire, la politique, l'art, le droit, la pédagogie et la linguistique indiens. On tient un répertoire des articles d'intérêt contenus dans des périodiques reçus régulièrement. La bibliothèque, désireuse d'avoir sa collection de base et espérant avoir un jour son propre immeuble, ne tient pas compte des collections de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Régina. La bibliothèque a des contacts avec la Gabriel Dumont Library, la Provincial Library, la Public Library et la bibliothèque principale de l'Université de Régina à des fins de référence et de prêt entre bibliothèques. Les collections de la bibliothèque portent sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier tous les Indiens du Canada, les Inuit, les Esquimaux d'Alaska et du Groenland, les Aléoutes, les Métis, et on y trouve aussi quelques ouvrages sur les Indiens d'Amérique centrale et d'Amérique du Sud. La bibliothèque n'a pas de documents originaux en langues autochtones, mais elle possède une copie de la grammaire crie de David Portland. La politique d'acquisitions de la bibliothèque vise à répondre aux besoins de lecture scolaire et de détente des étudiants et du personnel du collège. Les

périodiques de la bibliothèque semblent très peu consultés, mais le personnel répertorie des articles ne figurant pas dans le Canadian Periodical Index, comme The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, New Breed, Canadian Journal of Native Education, American Indian Art Magazine et Akwesasne Notes. Parmi les ouvrages de référence jugés utiles, on trouve les bibliographies Newberry, A Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North America, de Leitch, les Smithsonian Handbooks, en particulier le plus récent, la bibliographie Whiteside, la Canadian Indian Bibliography, la Bibliography on Development of the Indian Act, les publications du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnography, des dictionnaires cri et dakota et des documents sur l'alcoolisme chez les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord. Les collections de la bibliothèque sont sur l'UTLAS. Le catalogue est mis sur fiches jusqu'à septembre 1977, après quoi il est sur l'UTLAS et, depuis janvier 1981, tous les ajouts nouvellement catalogués sont inscrits sur COMCAT. Une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions est mise à la disposition des bibliothèques et personnes intéressées. Le Saskatchewan Indian Federated College abrite actuellement les monographies et les dossiers de la collection "Eeniwuk" (voir n° 55).

Régina

62

Native Collection
Professional Services Branch
Saskatchewan Provincial Library
1352 Winnipeg Street
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3V7

(306) 565-2984

Télex: 071-2545; 071-2651

Collections sur les autochtones:
46,5 m livres
25 périodiques
+ publications officielles

6 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: la direction sert de bureau central pour le PEB en Saskatchewan; des recherches sont faites pour les ouvrages demandés que ne possèdent pas les bibliothèques locales

La Saskatchewan Provincial Library est chargée de mettre sur pied des services spéciaux pour aider les bibliothèques à répondre aux besoins de groupes donnés. Les autochtones de Saskatchewan sont un de ces groupes puisqu'ils forment un pourcentage substantiel de la population et que leurs besoins en matière d'information, d'éducation, de récréation et de culture sont particuliers. Un des objectifs de la bibliothèque est de fournir une collection de ressources centrale et des services aux bibliothèques dans le domaine des ouvrages autochtones. La collection couvre un vaste éventail de sujets, et contient notamment des livres sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et du Sud, leur culture, leur art, l'archéologie et l'histoire; on trouve aussi du matériel audio-visuel. On ajoute également des ouvrages sur les autochtones aux collections régulières de la bibliothèque.

La Saskatchewan Provincial Library, qui dessert uniquement des bibliothèques, ne traite pas directement avec le public. La bibliothèque est la plaque tournante des prêts entre bibliothèques de toute la province. Quelques bibliothèques spéciales collaborent avec le réseau, et la bibliothèque provinciale emprunte à d'autres établissements pour répondre à certaines demandes. D'autres collections, particulièrement celles du Gabriel Dumont Institute et du Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, sont considérées au moment de faire les achats. La bibliothèque collectionne également des brochures et des coupures de journaux, et elle possède des cassettes traitant de sujets autochtones. La collection porte surtout sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier ceux du Canada et de la Saskatchewan, mais on trouve aussi des ouvrages sur les Inuit du Canada et de l'Alaska. La bibliothèque n'a pas de succursale régionale dans le nord de la province, mais elle en a à Uranium City, Buffalo Narrows, Île-à-la-Crosse, La Ronge et Pelican Narrows, qui assurent divers niveaux de service, et 16 autres localités reçoivent des livres de poche. Les habitants de localités sans service de bibliothèque peuvent s'inscrire auprès de la Saskatchewan Provincial Library et demander des ouvrages, qui leur seront envoyés directement. Beaucoup d'enseignants du nord utilisent ce service. La bibliothèque prête également des livres aux réserves et achète des livres pour leurs collections. La Saskatchewan Provincial Library maintient des contacts avec les groupes autochtones de la province afin de connaître leurs besoins et de déterminer où implanter des bibliothèques. On a mis l'accent sur le développement des services de

bibliothèque dans le nord de la Saskatchewan, où 74 pour cent de la population est autochtone. La liste des périodiques de la bibliothèque figure dans la Saskatchewan Union List of Serials; certains documents sont inscrits sur l'UTLAS et sur la Saskatchewan Union List of Printed Material, qui est sur microfiches.

Régina

63

Personnel and Training Library
Saskatchewan Social Services
1920 Broad Street
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3V6

(306) 565-3605

Collections sur les autochtones:
50 livres
3 périodiques
- publications officielles

104 dossiers en classeur

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête sans frais à des organismes ou on envoie des photocopies d'articles aux chercheurs et étudiants

La bibliothèque publie une liste d'acquisitions.

Régina

64

University of Regina Library
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4S 0A2

(306) 584-4132

Collections sur les autochtones:
4000 livres
30 périodiques
218 publications officielles

300 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ diapositives
+ bandes magnétiques
+ boucles de film, films fixes
+ trousses
+ disques

Télex: 0712683

Classification: DDC et LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: varie selon le type de matériel

Les documents sur les autochtones font partie des collections générales de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Régina et sont répartis entre les départements d'anthropologie, de travail social (programme Human Justice) et d'histoire. La bibliothèque dessert le Canadian Plains Research Centre et le Canadian Plains Area Studies, qui s'intéressent tous deux aux Indiens du Canada. Le programme Human Justice for Indians est nouveau et couvre des sujets comme la criminologie, les droits et les corrections. La collection contient des ouvrages sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, les Inuit du Canada, d'Alaska et du Groenland, les Aléoutes et les Indiens d'Amérique centrale et du Sud. Il y a quelques documents rares dans la collection "Eeniwuk" (voir n° 55) qui est abritée en partie dans la bibliothèque de l'Université de Régina et en partie dans celle du Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. La bibliothèque fait rapport de ses collections au Catalogue collectif des périodiques et au Catalogue collectif des livres à Ottawa. Elle a également accès à la Bibliothèque nationale par le biais de l'UTLAS, qui est la base de données utilisée pour les collections de l'Université de Régina depuis 1977. La bibliothèque publie des catalogues sur COM tous les deux mois, avec suppléments deux fois par mois, et des listes d'acquisitions sont produites pour les monographies. Un catalogue sur COM mensuel distinct est produit pour les périodiques. Le nombre de documents faisant partie des collections du ministère de l'Éducation sont inclus dans le nombre de livres indiqués ci-dessus.

Régina

65 **World Assembly of First Nations**
109 Hodson Road
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3R9

pas de téléphone

La collection est petite et pas encore classée. Elle sera transférée plus tard au Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, à l'Université de Régina. On peut rejoindre cet organisme au (306) 584-8333.

Saskatoon

66 Library
Bedford Road Collegiate
722 Bedford Road
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7L 0G2

(306) 244-6254

Collections sur les autochtones:
±300 livres
6 périodiques
±20 publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossier de photographies
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques, enregistrements

Classification: DDC
Accès: pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux étudiants

Cette bibliothèque d'école secondaire est particulièrement riche en ouvrages écrits par des autochtones du Canada, mais elle est en train d'élargir son éventail de documents pour y inclure la culture et l'histoire des Indiens d'Amérique du Nord. La collection comprend plutôt des ouvrages d'autochtones que de blancs. Des cours de littérature autochtone ont débuté à l'école en 1974, et des cours d'histoire et de culture autochtones en 1981.

Saskatoon

67 Library Services
Co-operative College of Canada
141 - 105 Street West
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7N 1N3

(306) 373-0474

Collections sur les autochtones:
8 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

0,5 m dossiers en classeur

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: dans le cadre du réseau de PEB de la Saskatchewan Provincial Library

La bibliothèque est surtout riche en ouvrages sur les coopératives autochtones et de l'Arctique. Un Monthly Library Services Bulletin est publié, contenant une liste d'acquisitions sélective.

Saskatoon

68

Library
Institute for the Development of Indian Government
Band Training and Advisory Services
Technical Support Unit
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Entreposé au Saskatchewan Indian Community College
201 Robin Crescent
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7L 6M8

(306) 244-4444

Collections sur les autochtones:
±473 livres
35 périodiques
±150 publications officielles

3,5 m dossiers en classeur
33 bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC; index de dossiers en classeur bientôt changé pour la classification modifiée Brian Deer/UBCIC
Accès: pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

La bibliothèque a été créée en 1969 pour aider à l'élaboration de programmes et à la publication de documents sur l'instruction et le recyclage des populations adultes défavorisées, en particulier les Indiens et les Métis. On a publié des documents sur la gestion des petites entreprises à l'intention des entrepreneurs indiens, sur l'adaptation au milieu à l'intention des adolescents du Nord, sur l'apprentissage de la langue, sur les programmes d'épanouissement des bandes, et sur la gestion de projets à l'intention des fonctionnaires indiens. Les points forts de la collection sont l'expansion économique, les relations intergouvernementales, l'autonomie des bandes, l'alphabétisme chez les adultes (TESOL - Indiens) et l'adaptation au milieu. En août 1983, la bibliothèque, l'audioviothèque, les meubles et tous les biens de la Couronne ont été déménagés de Prince Albert et prêtés au Saskatchewan Indian Community College à Saskatoon.

Saskatoon

69

Native Law Centre Library
University of Saskatchewan
410 Cumberland Avenue North
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7N 1M6

(306) 343-4273

Collections sur les autochtones:
5000 livres
70 périodiques
+ publications officielles

1000 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête seulement aux bibliothèques

Le Native Law Centre de l'Université de la Saskatchewan a été fondé en septembre 1975. Son objectif est d'aider à l'élaboration du droit et du système juridique pour permettre le développement des collectivités autochtones. Le centre fournit la documentation nécessaire à l'enseignement de sujets de droit importants pour les autochtones. Le Program of Legal Studies for Native Peoples donne pendant l'été un cours d'orientation de huit semaines ouvert aux personnes d'ascendance autochtone souhaitant fréquenter une école canadienne de droit. Le centre poursuit également la recherche sur divers aspects du territoire et des peuples autochtones et il publie le Canadian Native Law Reporter de même que beaucoup d'autres publications spécialisées.

La bibliothèque du Native Law Centre a été fondée en 1980, quand un bibliothécaire a été engagé pour trier la collection de livres, de dossiers et de documents du centre et pour les rendre accessibles aux étudiants et au personnel. La raison d'être de la bibliothèque est de fournir de la documentation pour

les programmes d'enseignement et de recherche du centre. Récemment, des étudiants du premier cycle d'autres écoles et facultés de l'université ont commencé à utiliser la bibliothèque, dont le contenu est aussi accessible aux avocats, aux membres d'organismes autochtones et au grand public. Récemment, à cause du programme d'études autochtones de l'université, la bibliothèque a commencé à mettre sur pied une collection sélective d'anthropologie, de sociologie et de droit coutumier. Toutefois, elle reste spécialisée dans le domaine du droit relatif aux Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier aux Indiens du Canada, aux Inuit et aux Métis, notamment les droits aborigènes, la Loi sur les Indiens, les droits accordés en vertu des traités, les droits constitutionnels. On y fait aussi collection de documents semblables concernant les autochtones des États-Unis, d'Australie et de Nouvelle-Zélande. La bibliothèque a un ensemble complet de toutes les causes relatives aux lois portant sur les Indiens, et ce jusqu'au XVIII^{e} siècle, avec notamment des photocopies de causes connues et inconnues. Beaucoup de procès ont eu lieu dans des cas où la Loi sur les Indiens entre en conflit avec des lois provinciales, en particulier dans le cas de l'article 88, qui traite de la chasse et de la pêche. La bibliothèque possède également tous les rapports de la Commission Berger portant sur les peuples autochtones et l'écologie, des exemplaires de tous les documents internes du CEDA (Comité d'étude des droits des autochtones), et quelques renseignements sur le pipeline du Nord, de même que la collection sur microfiches de la Canadian Association in Support of Native People. Des bibliographies sont préparées et une liste complète est présentée sur demande. Une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions est mise à la disposition des bibliothèques et du public. On espère produire éventuellement un catalogue sous forme de livre des fonds de la bibliothèque.

Saskatoon

70

Nutana Collegiate
411 - 11th Street
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7N 0E9

(306) 653-1677

Un programme d'études autochtones est en cours d'élaboration pour le niveau secondaire. La bibliothèque n'est cependant pas encore très bien pourvue dans ce domaine.

Saskatoon

71

One Sky
Saskatchewan Cross Cultural Centre
134 Avenue F South
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7M 1S8

(306) 652-1571

"One Sky" est un centre de ressources pour l'étude des questions canadiennes et internationales importantes. Il offre des coupures de presse, des films, des diaporamas, du matériel audio-visuel et autre matériel éducatif. Il possède une collection d'une centaine de périodiques, dont plusieurs sont rares et quelques-uns portent sur les autochtones. Les questions autochtones sont un thème inclus dans le système de mise en réserve de l'information. Il y a aussi des dossiers sur les questions autochtones. La revue du centre, One Sun Report, a eu un numéro spécial sur des questions autochtones (février 1981), et le centre a préparé une trousse d'information sur les peuples autochtones, comprenant un manuel éducatif offrant une introduction historique à la situation des autochtones du Canada. Le public est encouragé à étudier ou à faire des recherches dans la bibliothèque.

Saskatoon

72

Resource Centre SUNTEP, Saskatoon
McLean Hall
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7N 0W0

(306) 342-3655

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur

Classification: DDC
Accès: non ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Le Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) est un programme de formation des maîtres hors campus offert par l'intermédiaire du Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, à Régina, en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Éducation de la Saskatchewan et les universités de la Saskatchewan et de Régina, à Saskatoon, Régina et Prince-Albert. Le programme assure une formation conduisant à un certificat d'enseignement de la Saskatchewan (Teaching Certificate) et donne la possibilité de poursuivre un baccalauréat en pédagogie. Le programme d'études est approuvé par les universités, tout comme les professeurs engagés sous contrat par le Gabriel Dumont Institute.

SUNTEP a été mis sur pied pour répondre aux besoins de la population autochtone croissante des villes de Saskatchewan. SUNTEP est un exemple de préservation d'une culture et d'un mode de vie. Le programme SUNTEP comprend des cours poussés en études autochtones et en méthodes d'enseignement interculturel, avec accent mis sur les activités sur le terrain. Les cours SUNTEP sont donnés à Régina, Saskatoon et Prince-Albert pour les deux premières années d'étude; les deux dernières années, y compris l'internat et les travaux, ont lieu à l'un ou l'autre des campus universitaires. SUNTEP est ouvert aux Métis et aux Indiens non inscrits.

La bibliothèque du bureau de SUNTEP à Saskatoon est très petite, et elle existe essentiellement pour compléter le contenu de la bibliothèque principale de l'université. Elle contient des dossiers en classeur, des cartes, des coupures de presse et des documents de discussion, classés séparément. Ces derniers sont des copies d'importants articles de périodiques, ou de séries d'articles, par exemple ceux sur les Métis dans New Breed, ou encore des copies de documents distribués à des réunions ou des ateliers et pouvant intéresser les futurs enseignants. On essaie de réunir les ouvrages nécessaires pour les cours de pédagogie. Le centre a besoin d'ouvrages sur l'éducation interculturelle, mais malheureusement les écrits sont rares sur ce sujet. La bibliothèque a des documents sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et les Inuit, mais elle s'intéresse avant tout à l'histoire des Métis, car les étudiants de deuxième et troisième années se concentrent d'abord sur ce sujet. Les périodiques les plus utilisés par les étudiants sont New Breed, qui porte entre autres sur l'histoire de Métis, Ontario Indian (appelé maintenant Sweetgrass), Pemmican et plusieurs revues d'enseignement.

Saskatoon

73

Library Department
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
P.O. Box 3085
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 3S9

(306) 244-1146

Collections sur les autochtones:
793 livres
100 périodiques
- publications officielles

1100 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques
+ trousses audio

Adresse: 1030 Idylwyld Drive North
Télex: 074-2708

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: dans le cadre du réseau de la Provincial Library

Le Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College a été fondé en 1972 et est maintenant le plus grand collège culturel au Canada. L'influence du collège a permis la naissance d'autres établissements, et il jouit d'une réputation internationale pour ses cours et ses publications de recherche. Le collège, qui comprend un département des anciens, un département des programmes et une bibliothèque, de même que des services complets de médias et de distribution, a pour objectif de faire revivre et de perpétuer la culture, les traditions, l'histoire, les langues, les religions et d'autres aspects de la vie indienne. Le collège jouit d'une réputation d'excellence dans ses activités culturelles. Pendant plusieurs années, il a produit une émission de télévision primée, "Smoke Signals", qui a été présentée dans les régions septentrionales des trois provinces des Prairies, de même dans les principales localités du sud. Son programme d'édition est un succès, et comprend un vaste éventail de livres de contes et de légendes pour l'étude des langues, de manuels scolaires, d'études dans le domaine de la pédagogie et d'ouvrages sur les traités et les gouvernements indiens. Un catalogue est offert par le collège.

Le réseau scolaire indien est bien intégré. Les établissements indiens, depuis les écoles jusqu'aux collèges, utilisent les installations du collège comme plaque tournante pour les services et ressources éducatifs. La bibliothèque, programme prioritaire pour le collège, a été conçue et créée par David Lucien Sparvier, un bibliothécaire professionnel, pour servir les Indiens de la Saskatchewan. Elle se concentre sur les Indiens des trois Amériques, mais surtout sur ceux du Canada et de la Saskatchewan, les Cris, les Saulteaux (Cris des Plaines), les Chipewayans (Dénés), les Dakotas (Sioux) et les Assiniboines. La bibliothèque a aussi des ouvrages sur les Inuit et les Métis ainsi que quelques ouvrages pertinents sur les autochtones d'Australie et de Nouvelle-Zélande. Elle essaie d'acquérir tout ce qui existe sur ce qui concerne les peuples autochtones de l'hémisphère occidental.

La bibliothèque conserve les dossiers de la Saskatchewan Federation of Indians, non encore répertoriés, qui ne sont mis à la disposition du public que sur autorisation. Elle possède sur microfilm les rapports du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord de 1869 à 1975. La bibliothèque conserve les archives de toutes les demandes d'information et de toutes les réponses données. Ces archives sont également accessibles au public. La bibliothèque aimerait disposer de personnes-ressources indiennes et, à cette fin, elle forme son propre personnel en bibliothéconomie, en anglais et en communications. Cela se fait par l'intermédiaire du collège communautaire, avec l'aide du Federated College de Régina. La grande collection de dossiers en classeur de la bibliothèque sur les droits, traités et politiques indiens peut être reproduite pour toute bande désirant une copie. La bibliothèque fait rapport de ses collections de périodiques au Catalogue collectif canadien des publications en série, et de ses monographies au Catalogue collectif canadien des livres. Les périodiques utiles à la bibliothèque sont le Saskatchewan Indian, Ontario Indian (maintenant Sweetgrass), Akwesasne Notes, New Breed et Native Perspective.

La bibliothèque a une collection spéciale de bandes magnétiques. Il s'agit des sessions enregistrées, surtout en cri, d'ateliers avec les anciens, d'ateliers de femmes autochtones, etc. Certaines ont été traduites en anglais. Ces bandes, tout en étant utiles pour l'information qu'elles contiennent, sont également valables pour l'étude des langues. Certains des enregistrements des anciens sur des sujets comme la formation religieuse ne seront pas traduits ni publiés. Le département audio-visuel produit de nombreuses vidéo-cassettes de réunions, de conférences et d'activités culturelles, et rassemble des enregistrements sur divers sujets. Tout cela peut être prêté à des collectivités et à des écoles. La bibliothèque projette de mettre éventuellement sur pied un centre de ressources régional ou de bande. La bibliothèque répondra aux demandes de toute personne de Saskatchewan inscrite au collège. Deux listes, Holding List, Books, Kits & Filmstrips, (s.d., 352 p.) classée par cote topographique, et Accumulated Film Holdings List (s.d., 58 p.), ont été publiées. Une brochure décrivant les services et installations de la bibliothèque est également offerte. La Curriculum Studies and Research Development Gallery se trouve dans l'immeuble du collège, mais ne dispose pas d'assez de place pour présenter convenablement des expositions. Elle expose des oeuvres d'art produites par les Indiens qui ont reçu un baccalauréat es arts en art indien au Federated College de Régina, mais dont les cours sur l'art ont débuté au Cultural College. La collection comprend des céramiques, des ouvrages en perles et toutes les formes d'arts et d'artisanats. Elle contient aussi quelques ouvrages d'histoire de l'art des différentes parties des Amériques.

Saskatoon

74

Saskatoon Native Survival School Library
919 Broadway Avenue
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7N 1B8

(306) 242-6154 ou 653-4064

Collections sur les autochtones:
500 livres
10 périodiques
±50 publications officielles

8 classeurs (dossiers) (taille légale)

Classification: DDC
Accès: pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: selon le code provincial de PEB

L'école, qui fait partie du Saskatoon Catholic Board of Education, a ouvert ses portes en septembre 1981. La Saskatoon Native Survival School offre un service spécial aux adolescents autochtones qui ne peuvent pas réussir dans le réseau secondaire régulier. L'école n'a pas à respecter les règles normales et enseigne beaucoup de matières particulières, surtout à contenu autochtone. L'histoire et la littérature indiennes, de même que la musique et les arts autochtones sont ainsi enseignés. Les parents qui ont organisé l'école ont jugé absolument nécessaire d'avoir une bibliothèque, et une collection de base d'ouvrages indiens a été commandée, de même que des ouvrages complémentaires pour le reste du programme scolaire. La collection est encore petite en raison de restrictions budgétaires.

Saskatoon

75

Saskatoon Public Library
311 - 23rd Street
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 0J6

(306) 664-9578

La Saskatoon Public Library n'a pas de collection d'études autochtones. Elle achète cependant ce type d'ouvrages dans le cadre de son mandat, mais ils sont éparpillés à travers la collection de la bibliothèque. Dans la cote topographique générale pour les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, il y a quelque 13 étagères de livres et on trouve dans le fichier plus de 1000 fiches sous le titre Indians of North America. La bibliothèque est abonnée à environ 18 périodiques qui traitent directement de questions autochtones. Elle reçoit des publications pertinentes des gouvernements fédéral et provincial ainsi que de la municipalité de Saskatoon. Le **département d'histoire locale** collectionne des ouvrages d'histoire générale de la région de Saskatoon comprenant accessoirement des renseignements sur des groupes autochtones. On y retrouve 14 livres, des manuscrits et des dossiers de photographies.

Saskatoon

76

University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7N 0W0

(306) 343-4216

Les ouvrages sur les autochtones sont répartis dans les diverses bibliothèques du campus, particulièrement dans les bibliothèques du Native Law Centre et des deux programmes de formation des maîtres autochtones. Le département d'anthropologie offre plusieurs cours d'études autochtones, et le College of Arts and Science a récemment inauguré un programme d'études autochtones. On procède sensiblement de la même façon qu'à l'Université de Brandon, pour la collection des ouvrages et on espère avoir éventuellement une collection de taille et de qualité semblable à la sienne.

Saskatoon

77

Institute for Northern Studies
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)

L'institut, fondé en 1960, a fermé ses portes en juin 1982. La bibliothèque, qui fait maintenant partie de la collection principale de la bibliothèque de l'Université de la Saskatchewan, avait fait collection d'ouvrages dans divers domaines concernant le Nord, notamment sur les problèmes humains. Les Indiens et les Inuit ont toujours constitué un des grands sujets d'intérêt de l'institut, de même que l'état socio-économique et juridique des peuples du Nord.

Swift Current

78

Chinook Regional Library
1240 Chaplin Street
Swift Current (Saskatchewan)
S9H 0G8

(306) 773-3186

Télex: 071-21129

La Chinook Regional Library réunit 38 bibliothèques succursales, toutes assez petites. Il y a quelques livres sur les autochtones, mais ils sont dispersés dans diverses succursales.

Manitoba

POPULATION	1 013 703[1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	66 280
INUIT	230
INDIENS INSCRITS	39 710
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	5 855
MÉTIS	20 485

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DU MANITOBA[2]

Chipewyans	Nord des provinces des Prairies
Cris des Plaines	

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU MANITOBA[3]

Universités et collèges	5	Bibliothèques gouvernementales	4
Bibliothèques scolaires	3	Bibliothèque spécialisées	5
Bibliothèques publiques	1	Bibliothèques autochtones	5
		TOTAL	23

Les archives de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, conservées dans le Provincial Archives Building, est une merveilleuse source de matériel historique sur les autochtones et en particulier sur le rôle qu'ils ont joué dans le commerce de la fourrure. Les universités de Brandon, du Manitoba et de Winnipeg ont d'importantes collections de même que la bibliothèque du Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature et la bibliothèque du ministère de l'Éducation du Manitoba. La Peoples Library du Centre éducatif indien et culturel du Manitoba a une collection représentative et la bibliothèque de la Sandy Bay School, à Marius, a une collection importante pour une école.

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

Ashern

79

Interlake Reserves Tribal Council Cultural Center
P.O. Box 218
Ashern (Manitoba)
R0C 0E0

(204) 768-3062

Collections sur les autochtones:
5 m livres
1 m périodiques
500 publications officielles

2 m dossiers en classeur
+ artefacts
+ diapositives, bandes magnétiques
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun PEB actuellement

En 1980, cette bibliothèque de bande indienne a commencé à se constituer une collection de base d'ouvrages autochtones pour la recherche et, en 1981, on ajoutait des livres pour les jeunes dans la bibliothèque de prêt. La grande collection de publications officielles porte sur l'éducation, les traités et les administrations locales. Les ouvrages d'études autochtones sont surtout généraux, mais on fait un effort en vue d'acquérir des ouvrages publiés en langues autochtones. Les listes des nouvelles acquisitions à l'usage des écoles et des bandes aura peut-être commencé en 1984.

Brandon

80

John E. Robbins Library
Brandon University
270 - 18th Street
Brandon (Manitoba)
R7A 6A9

(204) 728-9520, poste 245

Collections sur les autochtones:
1909 livres
67 périodiques
+ publications officielles

237 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches, diapositives, bandes magnétiques

Télex: 07-502721

Classification: LC; une bibliothèque de démonstration scolaire utilise le DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code CLA

En 1970, un cours sur les peuples autochtones contemporains était offert par le département de sociologie de l'Université de Brandon. La faculté d'éducation offrait des cours portant directement sur l'enseignement aux enfants indiens et métis. Des cours supplémentaires offerts par des autochtones et des non-autochtones ont abouti en 1975 à la création d'un département d'études autochtones au sein de la faculté des arts. Les inscriptions à ces cours ont augmenté régulièrement aussi bien sur le campus que hors campus.

Brandon

81

Brandon University Northern Teachers Education Program (BUNTEP)
John E. Robbins Library
Brandon University
Brandon (Manitoba)
R7A 6A9

(204) 728-9520, poste 641 ou 376

Collections sur les autochtones:
269 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies

Télex: 07502721

Classification: LC
Accès: pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Le programme BUNTEP a démarré en janvier 1975 quand le The Pas IMPACTE Centre (Indian Métis Project for Action in Careers for Teacher Education) a été amalgamé au The Pas BUNTEP Centre. La bibliothèque est particulièrement riche en histoire des Indiens, surtout des Indiens du Manitoba et des Métis, ainsi qu'en langue crie.

Brandon

82

Dakota Ojibway Cultural Development Program
P.O. Box 322
702 Douglas Street
Brandon (Manitoba)
R7A 5Z2

(204) 725-3560

Collections sur les autochtones:
1 m livres
0,25 m périodiques
- publications officielles

0,5 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits, artefacts
+ diapositives, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langue autochtones
+ documents de tribus

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux étudiants

Cette bibliothèque de bande indienne a commencé à collectionner du matériel d'études autochtones en 1978. Elle est surtout riche dans les domaines de la langue et de l'histoire des Dakotas et des Ojibways. On a publié une brochure décrivant la bibliothèque.

Brandon

83

Inter-Universities North
Brandon University
270 - 18th Street
Brandon (Manitoba)
R7A 6A9

(204) 727-9641, poste 641

Collections sur les autochtones:
505 livres
- périodiques
42 publications officielles

96 dossiers en classeur
34 bandes magnétiques
18 disques

Adresse: Brandon University, John E. Robbins Library, Inter-Universities North
Télex: 07502721

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: 2 semaines, aux chercheurs

Inter-Universities North a commencé à offrir des cours d'études autochtones vers 1976; cours d'introduction en cri à l'éducation des enfants indiens et métis du Canada, anthropologie des Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, histoire de l'éducation des Indiens du Canada (étude sociologique inter-culturelle), introduction aux études autochtones, à la littérature et à la musique autochtones. La bibliothèque est particulièrement riche en histoire, en anthropologie et, dans une moindre mesure, en musique. Elle publie une liste informatisée de ses collections.

Churchill

84

Churchill Northern Studies Centre Library
P.O. Box 610
Churchill (Manitoba)
R0B 0E0

(204) 675-2307

Collections sur les autochtones:
161 livres
17 périodiques
- publications officielles

20 dossiers en classeur

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les livres pour un mois; la bibliothèque fait des photocopies d'articles de périodiques mais le service n'est pas gratuit

Cette petite bibliothèque de recherche a été créée en 1976-1977 pour compléter les cours d'été crédités offerts à Churchill par diverses universités. Les ouvrages sur les autochtones concernent en majorité les Indiens et les Inuit vivant autour de la baie d'Hudson et dans le nord du Manitoba.

Churchill

85

Eskimo Museum
Diocese of Churchill, Hudson Bay
P.O. Box 10
Churchill (Manitoba)
R0B 0E0

(204) 675-2541

Collections sur les autochtones:
60 livres
60 périodiques
30 publications officielles

40 dossiers en classeur
+ artefacts, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Cette petite collection de musée est particulièrement riche en ethnologie inuit, et surtout des Inuit du Canada.

Erickson

86

Erickson Collegiate Institute
Erickson (Manitoba)
R0J 0P0

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur

Classification: non classifié
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: uniquement aux membres de la bande

Cette bibliothèque qui dessert à la fois l'école et la bande indienne est particulièrement riche en ouvrages en langues autochtones. Les livres du conseil de bande ne sont à la disposition que des membres de la bande. L'Erickson Collegiate Institute a introduit en 1977 un programme d'études autochtones. L'institut offre ses services à la réserve Rolling River (C.P. 145, Erickson).

Marius

87

Sandy Bay School Library
Marius P.O. (Manitoba)
R0H 0T0

(204) 843-2407

Collections sur les autochtones:
1100 livres
12 périodiques
100 publications officielles

15 dossiers en classeur
+ artefacts
+ diapositives, bandes magnétiques
+ bandes vidéo

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on n'a jamais refusé une demande

Les études autochtones ont toujours été un aspect important du programme scolaire de la Sandy Bay School. Depuis 1980, un cours d'études autochtones est offert à chaque niveau. La bibliothèque est particulièrement riche en études autochtones canadiennes. La collection est très importante pour une école. On a publié une description de la bibliothèque et une bibliographie, Native Studies Resource Bibliography.

Winnipeg

88

Information Services Library
Affaires indiennes du Nord canadien
1100 - 275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 3A3

(204) 949-2903

Collections sur les autochtones:
3 m livres
3 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,5 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Winnipeg

89

Frontier School Division No. 48
Library Services
1402 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3E 3G5

(204) 775-9741

Collections sur les autochtones:
52 livres
3 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

10 dossiers en classeur
\+ diapositives
\+ bandes magnétiques
45 trousses multi-média concernant les études autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

La bibliothèque a toujours possédé une collection d'études autochtones, puisque la division n° 48 de la Frontier School comprend principalement des collectivités autochtones. En 1969, on a mis sur pied une collection non cataloguée de documents audio-visuels. En 1975-1976, la collection a été complètement cataloguée. La bibliothèque est surtout prévue pour le personnel, mais le public peut consulter le matériel sur place. Un catalogue imprimé de la collection est distribué à toutes les écoles de cette division scolaire, qui sont éparpillées à travers le nord du Manitoba.

Winnipeg

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Library
Hudson's Bay Company
Hudson's Bay House
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 2R1

(204) 943-0881

Collection sur les autochtones:
879 livres
25 périodiques

128 dossiers en classeur
165 dossiers de photographies

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

La Hudson's Bay Company Library a été créée dans les années 1920 lors du lancement de la revue de la compagnie, The Beaver, et de l'expansion de sa chaîne de magasins à rayons. La publication de The Beaver a suscité un besoin de sources de référence et les opérations des magasins à rayons de la compagnie ont entraîné une augmentation de la publicité, qui a mis en évidence le passé historique de la compagnie. La bibliothèque, qui fait maintenant partie de la section des relations extérieures de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, possède quelque 6000 livres, 100 périodiques, 5000 dossiers, 2000 brochures et réimpressions, et une bonne collection de photographies. L'accent est surtout mis sur l'histoire, en particulier sur la longue et remarquable histoire de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, sur l'exploration de l'ouest et du nord du Canada et sur les peuples autochtones. La bibliothèque a une petite collection de documents rares, dont certains ont beaucoup de valeur. Les documents mis en classeurs remontent au tournant du siècle. Parmi eux se trouvaient jadis beaucoup de brochures rares, mais celles-ci ont été retirées, cataloguées et traitées comme des livres.

Les coupures de journaux sont collectionnées depuis les années 1920, et certaines sont des photocopies. La plupart des coupures de journaux concernent la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson, et on n'y trouve donc pas grand chose sur les autochtones. Un service de coupures de presse parcourt les journaux canadiens. La bibliothèque contient des documents sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et les Inuit du Canada, et

quelques-uns sur les Inuit de l'Alaska et du Groënland et sur les Aléoutes. La bibliothèque s'intéresse avant tout aux peuples autochtones de l'ouest, du nord et de la Colombie-Britannique, particulièrement les tribus de la Terre de Rupert, de l'ouest du Canada et des Plaines. Il n'y a pas grand chose sur les autochtones de l'Ontario, du Québec et des provinces de l'Atlantique.

La politique d'acquisition de la bibliothèque consiste à réunir ce dont les rédacteurs de The Beaver ont besoin, tout ce qui concerne la compagnie et la traite des fourrures et ce qui a trait aux relations entre les magasins de la compagnie et les localités où ils se trouvent. Remarquons qu'il y a beaucoup de magasins de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson dans les localités autochtones du Canada. La bibliothèque est abondamment utilisée par le rédacteur en chef de The Beaver et par les agents de relations extérieures de la compagnie, qui font des recherches pour les nombreuses demandes de renseignements sur l'histoire et les activités de la compagnie. La bibliothèque est également ouverte au public, et des chercheurs d'intérêts nombreux et divers consultent ses collections. Mais il s'agit d'une bibliothèque privée, qui vise donc d'abord à répondre aux besoins de la compagnie. On ne fait pas de prêt, puisqu'il est important que les ouvrages soient constamment à la disposition du personnel. Parmi les périodiques régulièrement utilisés, figurent American Indian Art Magazine, Pemmican Journal, Arts West, Arts and Culture of the North, Alberta History, des publications du Canadian Plains Research Centre, et des publications sur l'art inuit et l'histoire naturelle sont également très utilisées, tout comme les journaux autochtones. Les collections de la bibliothèque figurent dans la bibliographie Peel et dans Winnipeg - A Centennial Bibliography (1974). Une liste d'acquisitions est publiée.

Winnipeg

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Hudson's Bay Company Archives
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 1T5

(204) 944-4949

Collections sur les autochtones:
100 livres
3 m périodiques
- publications officielles

20 m dossiers en classeur
2500 m manuscrits
+ microfiches
+ documents rares

Télex: 07-587881

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les archives de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson datent de 1670, l'année de sa constitution en société. Les archives ont été officiellement fondées en 1924, et leur bibliothèque contient des documents accumulés depuis les débuts de la compagnie. En 1974, les archives, qui se trouvaient jusque-là à Londres, ont été transférées à Winnipeg, où elles sont en dépôt dans les Provincial Archives of Manitoba. Les documents de la compagnie de 1670 à 1870, à l'exception des cartes, ont été microfilmés et des copies ont été déposées aux Archives publiques du Canada, à Ottawa, et au Public Record Office, à Kew, en Angleterre. Il y a des renseignements sur les Indiens dans les Journals de 1705 - 1943, section B. Il y a beaucoup de documents d'intérêt historique, notamment sur les voyages et l'exploration, des renseignements sur le climat, les Indiens et les occupations quotidiennes des personnes travaillant dans quelque 210 postes de la compagnie, de Northwest River (aujourd'hui le Labrador) jusqu'à Victoria, et de Fort Good Hope (sur le Mackenzie) jusqu'aux Snake River Expeditions (dans les États du nord-ouest des États-Unis). Les archives de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson contiennent les seuls documents connus sur les établissements canadiens du XVIII^{e} siècle de Churchill (Manitoba), de Moose Factory et d'Albany (Ontario), de Rupert House et d'Eastmain (Québec), de Cumberland House (Saskatchewan), et d'Edmonton (Alberta). Le mandat de cueillette des archives est tout à fait clair en ce qui concerne les documents de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson. Une certaine influence est exercée par des universitaires locaux, en particulier par des professeurs de géographie. Les archives ont participé à la production de le National Atlas en fournissant des renseignements pour les cartes sur la traite des fourrures. Elles ont aussi fourni les cartes pour le livre de la Hudson's Bay Record Society sur la contribution de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson à l'établissement des cartes du Canada (en préparation). La collection est également constituée en fonction des besoins de la compagnie. Il y a beaucoup de documents sur les premiers explorateurs. Les dossiers en classeurs contiennent des copies

de toutes les demandes d'information ainsi que des réponses, et ce depuis 1920. Il y a un bon nombre de cartes manuscrites. Les collections sur les autochtones comprennent des documents sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et les Inuit du Canada, d'Alaska et du Groënland. Il y a aussi des documents rares en langues autochtones provenant du nord du Canada, de la Terre de Rupert et de la Colombie-Britannique. Après 1870 on trouve moins de documents sur les autochtones, puisqu'à cette époque la compagnie a commencé à diversifier ses activités et à s'éloigner de la traite des fourrures. Vers 1924, Hudson's Bay House a acheté les vieilles bibliothèques de la traite des fourrures de York Factory, Moose Factory et Fort Simpson. Il s'agissait là des bibliothèques itinérantes à l'usage des habitants des postes. Elles contenaient des ouvrages variés, notamment "The Peep of Day", rédigé en cri par l'archidiacre Winter (York Factory, 1898). Ces bibliothèques sont maintenant dans les archives de la compagnie.

Les archives font rapport au Catalogue collectif des manuscrits, à Ottawa, et leurs collections sont répertoriées dans le Répertoire général des manuscrits (tome 3, M.G. 17 - M.G. 21, Ottawa, 1974, p. 167-300), publié par la Division des manuscrits des Archives publiques du Canada. Les archives de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson ne sont qu'un outil de référence pour l'interprétation des archives de la compagnie.

Winnipeg

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Manitoba Department of Education Library
P.O. Box 3, Main Floor
1181 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3G 0T3

(204) 994-7832

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
19 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeurs
+ dossiers de photographies
+ microformes
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes sonores, bandes vidéo
+ trousses

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête uniquement aux enseignants

La bibliothèque du ministère de l'Éducation du Manitoba a été créée au début des années 1970. Elle constitue un des services de soutien que le ministère offre aux écoles. Aucun autre ministère de l'éducation provincial n'a réuni autant de ressources à l'intention des professeurs et des écoles en un seul lieu. La collection sur les études autochtones a comme point fort les langues autochtones, des documents utiles au programme K-12 dans les écoles du Manitoba, des diapositives représentant le Manitoba et sa population au début du siècle et des documents publiés par la direction de l'éducation des autochtones du ministère de l'Éducation du Manitoba. La bibliothèque comprend des ouvrages sur tous les sujets; il est donc difficile d'évaluer le nombre exact de documents sur les études autochtones car ils sont intégrés à l'ensemble de la collection. Des bibliographies telles que Native Peoples: Department of Education Resources Pertaining To Indians, Inuit and Métis (revised edition, Winnipeg, 1982, 287 p.) qui fait partie de la Curriculum Support Series du ministère facilitent l'accès au matériel. Les documents sont classés en catégories pertinentes comme Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, Inuit, Métis et Indiens d'Amérique centrale et d'Amérique du Sud. Chaque ouvrage comporte une annotation, la cote topographique et l'année scolaire auquel il convient. La liste complète du fonds de périodiques, publiée en 1982, comprend les ouvrages de la collection sur les études autochtones: Native languages: Resources Pertaining to Native Languages of Manitoba (Winnipeg, 1981, 52 p., Curriculum Support Series). C'est un autre outil bibliographique: les documents y figurent sous les rubriques "autochtones" (c'est-à-dire ouvrages généraux), "Algonquins", "Chipewyans", "Cris" "Dakotas" et Ojibways". Cette bibliographie indique les ressources des universités de Brandon, du Manitoba, et de Winnipeg, de la People's Library du Centre éducatif et culturel indien du Manitoba et de la bibliothèque du ministère de l'Éducation: on peut donc à ce titre la considérer comme un catalogue collectif régional. Il existe aussi un guide du professeur à l'intention des professeurs d'études autochtones ou de sciences sociales qui s'intitule Ressource Materials: Native Peoples of Manitoba (s.d., 99 p.). On trouve dans cette

bibliographie complète près de 2000 documents classés selon le nom des tribus (Assiniboines, Esquimaux Baribous, Chipewyans, Cris, Dakotas, Métis et Ojibways) ainsi qu'une courte section sur l'archéologie manitobaine.

La bibliothèque du ministère de l'Éducation renferme une collection particulièrement importante de diapositives et de photographies. On y trouve 500 diapositives sur les autochtones du Canada. La bibliothèque prête aussi les carrousels de diapositives de la History of Manitoba Picture Collection, chaque catalogue se distinguant par sa cote topographique. Sous la vedette "Nord" on trouve 159 diapositives tandis qu'on en trouve 303 à la vedette "Indiens". D'autres titres utiles sont "Forts", "Riel", "Navires" et "Fourrures". On peut obtenir une liste complète sur demande. La bibliothèque renferme aussi la collection de photographies du Manitoba au nord du 53e parallèle de John Archibald Campbell, CR, un dossier de photographies de la route du chemin de fer de la baie d'Hudson, 1910-1919, la collection des pères Oblats qui renferme 627 diapositives couvrant la période de 1895 à 1935 au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan, la collection de la York Factory qui contient 298 diapositives de dessins et de photographies portant sur près de 100 années d'histoire de York Factory et de Fort Prince of Wales, et la collection de 200 diapositives du major Charles qui couvre la période de 1906 à 1945 et qui illustre la colonisation du Nord et l'arrivée du chemin de fer à Churchill. Ces quatre collections renferment de nombreuses illustrations d'Indiens, d'Inuit et de Métis. La bibliothèque contient aussi une importante collection de films, y compris tous ceux de l'Office national du film et d'autres, que l'on peut se procurer. On trouve aussi une importante collection de trousses. La bibliothèque sert les professeurs, les administrateurs et le personnel des bibliothèques, de la maternelle à la douzième année, les professeurs stagiaires et les autres professionnels de l'éducation du Manitoba. Exception faite des périodiques, tous les documents peuvent être empruntés par des particuliers, soit en personne ou par la poste, franc de port. En 1981, on a émis une description détaillée de la politique de prêt. Le public peut utiliser les ressources de la bibliothèque sans droit d'emprunt. Les documents imprimés ne sont offerts que par l'entremise du prêt entre bibliothèques. On a aussi publié en 1981 une liste intitulée Department of Education Library Materials and Services of Interest to Teachers and Administrators dans laquelle on trouve des numéros de téléphone utiles, les heures d'ouverture de la bibliothèque et divers services. La bibliothèque publie aussi régulièrement des listes d'ouvrages de référence et distribue des brochures, des trousses, des documents d'apprentissage de la langue, des affiches et d'autres documents publiés par la direction de l'éducation des autochtones.

Winnipeg

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Natural Resources Library
Manitoba Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 26
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3H 0W9

(204) 786-9299

Collections sur les autochtones:
25 livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

400 dossiers en classeur

Classification: LC et système Guelph modifié pour les rapports gouvernementaux
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux bibliothèques reconnues; un petit montant est exigé pour couvrir les frais; quelques documents non publiés ne sont pas prêtés

Cette bibliothèque collectionne des documents autochtones pertinents selon les besoins des divers programmes du ministère. Beaucoup de ses rapports sur la pêche et la faune concernent les populations autochtones qui s'adonnent à la chasse et à la pêche. Ces rapports sont éparpillés à travers la collection, dans chaque discipline biologique. Cette bibliothèque est surtout utile aux chercheurs

s'intéressant aux ressources renouvelables et à leur incidence sur les Inuit et les Indiens. Les usagers doivent être prêts à faire des recherches considérables pour retrouver toutes les publications pertinentes. Une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions est publiée, de même qu'une bilbiographie annotée des publications du personnel.

Winnipeg

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People's Library
Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre
119 Sutherland Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R2W 3C9

(204) 942-0228, poste 8

Collections sur les autochtones:
1703 livres
±30 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

1548 dossiers en classeur
\+ albums de photographies
\+ artefacts et objets de musée
\+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
\+ livres rares
\+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux écoles

La People's Library faisait à l'origine partie de la Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. Vers 1976, le Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre a pris la bibliothèque à sa charge. La bibliothèque a pour objectif de travailler avec les bandes et organisations indiennes, de les informer de ce qu'elle possède sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, de les aider à créer leurs propres bibliothèques, et de les informer des autres services qui leur sont offerts. La bibliothèque fournit également des livres à tour de rôle aux écoles fédérales des réserves et à des organisations autochtones, de même qu'à des écoles provinciales et municipales de Winnipeg qui travaillent à des projets ou des études sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord. La bibliothèque travaille également avec des groupes religieux, médicaux, le ministère des Affaires indiennes, la police, les pénitenciers et des travailleurs scolaires qui présentent des exposés sur la culture et l'éducation dans des écoles et avec diverses organisations. Le personnel de la bibliothèque aide à former des personnes des réserves au travail en bibliothèque. Ces personnes peuvent passer les examens au Red River Community College et obtenir leur certificat sans avoir suivi tout le cours au collège. La People's Library donne souvent des cours de bibliothéconomie de trois semaines à des personnes des réserves, qui reviennent parfois y suivre des cours supplémentaires.

La bibliothèque est ouverte au public à des fins de référence, et des prêts sont faits à des organismes et des bibliothèques scolaires. On ne prête pas aux étudiants ni aux enseignants, car il s'est avéré trop difficile de récupérer les livres. La bibliothèque collectionne des ouvrages sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, particulièrement les Chipewyans, les Cris, les Ojibways et les Sioux, les Inuit du Canada, de l'Alaska et du Groënland, et les Aléoutes. Elle possède quelques vieilles grammaires et d'autres manuels d'enseignement, de même que de vieilles bibles. La politique d'acquisition consiste à réunir des documents sur les Indiens du Manitoba et du Canada, l'éducation des Indiens, les droits accordés en vertu des traités et les droit aborigènes susceptibles d'intéresser les usagers de la bibliothèque (c'est-à-dire les Indiens du Manitoba). Cette bibliothèque est responsable du travail effectué par le Manitoba Indian Cultural Education Centre; elle doit servir de bibliothèque de démonstration pour informer les personnes qui veulent créer, agrandir ou modifier des bibliothèques de réserve. Le matériel doit inciter les bibliothèques publiques du Manitoba à améliorer leurs collections sur les peuples autochtones de la province et du Canada. Des livres et documents sont choisis en fonction de leur intérêt et leur valeur à stimuler la réflexion. Beaucoup de points de vue sont représentés, et on trouve notamment des livres présentant des opinions impopulaires ou des renseignements inexacts, de façon à provoquer la discussion et inciter à la recherche de la vérité.

La bibliothèque est particulièrement riche en philosophie, en religion, en sciences sociales, en linguistique, en technologie, en arts, en littérature, en histoire et en biographies. Elle contient également des ouvrages de référence générale, des "livres faciles", des livres pour les jeunes et des

romans sur les autochtones. Parmi les périodiques les plus intéressants reçus par la bibliothèque, se trouvent Ontario Indian (maintenant Sweetgrass), Saskatchewan Indian, des publications de la National Indian Brotherhood, Indian News, Kainai, Manitoba News et Akwesasne Notes. Les publications des Musées nationaux du Canada sont également souvent utilisés. Il existe un dépliant descriptif sur la bibliothèque et des bibliographies.

Winnipeg

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Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature Library
190 Rupert Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 0N2

(204) 956-2830

Collections sur les autochtones:
1025 livres
12 périodiques
- publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ microfiches
+ bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques

Le musée collectionne des documents d'études autochtones depuis son ouverture en 1970. La bibliothèque se spécialise en ethnologie, en folklore et en anthropologie des peuples autochtones du Canada. La collection de livre a été constituée avec l'aide de conservateurs; ceux-ci sont consultés au moment des achats et ils recommandent également des ouvrages. On considère les collections des universités du Manitoba et de Winnipeg quand il est question d'acquisitions, et toute la documentation nécessaire est achetée sans problème; les ouvrages plus spéciaux sont achetés s'ils ne se trouvent pas ailleurs. La bibliothèque a quelques cartes montrant les aires linguistiques et les réserves. La collection de photographies est surtout constituée de copies; il y a quelques originaux dans des albums du département d'ethnologie autochtone du musée. La collection de photographies est surtout riche dans le domaine de la traite des fourrures et sur le nord du Manitoba dans les années 1920 et 1930. Il y a quelques enregistrements d'histoire orale, des entrevues sur différents sujets et des cassettes de cours de langues autochtones. L'accent est mis sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et les Inuit, en particulier les Indiens des Plaines. Il y a aussi des documents sur les Inuit d'Alaska et du Groënland, sur les Aléoutes et sur les populations précolombiennes. La collection contient quelques ouvrages rares, notamment des dictionnaires, des bibles et des manuels de langues.

La politique d'acquisitions repose sur le principe que la bibliothèque doit servir aux travaux du musée, se concentrant sur les Indiens du Manitoba, des Prairies et des Plaines, sur leurs coutumes et modes de vie, sur l'archéologie du Manitoba surtout, et un peu sur les Inuit. Il n'y a donc pas grand chose sur les langues ou sur la vie d'aujourd'hui. Le costume, les légendes, les danses, la religion, l'art, les outils et les métiers occupent une place importante. Les conservateurs, le bureau de rédaction et le grand public considèrent tous que The Beaver est une source très importante d'information. Parmi les autres périodiques utiles, se trouvent American Indian Art Magazine, North, Native Arts West, American Antiquity, Indian News, Eskimo, American Indian Tradition et Arts and Culture of the North. Dans le département des ouvrages de référence, les sources de renseignements suivantes sont très utilisées: les publications de la Smithsonian Institution, du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology et des Musées nationaux du Canada, la collection Curtis, des catalogues de musée, des livres d'artisanat et diverses bibliographies, comme celles publiées par le Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian, de Chicago. La bibliothèque publie régulièrement des listes d'acquisitions.

Winnipeg

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Provincial Archives of Manitoba
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 1T5

(204) 944-3971

Les Provincial Archives of Manitoba contiennent de nombreuses collections portant sur les peuples autochtones. Le contenu est répertorié par sujets, dans trois cartables à anneaux. Le tome I porte sur les Indiens, l'exploration et la traite des fourrures, sur la colonie de la rivière Rouge, sur les troubles de la rivière Rouge, la Rébellion du Nord-Ouest et documents connexes, sur le Canada (la première partie comprend des documents concernant les gouverneurs généraux, dont les premiers ont été liés à l'établissement des traités) et enfin sur les archives ecclésiastiques et les personnages religieux, notamment les Archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land. La collection de photographies des archives, "un des trésors de la province", comprend la Gordon Collection, la Boundary Commission Collection, la Rupert's Land Collection et la Edmond Morris Collection. L'immeuble des archives abrite également les archives de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson (voir n° 91).

Winnipeg

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Treaties & Aboriginal Rights Research Centre of Manitoba, Inc.
300 - 191 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 0X1

(204) 943-6456

Collections sur les autochtones:

600 livres
\+ périodiques
\+ publications officielles

26 classeurs (dossiers en)
8 albums de photographies
800 cartes
\+ cassettes
\+ microfilms, microfiches

À l'origine, le centre était un organisme de recherche s'occupant des revendications des bandes indiennes du Manitoba. En une dizaine d'années, il est devenu un centre de ressources, tout en conservant son mandat premier. Le centre fait d'abord des recherches sur les droits aborigènes et les droits accordés en vertu des traités. La collection de microfiches comprend surtout les fiches du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, la collection RG10 des Archives publiques du Canada, de même que les Alexander Morris Papers, les Adams Archibald Papers, la série de monographies canadiana et les fiches de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples. Il y a 24 classeurs de documents historiques réunis depuis 1969. Deux autres classeurs contiennent des documents de ressources secondaires sur tous les aspects de la vie indienne. Les cartes portent sur les réserves indiennes du Manitoba, de 1870 à aujourd'hui. Il y a une collection de documents sur chaque réserve et bande du Manitoba complétant les dossiers historiques et la collection (RG 10). Il y a aussi une collection de rapports TARR, produits par le centre au sujet de différentes revendications territoriales et sur d'autres sujets d'intérêt pour les autochtones, de même qu'une collection de rapports rédigés par d'autres organisations sur divers sujets autochtones.

Winnipeg

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Elizabeth Dafoe Library
University of Manitoba Libraries
University of Manitoba
Collection Development
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3T 2N2

(204) 474-9961

Collections sur les autochtones:
4450 livres
38 périodiques
±470 publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Télex: 075-877-21 (University of Manitoba)

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête certains documents

Les documents d'études autochtones sont intégrés à la collection générale de la bibliothèque Elizabeth Dafoe. L'université a inauguré en 1973-1974 un cours interdisciplinaire sur les peuples autochtones du Canada. Le Department of Native Studies a été créé en 1975. Les besoins des Cris-Ojibways de la province ont également une influence sur le développement de la collection d'études autochtones. Même si la demande est faible pour ce genre d'ouvrages, ceux-ci sont pris en considération tout autant que les autres collections lorsqu'on procède au choix des livres. On collectionne des ouvrages sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier les Cris, les Chipewyans, les Inuit du Manitoba et les Esquimaux du Caribou. Le département d'anthropologie s'intéresse aux peuples autochtones de l'Alaska et aux Indiens précolombiens. La bibliothèque possède une photocopie des archives des Oblats d'Edmonton, qui comprennent essentiellement des documents en langues indiennes, manuscrits ou imprimés. Ces langues sont le cri, l'algonquin, l'agnier (mohawk), le pied noir, le montagnais, le saulteux (ojibway), l'athapascan, le déné et l'assiniboine. Une grande partie de ce matériel consiste en grammaires et en dictionnaires. La collection de coupures du Tribune de Winnipeg, qui est en train d'être microfilmée, contient des renseignements sur les Indiens du Canada et des États-Unis. Il y a aussi plusieurs collections d'intérêt non classifiées, notamment 1) les dossiers de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, 2) les bandes magnétiques de recherches de Margaret Stobie sur le dialecte écossais-cri, "Bungi", 3) les Human Relations Area Files, 4) la collection canadiana d'avant 1900 sur microfiches, 5) la bibliographie Peel sur microfiches, 6) la collection Nan Shipley, dont les livres sur les Indiens s'adressent généralement aux jeunes adultes. Cette dernière collection contient également trois boîte de légendes indiennes mises en albums par Alex Grisdale de la réserve indienne de Scanterbury (deux boîtes) et transcrites par Mme Shipley (une boîte). Il y a aussi des cartes de vieux sentiers indiens traversant le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta, et une collection de photographies sur des sites historiques, sur le transport (dont les traîneaux à chiens), comprenant également des portraits d'autochtones, de missionnaires, de colons et autres. Toute cette collection est considérée d'une valeur culturelle et historique remarquable pour le pays.

La collection de documents d'études autochtones de la bibliothèque a pour objectif de répondre aux besoins du premier cycle du département d'études autochtones, surtout en ce qui concerne le Canada. Quant aux langues, on collectionne des documents sur le cri, le saulteux (ojibway) et le sioux. En 1980, le département a essayé de mettre sur pied un centre de ressources et de recherche autochtones au sein de la bibliothèque Dafoe. Malheureusement, on n'a pas pu trouver l'argent nécessaire pour la réalisation de ce projet. On espère encore que le centre deviendra un jour réalité. Parmi les périodiques utilisés, on trouve les Algonquin Conference Papers, Forgotten People, Inuit Today, Kainai News, Na'pao, Native People, New Breed, Saskatchewan Indian, Tawow. Les ouvrages de référence les plus souvent consultés sont Jenness, les livres Smithsonian, Leitch et Curtis. On fait rapport de toutes les collections de périodiques au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, et des monographies au Catalogue collectif des livres.

Winnipeg

99

University of Winnipeg Library
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 2E9

(204) 786-7811, poste 520

Collections sur les autochtones:
1500 livres
41 périodiques
+ publications officielles

85 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches

Télex: 0755340

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code de PEB CLA; gratuit pour les livres; 20¢ la page pour les photocopies, minimum 2 $

L'Université de Winnipeg n'offre pas de cours d'études autochtones en tant que tels, mais ce sujet fait partie des études canadiennes, un ensemble interdisciplinaire de cours offert depuis 1971-1972. La collection de la bibliothèque est particulièrement riche en anthropologie, en ethnologie et en histoire. Le Western Canada Pictural Index de l'Université de Winnipeg renferme plusieurs illustrations pouvant s'avérer utiles aux études autochtones. Les chercheurs peuvent, moyennant des frais, obtenir des photographies ou des diapositives.

Winnipeg

100

Winnipeg Public Library
251 Donald Street
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 3P5

(204) 985-6450

Collections sur les autochtones:
27 m livres
6 périodiques
1,5 m publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ films
+ bandes magnétiques

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête uniquement des documents de la collection de prêt

Il n'y a pas de collection d'études autochtones en tant que telle, mais la bibliothèque achète tout ce qu'elle juge intéressant pour la bibliothèque dans son ensemble, essayant de se maintenir aussi à jour que possible. Il y a des ouvrages sur les Indiens précolombiens et les Inuit du Canada et de l'Alaska. Mais une importance spéciale est accordée aux tribus indiennes du Canada et des États-Unis, et surtout aux Métis. La bibliothèque possède The Source Materials on the Native Peoples of Canada (1968 microfiche), de la Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, sur microfiches, et des documents sur l'éducation des autochtones, sur microfiches. Il y a quelques tomes des rapports sur le pipeline du Mackenzie dans les rayons de la collection de référence. Parmi les périodiques utilisés par la clientèle de la bibliothèque, on trouve Native People (qui est inclus dans le Canadian Periodical Index), les numéros courants de Manitoba News, North/Nord, Manitoba Métis Federation News (ou Le Métis) et Akwesasne Notes. Au département de référence, les ouvrages suivants s'avèrent utiles: The American Indians and the United States (4 vol.) de Washburn, Indians of Canada de Jenness, A Concise Dictionary of the Indian Tribes of North America de Leitch, Encyclopedia of the Indians of the Americas, Handbook of North American Indians du Smithsonian, Art of North American Indians—Profiles in Life and Leadership de F.J. Dockstader. Des documents rares sont conservés dans la collection de canadiana, qui n'est pas ouverte au public. Ces documents portent sur Winnipeg, le Manitoba et le Canada, par ordre d'importance. Il y a quelques dictionnaires cris et quelques documents en chipewyan. Les documents en classeur de la bibliothèque contiennent des brochures et des coupures de journaux de Winnipeg. La bibliothèque possède quelques cartes de vieux itinéraires de canot.

Ontario

POPULATION	8 534 263[1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	110 060
INUIT	1 095
INDIENS INSCRITS	70 190
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	26 090
MÉTIS	12 680

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DE L'ONTARIO[2]

Algonquins	Vallée de l'Outaouais
Cris	Nord de l'Ontario
Iroquois	Région de la Baie de Quinte et de St-Régis; Brantford
Ojibways	Aussi connus sous le nom de Chippewa, Saulteaux, Bungi, ou Mississauga

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE L'ONTARIO[3]

Universités et collèges	30	Bibliothèques gouvernementales	19
Bibliothèques scolaires	2	Bibliothèques spécialisées	17
Bibliothèques publiques	10	Bibliothèques autochtones	21
		TOTAL	99

L'Ontario a de loin le plus grand nombre de bibliothèques et de collections consacrées aux études autochtones. À elle seule, Ottawa compte 23 inscriptions. À titre de siège du gouvernement fédéral, on y trouve de nombreuses bibliothèques ministérielles renfermant du matériel sur les études autochtones, et particulièrement celle du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Cette ville est aussi le siège de nombreux organismes nationaux d'autochtones. Toronto compte plusieurs anciennes bibliothèques bien établies en plus d'être le siège de certaines bibliothèques et archives de groupes religieux. Seize bibliothèques universitaires de l'Ontario comptent plus de mille monographies; les plus importantes sont les bibliothèques de l'Université de Waterloo, de l'Université Trent et de l'Université de Toronto. Les plus importantes collections gouvernementales sont celles du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, des Archives publiques du Canada et des musées nationaux du Canada.

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

Trois bibliothèques autochtones, soit celle de l'Assembly of First Nations, du Centre des ressources des Ojibways et des Cris et du Woodland Indian Cultural Centre méritent d'être mentionnées de même que deux bibliothèques spécialisées, soit celle du Royal Ontario Museum et des Archives Deschâtelets, cette dernière renfermant un nombre particulièrement important de rapports de missionnaires.

Brantford

101

Library
Woodland Indian Cultural Centre
184 Mohawk Street
Brantford (Ontario)
N3T 5V6

(519) 750-2650

Collections sur les autochtones
1698 livres
40 périodiques
10 publications officielles

800 dossiers en classeur
\+ manuscrits
\+ microfiches
22 diapositives
87 films
231 bandes magnétiques
162 films fixes
5 trousses de diaporamas
28 bandes vidéo
360 articles rares

Adresse: P.O. Box 1506

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

L'objectif du Woodland Indian Cultural Centre est de fournir une documentation pour les Indiens des régions forestières de l'Est (et sur eux), c'est-à-dire de la côte atlantique jusqu'à la frontière Ontario-Manitoba et de la baie James à la Floride, de centraliser cette documentation à des fins de recherche, d'éducation et de loisir, de produire et de répandre une information nouvelle et exacte sur ces Indiens, de permettre la renaissance et le développement des connaissances des peuples indiens et de l'utilisation des techniques et des langues traditionnelles, et de promouvoir une prise de conscience interculturelle en donnant l'occasion au grand public d'apprendre l'histoire et le rôle actuel des Indiens. Le centre de recherche de la bibliothèque a une collection montrant tous les aspects des Indiens des forêts. La bibliothèque est climatisée et constitue un entrepot idéal pour ses livres, périodiques, journaux, dossiers en classeur, livres rares, collections spéciales et microfilms. Dans ses sections de livres rares, la bibliothèque a les quatorze tomes de Sir William Johnson. La grande collection de documents en classeur contient des brochures générales et rares, des coupures de journaux pour les deux années courantes (le reste a été microfilmé), les fiches de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples et des collections spéciales de brochures. La bibliothèque joue un rôle important dans divers programmes éducatifs et ses locaux sont ouverts aux enseignants et aux étudiants. La bibliothèque travaille avec les autres bibliothèques de la région, le Mohawk College, l'Université McMaster et l'Université de Western Ontario. Elle collabore étroitement avec la Brantford Public Library, qui a plusieurs livres anciens. La bibliothèque veut intensifier ses contacts avec les universités et souhaite collaborer plus étroitement avec elles. Des chercheurs viennent de loin travailler à la bibliothèque, qui accueille aussi des groupes d'écoliers et des jeunes faisant des travaux sur les Indiens. La bibliothèque est ouverte au public mais les livres ne sont pas prêtés. La bibliothèque fournit une aide technique aux bibliothèques de bande et publie des bibliographies de temps à autre. Elle est entièrement financée par le gouvernement fédéral. Le personnel du centre a publié des livrets sur divers aspects de la culture des Indiens des forêts, notamment Native Moccasins, Native Headdress, Native Jewellery, Woodland Indian Clothing et Woodland Indian Games. Le département audio-visuel du centre a un catalogue décrivant tous les films pouvant être prêtés, de même que les disques, cartes, diagrammes et acétates. La section de production du département enregistre les événements culturels et les conférences autochtones, et la section graphique s'occupe de la plupart des besoins d'imprimerie du centre. Le personnel de cette dernière section est également compétent en sérigraphie, en peinture d'enseignes et en composition. Le Museum of the Woodland Indian du centre présente de façon attrayante des artefacts, des oeuvres d'art et d'autres aspects de la culture des Indiens des forêts. C'est là que se trouve le Indian Hall of Fame, avec ses portraits d'autochtones canadiens illustres. Le centre publie également un journal, Tekawennake, 51 fois par année, pour lequel la bibliothèque fournit de la documentation.

Cornwall

102

North American Indian Studies Programme
General Vanier Secondary School
1500 Cumberland Street North
Cornwall (Ontario)
K6J 4K9

(613) 933-5500

Collections sur les autochtones:
100 livres
10 périodiques
15 publications officielles

75 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones
+ collection spéciales sur diverses tribus

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les cours d'histoire et de culture des Indiens d'Amérique du Nord ont débuté en 1969 et ont pris de l'ampleur. Le programme d'études sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord consiste en cours donnés dans le cadre d'autres programmes, de même qu'en un service d'orientation à temps plein pour les élèves, assuré par un agent du ministère des Affaires indiennes. Des cours crédités sont donnés sur la langue mohawk (agnier), sur l'histoire et la culture, le patrimoine et l'art des Indiens d'Amérique du Nord. Les cours de langue sont nouveaux, et les ouvrages dans ce domaine ne sont donc pas encore très nombreux. Il y a toutefois un bon nombre de documents pour le cours sur le patrimoine, et ceux-ci sont à la disposition des chercheurs. La bibliothèque essaie de ne choisir que les meilleurs livres parmi le vaste éventail de documents existants.

Cornwall

103

North American Indian Travelling College Library
RR No. 3
Cornwall Island (Ontario)
K6H 5R7

(613) 932-9452

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ artefacts, diapositives, films

Classification: aucune
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Cette bibliothèque indienne est surtout riche en anthropologie et en histoire. On y trouve une grande collection sur la culture, les revendications territoriales, l'histoire et les légendes. Ces ouvrages servent à la recherche en vue de la publication de documents sur les autochtones utilisés pour les cours.

Cornwall

104

Ontario Region Library
Parcs Canada
P.O. Box 1359
Cornwall (Ontario)
K6H 5V4

(613) 933-7951, poste 304

Collections sur les autochtones:
300 livres
- périodiques
20 publications officielles

Adresse: 132 Second Street East

Classification: LC
Accès: pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête par l'intermédiaire des bibliothèques

En raison des besoins de recherche du département d'archéologie, la bibliothèque a toujours eu des ouvrages sur les études autochtones. Elle est particulièrement riche en préhistoire et en archéologie, et les publications officielles portent généralement sur les Indiens et le droit. La bibliothèque publie une liste d'acquisitions.

Curve Lake

105

Curve Lake Public Library
Curve Lake (Ontario)
K1L 1R0

(705) 657-3217

La bibliothèque contient certains volumes sur les autochtones. Comme elle manque d'argent, des bénévoles offrent les services gratuitement afin que l'argent puisse servir à l'achat de livres. On emprunte des livres au Lake Ontario Regional Library System et on a recours aux installations de la Lakefield District Secondary School.

Downsview

106

Native/Canadian Relations Theme Area Resource Center
Faculty of Environmental Studies
York University
5th Floor, Scott Library
4700 Keele Street
Downsview (Ontario)
M3J 2R2

(416) 667-3281

La Native/Canadian Relations Theme Area a été fondé par Andy Richard, un ancien chef de Treaty 9, qui est maintenant directeur général du module. Ce module a pour objectif d'étudier la nature des relations entre la société canadienne dans son ensemble et ses institutions, et la communauté autochtone et ses organisations, de même que les questions connexes. Les étudiants du module poursuivent des études menant à une maîtrise en études environnementales (M.E.S.) avec spécialisation en relations Autochtones/Canadiens. Des recherches sont souvent effectuées à la demande de réserves, de bandes ou d'organisations indiennes. Les étudiants et le personnel ont rédigé des rapports de recherche sur un grand nombre de sujets. Ces rapports sont conservés au centre, qui a été fondé en 1980. Le centre de ressources possède aussi des enregistrements des séminaires hebdomadaires du module (1980-1982), des transcriptions de certains séminaires (1980-1982) et des rapports sur des conférences du module et d'autres conférences auxquelles ont assisté le personnel et les étudiants. Une liste complète de ces rapports est offerte par le centre. Le centre possède aussi des publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et est abonné au service de coupures de presse

hebdomadaire régional, de l'Ontario. Les livres portent entre autres sur l'habitation, l'éducation, la santé, les services sociaux, la justice, l'histoire, la démographie, les revendications territoriales, les droits aborigènes, les communications, l'environnement du Nord, les statistiques, l'art, les valeurs traditionnelles, la culture, les politiques et l'administration. Plusieurs revues indiennes sont reçues régulièrement, comme The Canadian Journal for Native Studies, Canadian Native Law Reporter et Ontario Indian (maintenant Sweetgrass). La documentation sur feuilles volantes est conservée dans des boîtes par sujets généraux. Il y a vingt boîtes d'études sur le développement du Nord. La collection est répertoriée selon le système Glidden (Sophie Hall, ALA 1942). Le centre de ressources est ouvert du lundi au vendredi à toute personne désirant consulter la collection, mais on ne peut rien sortir du centre. Le module et le centre servent également de centre social pour les étudiants autochtones du reste de l'université, et les réunions de la Native Students Association y ont souvent lieu.

Downsview

107

York University Libraries
4700 Keele Street
Downsview (Ontario)
M3J 2R2

(416) 667-3174

Collections sur les autochtones:
2000 livres
27 périodiques
±234 publications officielles

\+ microfiches
\+ films
10 bandes vidéo

Télex: 065-24736

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code PEB

Les études autochtones sont intégrées dans la collection générale des bibliothèques de l'Université York. On trouve de la documentation sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, les Inuit du Canada, et, quoique très peu, sur les autochtones de l'Alaska ou les Inuit du Groenland. L'accent est mis sur les Indiens du Canada dans leur ensemble, et surtout sur ce qui a trait aux traités et à la législation. La collection d'études autochtones n'est pas très grande, et il n'y a pas de programme d'études autochtones en tant que tel à l'université. Il y a quelques documents rares, notamment des traités, des levés pour les chemins de fer, pouvant comprendre des renseignements sur les Indiens, des documents sessionnels canadiens, des journaux d'explorateurs. On n'est pas intéressé à acquérir les ouvrages publiés avant 1867 et déjà à la Metro Toronto Library.

Les bibliothèques de l'Université York reçoivent toutes les publications fédérales depuis 1963, de même que toutes les publications officielles ontariennes. La collection de publications officielles comprend un ensemble des statuts du Canada et des documents sessionnels, débats et journaux, de 1841 à aujourd'hui. On y trouve aussi une collection complète sur microfilm des documents sessionnels québécois. La bibliothèque du consortium Canadian Arctic Gas a été donnée aux bibliothèques de l'Université York, ce qui comprend notamment les documents sur les audiences Berger et d'autres audiences ainsi que des brefs et des soumissions sur le pipeline de l'Arctique, dont beaucoup font référence aux autochtones. Font également partie de cette bibliothèque des documents sur les pipelines du Mackenzie et de la route de l'Alaska, sur les audiences de l'Office national de l'énergie dans la vallée du Mackenzie, sur le Mapleleaf Project, les gazoducs pan-albertains et sur les audiences de l'Ontario Energy Board sur les investissements. Tout ceci occupe quelque 18 mètres de rayons. La bibliothèque possède également l'index en cinq tomes des audiences sur la vallée du Mackenzie préparé par Margot Griet, qui était bibliothécaire de la Canadian Arctic Gas.

On fait rapport des collections de publications en série des bibliothèques au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, à Ottawa, et les monographies sont communiquées à l'UTLAS depuis 1974. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de demandes pour les ouvrages sur les autochtones à la bibliothèque. Toutefois, The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, The Beaver, la Série Mercure des Musées nationaux du Canada, les dossiers de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, le Canadian Periodical Index et les publications du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies de l'Université de l'Alberta sont utilisés par le personnel et les étudiants. Dans le domaine de l'art, il y a des collections de catalogues d'exposition, généralement classés sous le nom du musée ou de la galerie. Il y a une collection de livres

pour enfants, généralement sur les Indiens et illustrés par des artistes indiens. On trouve des livrets sur divers métiers d'art publiés par le Manitoulin Cultural Centre, de même que six séries d'estampes inuit. La diapothèque du département d'arts visuels possède quelque 6300 diapositives sur les Indiens et les Inuit. Le musée d'art de l'université possède 220 sculptures et artefacts inuit, et 95 estampes inuit. Les archives de l'Université York conservent les vieux numéros de journaux (19) auxquels est actuellement abonnée la faculté des études environnementales. Ces périodiques ne sont pas répertoriés dans la section des publications en série des bibliothèques et, dans la plupart des cas, les collections sont incomplètes.

Guelph

108

University of Guelph Library
Guelph (Ontario)
N1G 2W1

(519) 824-4120

Collections sur les autochtones:
1800 livres
11 périodiques
1500 publications officielles (divers)

+ manuscrits, microfiches, films
+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: 069-56540

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

Les collections d'études autochtones de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Guelph font partie de la collection générale de la bibliothèque. Cette bibliothèque a un ensemble complet des Human Relations Area Files. Un Collection Update est publié régulièrement.

Hamilton

109

Canadian Baptist Archives
McMaster Divinity College
Hamilton (Ontario)
L8S 4K1

(416) 525-9140, poste 4401

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ diapositives

Classification: ordre alphabétique par noms de lieu
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Les archives détenues par les Canadian Baptist Archives font partie de collections d'église. Les principaux secteurs d'intérêt sont la réserve Ohsweken-Tuscarora, en Ontario, et la réserve St. Peters-Fairford, au Manitoba.

Hamilton

110

Hamilton Public Library
55 York Boulevard
Hamilton (Ontario)
L8R 3K1

(416) 529-8111

Collections sur les autochtones:

+675 livres
0,75 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,6 m dossiers en classeur
±100 photographies
+ microfiches
45 films
+ documents rares

Télex: 061-8602

Classification: DDC; CODOC pour les publications officielles
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Des documents sur les autochtones font partie de la collection de la bibliothèque depuis sa fondation dans les années 1980. La bibliothèque reçoit toutes les publications officielles du Canada et de l'Ontario, et possède donc tous les documents relatifs aux peuples autochtones. Elle conserve aussi les dossiers de la CASNP (Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples) sur microfiches. La bibliothèque a publié un guide sur sa collection d'études autochtones intitulé Native Peoples of Canada.

Hamilton

111

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre
133 King Street East
Hamilton (Ontario)
L8R 1B1

(416) 527-5677

Ce centre possède des livres sur les autochtones écrits par des autochtones, et il prévoit accroître cette collection. On y trouve aussi des périodiques publiés par divers groupes indiens de l'Ontario et du Canada.

Hamilton

112

McMaster University Library
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton (Ontario)
L8S 4L6

(416) 525-9140

Collections sur les autochtones:

83 m livres
8,66 m périodiques
6 m publications officielles

17 disques
2 cassettes
+ documents en langues autochtones

Télex: 0618640

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code de PEB CLA; on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

L'Université McMaster n'offre pas de programme en études autochtones conduisant à un diplôme. Cependant, elle offre quatre cours dans le cadre du programme du premier cycle. L'université a un Presidential Committee on Northern Studies. La bibliothèque a une grande collection en anthropologie. Elle a aussi une collection de bibles et de livres de prières en langues autochtones comme le cri, le micmac et le chipewya. À la bibliothèque des sciences de la santé il y a quelque onze livres sur la santé et les maladies chez les autochtones, dont quatre portent sur les Indiens du Canada.

Kingston

113

Douglas Library
Queen's University
Kingston (Ontario)
K7L 5C4

(613) 547-5950

Collections sur les autochtones:
2470 livres et périodiques
26 périodiques
+ publications officielles

119 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Télex: 066-3244

Classification: LC; CODOC pour les publications officielles
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Des professeurs de l'Université Queen's en science politique, en histoire et en sociologie s'intéressent aux études autochtones depuis de nombreuses années. Les programmes ont été étoffés il y a une dizaine d'années. La faculté de droit a un programme spécial pour les étudiants autochtones. Il y a des publications officielles d'autres provinces dont plusieurs contiennent des renseignements sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, notamment les collections reçues sur microfiches du Congressional Information Service. La bibliothèque a quelques périodiques sur microfilm; elle possède aussi la collection sur microfiches des ouvrages énumérés dans le Catalogue de publications des Archives publiques, la bibliographie Peel, et elle est abonnée aux publications de l'Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques.

Le département des arts de l'université a une collection de diapositives; elle se trouve à côté de la bibliothèque des arts. Cette collection contient des diapositives d'art des Indiens de la côte ouest et des Inuit. Il y a quelques films au département de films, mais on ne sait pas combien concernent les peuples autochtones. Les collections spéciales de la bibliothèque contiennent quelques documents anciens et rares d'études autochtones, notamment des dossiers en classeur, quelques cartes et passablement de musique. Il y a des documents sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier sur les Cris, les Micmacs, les Iroquois, les Ojibways et les tribus de l'ouest du Canada, de même que sur les autochtones de l'Alaska, et un peu sur les Inuit du Groënland. Il y a plusieurs bibles, des catéchismes et des tracts religieux en micmac, en ojibway, en chippewa, en cri et en mohawk. Il y a également une importante collection de documents moraves, notamment des rapports annuels. On trouve en outre quelques dossiers de photographies dans les collections spéciales, avec notamment de bons portraits de Joseph Brant, Paul Rattle-Walke et High Eagle.

Kingston

114

Queen's University Archives
Kathleen Ryan Hall
Queen's University
Kingston (Ontario)
K7L 3N6

(613) 547-3226

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête que des copies

Les archives de l'Université Queen's sont administrées séparément de la bibliothèque et relèvent directement du vice-principal (services). Ces archives contiennent des documents rares et uniques. Les collections d'études autochtones contiennent les négatifs et épreuves sur verre de photographies de la baie d'Hudson prises par un photographe montréalais A.A. Chesterfield (actif de 1900 à 1930), la Lorne Albert Pierce Collection, et un acte de donation de terres chippeway sur parchemin, daté de 1786, faisant partie des documents de la famille Fairfield. Les manuscrits des archives sont inscrits dans le Catalogue collectif des manuscrits. Un guide, A Guide to the Holdings of Queen's University Archives, a été publié en 1878 et une réimpression a paru en 1981.

Lakefield

115

Lakefield District Secondary School Resource Centre
Bridge Street
Lakefield (Ontario)
K0L 2H0

(705) 652-3333

Collections sur les autochtones:
400 livres
5 périodiques
100 publications officielles

200 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ microfiches
+ collections spéciales sur diverses tribus

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les études autochtones ont été introduites vers 1968 quand le nouveau centre de ressources a été ouvert. Un cours d'études autochtones est offert par le département d'histoire aux élèves de 10^{e} année.

London

116

Silcox Memorial Library
Huron College
1349 Western Road
London (Ontario)
N6G 1H3

(519) 438-7224

Collections sur les autochtones:
593 livres
11 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ manuscrits
+ microfiches

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à toute bibliothèque, pour le grand public

Les études autochtones ont été introduites au Huron College en 1975. Il y a maintenant un cours de travaux pratiques sur les relations entre Indiens et Blancs au Canada. La bibliothèque détient les archives ecclésiastiques provenant des réserves du diocèse des Hurons. Elle possède également quelques vieux livres de cantiques en langues autochtones. Une liste des nouvelles acquisitions est publiée régulièrement.

London

117

London Public Library
305 Queens Avenue
London (Ontario)
N6B 3L7

(519) 432-7166

Collections sur les autochtones:
1390 livres
13 périodiques
+ publications officielles

2 m dossiers en classeur, notamment des coupures de journaux
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches
+ films
+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: par LERLS (Lake Erie Regional Library System)

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les livres en circulation; photocopies gratuites, à l'usage des chercheurs, des étudiants et du grand public

La bibliothèque a une grande collection de livres et de dépliants canadiens. Au cours de l'été 1983, la bibliothèque a entrepris un projet d'histoire, les autochtones étant un des groupes cibles à interroger. La bibliothèque reçoit toutes les publications officielles ontariennes et quelques publications fédérales. On commande la plupart des publications fédérales sur les autochtones. La bibliothèque a publié un dépliant descriptif, de même que plusieurs listes de lecture en études autochtones, notamment Indians, Their Crafts and Legends, Recent Publication and Reprints, Indians of Canada, Now That the Buffalo's Gone, A Selection of Works on Contemporary Indian Problems, Eskimo Life, Ookpik & Inuit, Life and Leisure in the Arctic.

London

118

Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)
Lawson-Jury Building
1600 Attawandaron Road
London (Ontario)
N6G 3M6

(519) 473-1360

Le musée a une grande collection de référence qui constitue une ressource valable. Cependant, elle n'est pas encore cataloguée.

London

119

Native People's Resource Centre
533 Clarence Street
London (Ontario)
N6A 3N1

(519) 679-6281

Collections sur les autochtones:

300 livres
5 périodiques
41 publications officielles

78 sujets, dossiers en classeur
90 bandes vidéo
60 cassettes

La collection de bandes vidéo est le résultat de divers ateliers et couvre des sujets tels que les arts et métiers, l'alcool, la santé, la biographie, les enfants, l'éducation, les relations culturelles, le développement économique, les droits de pêche, les jeux, l'histoire, l'aménagement de la baie James, la Commission Berger, le pipeline du Mackenzie, la pollution par le mercure, les réserves de la région, la musique, le droit, l'identité autochtone et les droits autochtones. La bibliothèque a publié un Catalogue, Books, Vertical files, Videorecordings.

London

120

The D.B. Weldon Library
University of Western Ontario
London (Ontario)
N6A 3K7

(519) 679-3164 (Library Administration)

Collections sur les autochtones:

+92 m livres
±11,5 m périodiques
±6 m publications officielles

2 m microfilms et microfiches

Télex: 0695259

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête quand c'est possible

Les documents de la bibliothèque portant sur les autochtones servent généralement aux recherches effectuées par les départements d'anthropologie et d'histoire et pour eux. La bibliothèque est donc particulièrement bien pourvue en anthropologie, histoire et linguistique.

London

121

Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages
Department of Anthropology
University of Western Ontario
London (Ontario)
N6A 5C2

(519) 679-6680

Collections sur les autochtones:

200 livres
25 périodiques
+ publications officielles

2 m dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête que "dans des circonstances exceptionnelles"

Il n'y a pas de programme d'études autochtones à l'Université de Western Ontario, mais il existe depuis 1978 un Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages. La bibliothèque est bien pourvue en langues autochtones et s'intéresse particulièrement au groupe culturel iroquois.

Midland

122

Huronia Historical Resource Centre
Huronia Historical Parks
Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation
P.O. Box 160
Midland (Ontario)
L4K 4K8

(705) 526-7838

Collections sur les autochtones:
8 m livres
8 périodiques
- publications officielles

2 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits, artefacts
+ microfiches, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares

Adresse: Highway 12

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout sauf les documents rares ou uniques, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

En 1971, le Resource Centre for Historic Sites a ouvert ses portes, pour desservir Sainte-Marie au-pays-des-Hurons et l'Établissement naval et militaire historique. Les deux sites, mais surtout Sainte-Marie, ont besoin de beaucoup de renseignements sur les peuples autochtones pour leurs programmes d'interprétation. La bibliothèque est particulièrement bien pourvue en art, en histoire et en ethnologie. On répertorie les articles de périodiques historiques ou autres concernant les autochtones. Pour répondre aux besoins de Sainte-Marie au-pays-des-Hurons, une mission jésuite française isolée du XVII[e] siècle située à Huronia, le centre réunit du matériel primaire et secondaire de divers types sur les peuples iroquois dans les domaines de l'archéologie, de l'anthropologie, de l'ethnologie et des études et de l'analyse culturelles. Le même type de matériel est réuni pour l'Établissement naval et militaire historique, relativement aux Ojibways du centre-sud de l'Ontario, avec des renseignements sur le système des réserves. En outre, le centre possède une collection générale sur les peuples autochtones du Canada, et notamment des bibliographies.

Mississauga

123

Erindale College Library
University of Toronto
Mississauga Road North
Mississauga (Ontario)
L5L 1C6

(416) 828-5235

Collections sur les autochtones:
32,39 m livres
7,65 m périodiques
55 publications officielles

29 dossiers en classeur - 29 sujets
11 cassettes

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Le collège Erindale offre un programme d'études autochtones depuis 1980. Ce programme est interdisciplinaire, combinant les cours et approches de l'anthropologie, de l'histoire, de la sociologie et de la géographie. La collection de la bibliothèque est particulièrement riche dans les numéros E 77-78 (Indiens d'Amérique du Nord) et E 99 A-Z (tribus indiennes) de la classification de la Library of Congress. Il y a aussi une bonne collection d'anthropologie, GN. Les publications officielles proviennent aussi bien des gouvernements provinciaux que du gouvernement fédéral. La bibliothèque achète spécifiquement en fonction des cours de premier cycle et pour aider les chercheurs. Elle est indépendante, mais relève de la bibliothèque Robarts de l'University de Toronto pour les ouvrages plus

poussés. La collection d'études autochtones couvre tous les aspects du sujet et porte sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et les Inuit du Canada, d'Alaska et du Groenland. Il y a quelques vieux dictionnaires cris, mais rien de très rare ni de spécial. Le personnel trouve le catalogue du Peabody Museum utile, de même que diverses encyclopédies sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et des bibliographies sur diverses tribus. La bibliothèque publie de temps à autre une liste complète de ses périodiques.

Monetville

124

Dokis Bay Band
Dokis Bay
Monetville P.O.
Monetville (Ontario)
P0M 2K0

(705) 763-2200

La bande possède une petite bibliothèque dont le contenu n'est pas classé. Elle fait partie de l'Algonquin Regional Library System.

Muncey

125

Chippewa Resource Centre
Muncey (Ontario)
N0L 1Y0

(519) 264-2561

Collections sur les autochtones:
150 livres
5 périodiques
8 publications officielles

50 dossiers en classeur
\+ artefacts et objets de musée
30 diapositives
15 films
±50 cassettes
10 articles rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on emprunte pour les usagers

En 1978, un groupe de femmes autochtones de Muncey, voulant créer un centre de ressources, a formé un comité de bibliothèque, et l'année suivante le Chippewa Resource Centre était fondé. Les Chippewas du Thames Band Council leur ont offert de se servir d'un vieux bâtiment scolaire pour y installer la bibliothèque, et le comité a été chargé de la gestion de la bibliothèque et de l'utilisation des fonds gouvernementaux. La Middlesex County Library et le Lake Erie Regional Library System ont offert leur aide pour monter la bibliothèque. On a choisi de créer une collection indépendante plutôt que de devenir une succursale de la Middlesex County Library. Le comité de bibliothèque assure la participation des autochtones à la prise de décisions. La collection d'ouvrages autochtones s'accroît régulièrement, et comprend environ 150 des quelque 600 livres de la bibliothèque. La collection de cassettes contient des cassettes en ojibway. La bibliothèque, avec un musée et un auditorium, fera partie d'un futur centre culturel, le Chippewa Cultural Centre (1982). Cette bibliothèque dessert la Muncey of the Thames No. 1 Reserve.

North Bay

126

Library
Canadore College and Nipissing University College
P.O. Box 5001
North Bay (Ontario)
P1B 8K9

(705) 474-7600, poste 2220

Collections sur les autochtones:
917 livres
5 périodiques
+ publications officielles

1m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches

Adresse: 1300 Gormanville Road

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

Ohsweken

127

Six Nations Public Library
Ohsweken P.O.
Ohsweken (Ontario)
N0A 1M0

(519) 445-2954

Cette bibliothèque contient environ 5000 livres en tout, dont plusieurs traitent de l'histoire indienne. Elle dessert la réserve des Six-Nations.

Ottawa

128

Archives Deschâtelets
175, rue Main
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1S 1C3

(613) 237-0580, poste 55 ou 71

Collections sur les autochtones
47 m livres
30 périodiques
4 m publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits
+ microfilms
+ diapositives
+ bandes magnétiques

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sur rendez-vous
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les Archives Deschâtelets, Archives oblates du Canada, ont été nommées ainsi en l'honneur d'un supérieur général des Oblats de Marie Immaculée (1947-1972), Léo Deschâtelets, qui a joué un rôle très actif dans le développement des archives. La date exacte de fondation des archives n'est pas connue, mais c'est sans doute vers 1911, afin d'aider les Oblats travaillant à cette époque à écrire l'histoire de la congrégation au Canada. Les archives ont conservé leur orientation première: l'histoire des Oblats au Canada et l'histoire du fondateur, Charles-Joseph-Eugène de Mazenod. Les archives contiennent également des documents écrits ou photographiques sur d'autres aspects de la congrégation, et d'importantes sources d'information d'autres pays sont conservées sur microfilm. Les documents concernant les autochtones ne se trouvent pas tous dans la même partie des archives. Les livres sont

tous ensemble, mais les manuscrits sont classés par ordre alphabétique, et il y a des microfilms, des photographies et d'autres collections, qui ont toutes leur propre classement. Les archives ne disposent pas de fonds pour l'achat d'ouvrages sur les autochtones. Une bonne partie du contenu est constituée d'ouvrages dont la Bibliothèque nationale s'est débarrassée. Les archives, qui sont privées et indépendantes, ne dépendent pas d'une autre collection lorsqu'elles décident d'ajouter des documents à leur collection; elles essaient d'acquérir tout ce qui concerne les Oblats. Leurs collections ont été cataloguées par auteur et par sujet, et il y a une section spéciale pour les lettres qui ont été analysées. Les documents sur les autochtones portent sur les Indiens du Canada, en particulier sur les Indiens de l'ouest, les Montagnais et les Mohawks de Caughnawaga. On peut trouver des documents dans les langues des Cris de l'ouest et des Cris de l'est, des Algonquins, des Montagnais, des Chipewyans, des Dogribs, des Carriers, des Beavers, des Loucheux (Koutchns), des Ojibways, des Athapascans, des Iroquois, des Mohawks, des Dakotas, et aussi dans les idiomes de quelques tribus de la Colombie-Britannique, et il y a quelques documents en micmac. Deux périodiques sont jugés utile: Eskimo et Missions de la congrégation des missionnaires oblats de Marie Immaculée, qui contient les rapports annuels des missions ainsi que des lettres des missionnaires vivant auprès des autochtones du Canada, par exemple Adrien-Gabriel Morice, missionnaire, linguiste, anthropologue et historien, et Émile Petitot, missionnaire dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest, ethnologue et anthropologue.

Les archives ne font pas rapport de leurs collections de périodiques ou de monographies à la Bibliothèque nationale, mais elles ont fourni à celle-ci des documents microfilmés et des outils de recherche. Les archives contiennent une excellente collection d'écrits d'Oblats au Canada et à l'étranger, et elles ont une collection très importante d'ouvrages en langues indiennes et inuit. La collection de manuscrits comprend de nombreuses sources importantes. Parmi les manuscrits ayant un rapport avec les autochtones, il y en a qui sont écrits en langues indiennes et inuit, des documents de la Commission des oeuvres oblates indiennes et esquimaudes, contenant des rapports sur les écoles, les hôpitaux, les oeuvres charitables, les journaux de Jean-Louis Coudret, vicaire apostolique du Yukon, des lettres et des manuscrits scientifiques d'Adrien-Gabriel Morice, des lettres et des écrits d'Émile Petitot. Il y a des photocopies des lettres écrites par les missionnaires oblats à Monseigneur de Mazenod, fondateur de l'ordre, et ce du monde entier, notamment des missions auprès des autochtones du Canada, des lettres de Monseigneur Ovide Charlebois, vicaire apostolique au Keewatin (aujourd'hui The Pas-Keewatin), des copies des lettres de Jean Séguin, missionnaire dans le district du Mackenzie, et de Nicolas Burtin, missionnaire à Caughnawaga (Québec), et de divers autres missionnaires qui ont travaillé avec les Indiens et les Inuit. Une liste complète a été publiée dans Vie Oblate Life (v. 41, 1982, p.277-291) par Gaston Carrière, o.m.i., et s'intitule "Les archives Deschâtelets. Inventaire sommaire des principaux fonds". Une liste des manuscrits des archives en langues indiennes et inuit a aussi été publiée: "Catalogue des manuscrits en langues indiennes conservés aux archives oblates, Ottawa", par Gaston Carrière, o.m.i., dans Anthropologica, N.S. v.12, no 2, 1970, p.151-179. Une liste des imprimés en diverses langues indiennes (l'Inuktitut n'a pas été inclus) a également été publiée, dont beaucoup ont été écrits par des missionnaires oblats de toutes les parties du Canada: "Imprimés en langues indiennes conservés aux archives historiques oblates, Ottawa", par Gaston Carrière, o.m.i. dans Anthropologica, N.S. v. 15, no 1, 1973, p.129-151.

Ottawa

129 **Archives publiques du Canada**
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-5138 (renseignements sur les archives)

Les Archives publiques du Canada, créées en 1872 par décision du Cabinet, sont chargées d'acquérir le matériel archivistique important concernant tous les aspects de la vie canadienne et le développement du pays, et de fournir les services et installations de recherche nécessaires pour rendre ces archives accessibles au public. Les Archives publiques sont divisées en deux directions. La **Direction des archives** comprend huit divisions: la division des manuscrits, la division des archives fédérales, la bibliothèque des Archives publiques, la division des archives ordinolingues, la collection nationale de cartes et plans, la divison de l'iconographie, la collection nationale de photographies, et les archives nationales du film, de la télévision et de l'enregistrement sonore. La **Direction de la gestion des documents** est faite de trois divisions: la division des services de la gestion des documents, la division des centres fédéraux des documents et le centre national des documents du personnel. Les collections d'études autochtones des divisions de la direction des Archives sont décrites ci-dessous.

Ottawa

129a

Bibliothèque des Archives publiques
Archives publiques du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 992-2669 (service au public)

Collections sur les autochtones:
1248 livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ documents rares

Classification: LC; système spécialisé par date pour la collection de brochures
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction; pour les chercheurs sérieux seulement
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête pas, mais on emprunte

Comme les Archives publiques du Canada sont divisées par médias, la bibliothèque n'est responsable que des documents publiés ainsi que des microfiches de documents publiés. Les services de la bibliothèque reflètent les intérêts spécialisés des archivistes, chercheurs en histoire du Canada, écrivains, généalogistes, personnel de ministères et d'établissements d'enseignement. La bibliothèque abrite des milliers de livres et de brochures d'histoire sur tous les aspects de l'histoire du Canada, les journaux d'explorateurs et de missionnaires, les récits de voyages du passé et les comptes rendus de soldats et d'administrateurs, dont la plupart contiennent des renseignements sur les contacts avec les peuples autochtones. La bibliothèque contient aussi des ouvrages de base sur l'histoire, la géographie et la structure économique des premiers temps du Canada, sur l'histoire politique, le transport, l'immigration, le territoire et les institutions religieuses. Parmi les autres domaines d'intérêt, il y a les archives et l'administration des archives, l'héraldique et la généalogie, l'art canadien, la géographie et les index géographiques. Il y a des documents d'études autochtones dans les collections originales de la bibliothèque depuis la fondation des Archives en 1872. La collection de périodiques n'est pas cataloguée et il n'y a pas de classification par sujets. On n'a donc aucun chiffre sur le contenu portant sur les études autochtones. La bibliothèque possède la plupart des publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, particulièrement celle datant d'avant 1978. Elle fournit des services généraux aux Canadiens s'intéressant directement ou indirectement à l'histoire du Canada, ou à l'archivistique, et des services spécialisés au personnel des Archives publiques. Afin de faciliter l'accès aux collections de la bibliothèque, on a préparé des outils de recherche sous forme de catalogues, d'inventaires et d'index spécialisés. Un dépliant (1977) décrivant la bibliothèque et ses services est à la disposition du public. Le Catalogue de la bibliothèque des Archives publiques. . ./Catalogue of Public Archives Library. . . a été publié par G.K. Hall en 1979.

Ottawa

129b

Division des archives fédérales
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 996-8507

Classification: Record Group System
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les documents à diffusion non restreinte qui ont été microfilmés

La Division des archives fédérales possède des archives choisies de tous les ministères et organismes fédéraux, archives qui occupent plus de 23 000 mètres linéaires. Bien que des exemplaires de certaines publications officielles aboutissent invariablement dans les dossiers du gouvernement, les ressources principales de la division sont des documents archivistiques et non du matériel publié. Le groupe d'archives 10 (RG 10) contient du matériel portant sur tous les aspects de l'administration des Affaires

indiennes au Canada, avant ou après la Confédération. (Le terme "Groupe d'Archives" est utilisé exclusivement pour désigner les publications officielles fédérales des Archives publiques du Canada.) Le groupe 10, qui contient des documents datant de 1677 à aujourd'hui et provenant de l'ancien British Indian Department, de diverses administrations coloniales et des quelques directions et ministères responsables des affaires indiennes sous autorité fédérale après la Confédération. Il y est question notamment de l'administration des affaires indiennes, du rôle des Indiens dans la stratégie militaire du passé, de la négociation de traités, de la vente de territoires de réserves, de la vente de bois, de la création d'établissements d'enseignement, de l'administration de fonds en fidéicommis, et de la planification et de la supervision de projets agricoles et industriels dans des réserves. Les documents remontant à moins de 30 ans ne peuvent être consultés pour la recherche que sur autorisation écrite du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. D'autres groupes d'archives des collections de la division contiennent des documents sur les autochtones, notamment RG 85 (Programme des affaires du Nord, RG 22 (Affaires indiennes et du Nord), tous deux contenant des documents sur les Inuit aussi bien que les Indiens; RG 2 (Bureau du Conseil privé), RG 6 (Secrétariat d'État), RG 7 (Gouverneur général), RG 23 (Ministère des Pêches), RG 29 (Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-être social) et RG 33 (Commissions d'enquête). Un guide du RG 10 a été publié, Archives ayant trait aux affaires indiennes (RG 10), préparé par Peter Gillis, David Hume et Robert Armstrong (Ottawa, Archives publiques du Canada, 1975, 50 p.), dans le cadre de la collection de l'inventaire général de la Division des archives fédérales (no 1). Il y a aussi d'autres listes, notamment P.A.C. Record Group 10, Indian Affairs Records Available on Microfilm (1982, 4 p.); Main Manuscript and Record Group Sources in the Custody of the Public Archives Relating to the Indians of Canada (1981, 5 p.), qui décrit brièvement ce qui se trouve ailleurs que dans le RG 10. Il existe deux autres petits livres utiles: Documents pour l'étude du Nord canadien, par Terry Cook (Ottawa, 1980, 21 p.), dans le cadre de la collection de publications spéciales de la Division des archives fédérales, et Archives du programme des Affaires du Nord (RG 85), par Terry Cook (Ottawa, 1982, 39 p.), dans le cadre de la collection de l'inventaire général de la Division des archives fédérales.

Ottawa

129c

Division des archives ordinolingues
Section de la documentation et du service au public
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 593-7772

Les Archives ordinolingues, qui ont été créées en 1973, sont chargées d'acquérir et de préserver des données d'importance historique sous forme ordinolingue. Les documents de toutes sortes pouvant être traités par ordinateur sont considérés comme des documents ordinolingues, notamment les cartes perforées, les rubans, les bandes magnétiques, les feuilles et disques à lecture optique. La section des archives d'état, des sciences et des ressources naturelles et la section des archives sociales, économiques et culturelles sont chargées de l'évaluation, de l'acquisition et du traitement de tous les documents de valeur historique. La première concerne les ministères dont les responsabilités premières portent sur les affaires d'État et militaires, les communications, la science et la technologie ainsi que les ressources naturelles, notamment le Programme des affaires du Nord du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. La deuxième est responsable des ministères dont la fonction première est orientée vers les questions sociales, économiques, commerciales et culturelles, notamment le Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Les archives ordinolingues sont ouvertes aux chercheurs, et divers services leur sont offerts. Des frais sont imputés pour le temps d'utilisation des machines et pour les rubans utilisés pour fournir des copies. Des estimations sont faites sur demande. Une brochure décrivant la division a été publiée en 1979.

Ottawa

129d

Division des manuscrits
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-8094
996-7458 (Bureaux des renseignements généalogiques et historiques)

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les microfilms à diffusion non restreinte

La Division des manuscrits a été fondée officiellement en 1907. Elle a la garde des documents privés de valeur historique et d'importance nationale, notamment de documents de différentes personnes, d'archives de sociétés, d'archives publiques d'avant la Confédération et de copies de documents et d'archives de pays étrangers relatifs à l'évolution historique du Canada. Les documents et archives de la division sont divisés en unités ou collections archivistiques, chacune constituant un groupe de documents reçus de personnes et de sociétés ou amassés par elles. Il y a des documents d'études autochtones dans les archives britanniques, les archives françaises, les archives antérieures de 1867 (où se trouvent les documents privés concernant les peuples autochtones, 1760-1867), les archives sociales et culturelles (y compris sur l'Arctique, le Nord canadien et ses populations). La **Section des archives britanniques** contient une quantité considérable d'information sur les Indiens et les Inuit, en particulier

1) Des archives du gouvernement britannique concernant le Canada, des transcriptions et des copies sur microfilm d'archives officielles britanniques, dont les originaux se trouvent principalement au bureau des dossiers publics. Il y a notamment des archives du Colonial Office, de l'Amirauté, du War Office, du bureau du vérificateur, du bureau du trésor et affaires extérieures. Les archives du Colonial Office (groupe de manuscrits (MG) 11) sont particulièrement utiles pour des études sur les peuples autochtones. Un inventaire a été publié pour les MG 11-16.

2) Des documents sur la traite des fourrures, notamment une copie sur microfilm des archives de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson. Des inventaires publiés pour le MG 19 et 20 couvrent cet ensemble de documents.

3) Des documents du British Museum, c'est-à-dire des transcriptions et des copies sur microfilm de documents choisis de la bibliothèque du British Museum (maintenant appelée British Library). Cet ensemble porte sur un vaste éventail du sujets, que couvrent des inventaires publiés pour le MG 21.

4) Les archives du bureau du gouverneur général (antérieures à 1867) que couvre l'inventaire non publié du RG 7 conservé dans la salle de référence de la division.

5) Les archives des forces militaires et navales britanniques au Canada, que couvre l'inventaire non publié du RG 8, également à la salle de référence.

6) D'autres documents de sources britanniques, pour lesquels on peut consulter l'inventaire non publié du MG 40 à la salle de référence.

Malheureusement, les outils de recherche de la section ne sont pas très précis, et il faut donc beaucoup de temps pour chercher de la documentation sur un sujet donné.

Les **archives antérieures à 1867** contiennent également beaucoup d'information sur les peuples autochtones du Canada. Les manuscrits de cette section comprennent

1) Des documents provinciaux et locaux variés, parmi lesquels il y a un bon nombre de sources possibles concernant les peuples autochtones, soit des registres paroissiaux de différentes églises, particulièrement ceux concernant des missions indiennes. L'inventaire général publié pour les MG 8 et 9, de même que la Checklist of Parish Registers, 1981, valent la peine d'être consultés. Il y a aussi des copies sur microfilm de photographies prises à la mission inuit anglicane du Pond Inlet, dans l'île Baffin (MG 9, G 3-3), acquises depuis la publication de l'inventaire général.

2) Des documents de gouvernements étrangers (inventaire général MG 10).

3) Les archives ecclésiastiques (inventaire publié MG 17) portent sur des églises protestantes. Les documents de sociétés missionnaires portent en grande partie sur les Indiens et les Inuit.

4) Les Indiens (inventaire général MG 19, "F").

5) Des documents privés de personnes et de familles, et des histoires de familles, où on peut trouver des renseignements épars sur les Indiens et les Inuit.

Les documents antérieurs à 1867 dont la section est responsable comprennent

1) les documents du Conseil exécutif du Haut Canada et du Bas Canada, 1764-1867 (inventaire non publié RG 1). Il y a un certain nombre de séries dans ce groupe qui contiennent beaucoup de matériel sur les peuples autochtones. Les documents sur des questions territoriales, en particulier, sont très utilisés relativement aux revendications territoriales indiennes.

2) Les documents des secrétariats civils et provinciaux du Canada-Est et du Canada-Ouest, 1760-1867, contiennent des renseignements sur les Indiens et les Inuit (inventaire non publié des RG 4 et 5).

3) Les documents du Parlement (inventaire non publié du RG 14).

La division des manuscrits a préparé un inventaire des documents relatifs au Canada de l'origine à 1800 conservés aux Archives de la Sacrée Congrégation (De Propaganda Fide) à Rome; cet inventaire a été effectué conjointement par le Research Centre in the Religious History of Canada, de l'Université Saint-Paul, à Ottawa, et les Archives publiques du Canada. Il y a aussi des documents concernant Terre-Neuve du XVII^{e} au XX^{e} siècle. Cette collection de plus de deux mille documents contient beaucoup d'information ancienne sur les autochtones du Canada. Les documents sont classés par séries et sont décrits dans l'inventaire dans l'ordre où ils apparaissent dans celles-ci. Chaque série a sa propre introduction et son index. Des outils de recherche existent en français et en anglais, et seront reproduits sur microfiches de façon à être plus accessibles aux chercheurs. On peut obtenir des exemplaires de l'inventaire auprès de la division des manuscrits. On a accès aux documents d'études autochtones des diverses collections de la division grâce au catalogue des fonds, à des outils de recherche et à divers fichiers. Ces outils sont décrits dans le Guide de la salle de référence de la Division des manuscrits (1982). L'outil de recherche n° 1204, Post Confederation Sources Relating to Indians and Inuit. Thematic Guide (1980), est particulièrement utile. La division publie le Catalogue collectif des manuscrits conservés dans les dépôts d'archives canadiens (Ottawa, 1975, 1578 p.), avec supplément de même que Inventaire général - Manuscrits (Ottawa, 1981). Des outils de recherche ont été publiés sur microfiches.

Ottawa

129e

Les Archives nationales du film, de la télévision
et de l'enregistrement sonore
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-1311

Les Archives nationales du film ont été créées en 1972, en tant que division des Archives publiques du Canada. En 1976, la division a reçu mission d'acquérir et de conserver des documents filmés et des documents sonores enregistrés d'importance historique nationale, et le nom de la division a été changé en 1980 en celui d'Archives nationales du film, de la télévision et de l'enregistrement sonore afin de mieux refléter son vaste éventail d'activités. Les archives possèdent maintenant quelque 30 000 films et émissions de télévision, de même que plus de 80 000 documents sonores couvrant un vaste éventail de sujets sociaux et culturels. Pour compléter, il y a une collection de photographies de cinéma, une collection d'affiches, une bibliothèque de 8000 livres et de 1300 périodiques. Des index-sujets des fonds des archives sont à la disposition du public, et des séances de visionnement et d'audition peuvent être organisées. Il est possible de faire des copies d'une bonne partie du contenu des archives. La

bibliothèque est également ouverte au public. Il y a un inventaire sélectif de la collection d'enregistrements sonores, et on travaille à l'élaboration de guides des collections de films et d'émissions de télévision. Il y a beaucoup de matériel portant sur les Indiens et les Inuit. On peut obtenir sur demande une liste des ouvrages choisis sur les autochtones. Une brochure descriptive sur les Archives nationales du film, de la télévision et de l'enregistrement sonore a été publiée en 1981.

Ottawa

129f

Collection nationale de cartes et plans
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-1077

La Collection nationale de cartes et plans contient beaucoup de matériel relatif aux Affaires indiennes. Deux importantes cartobibliographies se sont avérées très utiles aux chercheurs. Ce sont Cartes des réserves et agglomérations indiennes de la collection nationale des cartes et plans: Volume I. Colombie-Britannique (1980), et Cartes des réserves et agglomérations indiennes de la collection nationale des cartes et plans: Volume II. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Territoire du Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest (1981). La publication de volumes semblables pour l'Ontario, le Québec et les provinces de l'Atlantique a été remise à une date indéterminée. Toutefois, il y a des outils de recherche pour les cartes et plans acquis du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et de ses précédesseurs et il est possible de les consulter. La collection a acquis le dossier des résultats inédits des travaux du Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project, qui comprend des cartes et des renseignements dactylographiés provenant d'Inuit vivant dans 33 établissements des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Cette étude complexe et détaillée a été effectuée en 1973 et 1974. L'ouvrage a été publié en trois tomes, dont un atlas. La collection possède le matériel cartographique inédit produit par cette étude, dont des cartes culturelles indiquent les noms de lieux et les campements. Parmi les autres collections importantes contenant des renseignements sur les peuples autochtones du Nord, il y a divers plans présentés pour la construction de la route du Mackenzie, des cartes d'utilisation du territoire et d'analyse régionale, des trajets de pipeline proposés et l'enquête sur le pipeline de la vallée du Mackenzie. Il y a aussi des atlas spéciaux, notamment le Yukon Land Resource and Inventory Atlas, et des cartes sur l'environnement publiées par diverses compagnies privées. Sont également d'intérêt pour les études autochtones parmi le million d'articles de la collection, les plans des villes de l'Ouest du Canada, les cartes en coupe, les cartes du Système topographique national du Canada (toutes les éditions et diverses échelles) et de nombreuses cartes individuelles remontant au XVI^{e} siècle. On peut demander des renseignements spécifiques détaillés sur les collections. Il est possible d'obtenir des reproductions de la plupart des articles moyennant une certaine somme.

Ottawa

129g

Collection nationale de photographies
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 992-3884

Les Archives publiques du Canada collectionnent et préservent le patrimoine photographique canadien depuis plus d'un siècle. La Collection nationale de photographies, une division des Archives publiques, met ces documents photographiques à la disposition du public, essaie de sensibiliser le public à l'utilisation de ces photographies pour la recherche historique et encourage l'étude de la photographie en tant qu'art, science et technique appliquée. La collection est maintenant constituée de plus de huit millions d'articles: épreuves, négatifs et acétates. Des publications et des outils de recherche informatisés fournissent des renseignements sur les services assurés par la collection et sur le contenu de la collection. Le Guide des archives photographiques canadiennes (1978, 222 p.) contient plus de 2000 entrées décrivant le contenu de la collection, de même que les principales collections de plus de

110 autres établissements canadiens, et comprend un index des sujets et des noms propres, facilitant l'accès à des millions de photographies. Parmi les outils de référence de la Collection nationale de photographies, il y a un catalogue par photographe, sujet et emplacement géographique, et des inventaires détaillés. On peut obtenir au prix coûtant des reproductions de la plupart des photographies de la collection. La Collection nationale de photographies possède un très grand nombre de photographies d'Indiens, d'Inuit et de Métis. Dans le catalogue, on trouve des sous-rubriques telles que activités, costumes, culture, équipement, événements, habitations, régions, rituels et tribus. Une brochure descriptive a été publiée en 1981.

Ottawa

Division de l'iconographie
Archives publiques du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N3

(613) 995-1300

La Division de l'iconographie est responsable des peintures, dessins et images imprimées documentaires concernant des personnes, des événements historiques, des lieux et des objets. Elle est également chargée de la collection nationale de médailles, de même que des sceaux, de l'héraldique et de la documentation sur le costume. La collection nationale du costume, au sein de la division, a une importante bibliothèque. La Division de l'iconographie a des dossiers sur ses acquisitions depuis 1921. L'accès du public à ces dossiers peut être restreint à la discrétion du personnel de la division. La division, en plus de cataloguer parfaitement chaque article, établit des dossiers de recherche sur les artistes et sur les portraits. Le premier, qui existe depuis les années 1950, est un inventaire d'oeuvres d'artistes représentés dans les collections de la division et comprend des notes biographiques et des renseignements sur les oeuvres des artistes détenues par d'autres collections. Le deuxième énumère tous les portraits de Canadiens connus appartenant à la collection d'iconographie, à la collection nationale de photographies et à la bibliothèque des Archives publiques. Des reproductions photographiques en noir et blanc et des diapositives 35mm en noir et blanc et en couleur d'oeuvres de la collection sont offertes au public, le prix variant selon la grandeur. La collection de diapositives des Archives publiques du Canada a publié dix jeux de diapositives jusqu'ici. Chaque jeu contient vingt ou quarante diapositives, avec un catalogue présentant la série et décrivant les diapositives. Mentionnons dans cette série: "A.J. Miller's West: The Plains Indian - 1837" et "The Kwakiutl of Alert Bay - 1919-1923". Les microfiches des Archives publiques sont consacrées à divers artistes. La Division de l'iconographie détient environ 2000 tableaux, dessins et aquarelles exécutés depuis le XVI^{e} siècle sur les autochtones. Cette grande collection de belles oeuvres de valeur est complétée et enrichie par plusieurs milliers de gravures de tout genre produite individuellement ou pour servir d'illustrations dans des livres.

Ottawa

130

Indian Resource Information Centre
Assembly of First Nations
222 Queen Street
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 5V9

(613) 236-0673

Collections sur les autochtones:
10 000 manuscrits et microfiches
100 périodiques
± 700 publications officielles

150 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ films

Télex: 053-3202

Classification: Brian Deer
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête qu'aux bibliothèques

Le centre d'information de l'Assembly of First Nations (autrefois la National Indian Brotherhood) a été mis sur pied par Brian Deer au début des années 1970, et il utilise le système de classification que celui-ci a conçu pour cette collection et pour d'autres bibliothèques autochtones. Bien qu'étant près de ces grandes sources de documents sur les autochtones que sont la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, les universités d'Ottawa et Carleton et les Musées nationaux du Canada, la bibliothèque a essayé d'acquérir tout ce dont elle a besoin pour sa propre collection. Une bonne partie du contenu provient des programmes de l'assemblée, de rapports de travaux d'été et de travail effectué par le personnel. Le centre se concentre sur les documents parlementaires, les rapports et autres publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, diverses autres publications officielles, les rapports, documents, communiqués de presse des organisations indiennes des provinces et des territoires, les lois et traités indiens, les statistiques démographiques, des coupures de journaux et des revues autochtones. Parmi les périodiques utiles au personnel et aux autres usagers, on trouve Ontario Indian (maintenant Sweetgrass), Saskatchewan Indian, Native Press, Native People, Micmac News, Time, Maclean's et Newsweek. Parmi les textes de référence importants, il y a l'accord de la baie James, la Constitution, les règlements de chasse et de pêche et le contrôle indien de l'éducation indienne. La collection contient quelques cartes de réserves. La collection a été copiée sur microfiches et des exemplaires ont été données à différents centres des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Ottawa

131

Bibliothèque du Parlement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0A9

(613) 995-5421

Collections sur les autochtones:
30 m livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ dossiers en classeur

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête certains livres difficiles à se procurer ailleurs, aux chercheurs sérieux

La collection d'études autochtones est sélective.

Ottawa

132

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 995-9481 (services généraux de référence)

Collections sur les autochtones:
± 6925 livres
310 périodiques
± 2800 publications officielles
+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches
+ documents rares

Télex: 053-4311

Classification: LC
Accès: rayonnages fermés; utilisation de la salle de lecture seulement
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

La Bibliothèque nationale du Canada a été fondée en 1952 par une Loi du Parlement. Auparavant, la bibliothèque du Parlement assumait certaines des fonctions d'une bibliothèque nationale en rassemblant une vaste collection de documents touchant des sujets comme canadiana, les sciences sociales et humaines, peut-être plus qu'il n'était nécessaire pour un établissement qui était avant tout une bibliothèque de référence pour un corps législatif. En 1950 et dans les quelques années suivantes, la

bibliothèque du Parlement a transféré environ 300 000 volumes à la nouvelle Bibliothèque nationale et, à partir de ce moment, les deux bibliothèques ont assuré des fonctions complètement indépendantes. D'abord logée en différents édifices d'Ottawa, la Bibliothèque nationale s'est installée en 1967 dans les locaux actuels qu'elle partage avec les Archives publiques du Canada. Ses services sont à la disposition de tous les Canadiens, partout au pays, par l'intermédiaire d'autres bibliothèques, et sont accessibles directement aux chercheurs, auteurs, fonctionnaires et au public en général, qui visitent la Bibliothèque. En raison de la nature des études autochtones, les documents sont disséminés dans l'ensemble de la collection ainsi que dans un grand nombre de collections de divisions.

Dans la collection générale de la Direction des services au public, il existe environ 6925 monographies et quelque 310 publications en série. La Canadian Indian Bibliography Collection se compose de 183 documents, la plupart des articles et des rapports non publiés réunis par Thomas S. Abler et Sally M. Weaver pour leur Canadian Indian Bibliography Collection, 1960-1970 (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1974, 732 p.). Selon le souhait des auteurs, des exemplaires des documents non publiés cités dans cette bibliographie ont été déposées soit à la Division des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, soit à la Direction des services au public de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Don Whiteside (sin a paw) a fait don de la collection Whiteside contenant plus de 3200 documents; on en trouve qui sont publiés et d'autres qui ne le sont pas. Don Whiteside les a réunis alors qu'il préparait sa bibliographie intitulée Aboriginal People, a Selected Bibliography Concerning Canada's First People (Ottawa, National Indian Brotherhood, 1973, 345 p.) qui contient quelque 3900 titres. Une bibliographie mise à jour a été préparée en 1979 "Indians, Indians, Indians: A Selected Bibliography and Resource Guide" (3 v. dactylographiés), mais n'a malheureusement jamais été publiée. Ce second ouvrage contient plus de 7200 documents, y compris tous ceux de l'édition précédente (publiée) et représente "un simple échantillonnage des principaux livres qui ont paru" auquel s'ajoutent des articles et rapport qui ont été publiés et d'autres documents qui ne l'ont pas été. Les ouvrages d'auteurs d'ascendance indienne constituent 23% de l'ensemble de la bibliographie. Cette dernière cite des documents qui figurent actuellement dans la collection Whiteside.

Ottawa

132a

Service de littérature de jeunesse
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-2300

En juin 1975, la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada a créé le poste de bibliothécaire-conseiller, spécialiste de la littérature de jeunesse, afin de fournir des services professionnels en matière de bibliothèques de jeunes et d'oeuvres pour les jeunes. Ce poste de bibliothécaire est à l'origine du service de littérature de jeunesse fondé en 1979. Dès ses débuts, ce service a tenté de rassembler toutes les ressources du Canada, actuelles ou rétrospectives, touchant les Indiens nord-américains, tant en français qu'en anglais ou en langue autochtone. Bien que la plupart des publications canadiennes soient reçues en dépôt, le service achète aussi des livres sur les indiens américains, publiés en d'autres pays. Les livres de la collection conviennent généralement aux jeunes jusqu'à l'âge de 17 ans. Le service rassemble aussi des livres et des publications touchant d'autres aspects de la littérature de jeunesse (histoire, enquêtes, études, bibliographies, index, biographies d'auteurs et d'illustrateurs de livres d'enfants). Cette documentation comprend des livres sur le thème de l'indien nord-américain. Bon nombre de ces ouvrages sont publiés aux États-Unis, mais certains viennent d'Angleterre et de France. Le public a accès à la collection (de préférence sur rendez-vous).

Ottawa

132b

Collection de musique
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-3377

La Collection de musique contient aussi des documents se rattachant aux études autochtones, tels que des transcriptions, par Helmut Kallmann, de musique de certaines tribus des régions éloignées de Colombie-Britannique, des cahiers de musique, des notations musicales, sans oublier les outils d'enseigne ment mis au point par des missionnaires et réunis par Marius Barbeau dans la collection Healey Willan. Il existe également une centaine de disques de phonographes (33 1/3 tours et 78 tours) de danses rythmées par des chansons, de chants de guerre ou de cérémonies rituelles, de battements de tambours; on trouve aussi de la musique d'église venant des missionnaires, traduite en langue indienne et inuit.

Ottawa

132c

Division des journaux
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-1338

La Division des journaux a une collection complète, à la fois actuelle et rétrospective, des journaux canadiens et une collection représentative des journaux étrangers, mais l'accent est mis sur les publications canadiennes. La division possède une excellente collection de journaux autochtones et fournit des photocopies sur demande.

Ottawa

132d

Division des publications officielles
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-3842

La Division des publications officielles de la Direction des services au public renferme une collection presque complète de publications canadiennes fédérales et provinciales et une vaste collection de publications officielles étrangères et internationales. La priorité est donnée aux documents actuels mais la division continue de collectionner des documents d'intérêt rétrospectif pour compléter son fonds. De nombreux ministères des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux s'occupent des autochtones, aussi est-il difficile d'évaluer le nombre des documents de la collection qui touchent les études autochtones. On pense, cependant, qu'il existe environ trois mètres de documents provinciaux qui s'ajoutent aux quelque quinze mètres de publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. On peut aussi trouver des documents sur les peuples autochtones dans les dossiers parlementaires des différents gouvernements. La division conserve également des rapports de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et des récits d'exploration de l'Arctique canadien, en particulier tout les documents sur les expéditions de l'Arctique publiés par le Parlement britannique (Franklin Blue Books). Comme il n'y a pas d'index-sujets pour la collection des publications officielles, l'accès aux documents sur les peuples autochtones est difficile. Les usagers qui veulent consulter des documents doivent en fournir les titres précis.

Ottawa

132e

Collection canadienne des droits des Indiens
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 992-6628

Collections sur les autochtones:
±90 m livres
± 20 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

26 dossiers en classeur
\+ manuscrits
\+ microfiches
\+ bandes sonores
± 150 cartes
± 200 cartables, coupures de presse

Classification: personnelle, mise au point pour cette collection
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux bibliothèques

La Collection canadienne des droits des Indiens a été incorporée à la Division des publications officielles en 1983. La collection, d'abord bibliothèque de la Commission des réclamations des Indiens, a été créée en décembre 1969. La commission a été remplacée en mars 1977 par la Commission des droits des Indiens du Canada, qui a été dissoute en janvier 1979. La collection a alors été transférée du bureau du Conseil privé à la Bibliothèque nationale. Les documents comprennent des monographies, rapports, brochures, articles, journaux et mémoires. Il existe des collections reliées des enquêtes sur la baie James, la vallée du Mackenzie, ainsi que des enquêtes Lysyk et Berger. Les dossiers en classeur contiennent des règlements fédéraux touchant les réclamations indiennes qui remontent jusqu'en 1840. La collection est particulièrement riche en ce qui concerne les réclamations des autochtones du Canada et les cas de droit jurisprudentiel (documentation historique, législative, juridique et socio-économique). On trouve aussi des éléments comparatifs provenant des États-Unis, d'Australie et de Nouvelle-Zélande. Il faut ajouter une bonne collection de documents sur le droit autochtone. Un comité consultatif est en voie de formation; il sera chargé de diriger à l'avenir le développement de la collection. La politique d'acquisitions actuellement observée donne la priorité aux documents sur les droits des Indiens, sur leurs réclamations et les cas de jurisprudence, à la fois actuels et passés. Un catalogue de fiches par auteur, titre et vedettes-matières limités permet l'accès à la collection. On espère avoir par la suite un index sujets plus détaillé. La collection est ouverte au public.

Ottawa

132f

Division des livres rares
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

(613) 996-1318

La Division des livres rares abrite les documents rares de la Bibliothèque nationale, qu'ils aient été publiés ou non. La collection est axée sur canadiana, en particulier sur les ouvrages d'avant la Confédération (1752-1867) et les premiers livres sur le Canada et l'Amérique du Nord publiés en d'autres pays. Il existe de 150 à 200 volumes concernant les autochtones en général et 325 volumes en 44 langues autochtones dont le plus ancien est le premier livre au Canada à avoir été complètement publié en langue autochtone. C'est un livre de prières traduit par Jean-Baptiste de la Brosse, S.J., en montagnais, et publié au Québec en 1767. La collection détient aussi des journaux rares comme le Kamloops WaWa. En 1980, on a publié une liste de 295 publications en langues autochtones sous le titre; Livres en langues autochtones dans la collection de la Division des livres rares et des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada/Books in Native Languages in the Collection of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division of the National Library of Canada, liste établie par Joyce M. Banks (93 p.). On peut consulter ces documents à la Réserve mais ils ne peuvent faire l'objet de prêts.

Ottawa

133

Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa
120, rue Metcalfe
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 5M2

(613) 236-0301

Collections sur les autochtones:
1011 livres
13 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ microfiches, films, films fixes

Télex: 053-3621

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on emprunte à des fins d'études, d'enseignement, d'information, de recherche ou de loisir

La Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa n'a pas de collection distincte d'études autochtones. Les ouvrages et documents sont éparpillés dans toute la bibliothèque. Parmi les publications officielles, 23 se trouvent dans la section non cataloguée des publications officielles, et 56 sont dans la collection des dossiers en classeur et de boîte de brochures. Il y a 21 dossiers et 3 boîtes de brochures.

Ottawa

134

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
46 Elgin Street, Room 10
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 5K6

(613) 236-7379

La bibliothèque réunit des documents concernant des questions de politique publique dans le Nord du Canada. Il y a notamment une sélection de monographies sur des sujets sociaux et techniques, des documents d'organismes et de ministères fédéraux et des ouvrages inédits. On y trouve les numéros de l'année en cours de journaux du Nord, des bulletins de sociétés de conservation et de sociétés industrielles qui ne sont généralement pas mis à la disposition du public. Les classeurs contiennent quelque 2000 dossiers sur la faune et la flore du Nord, sur les revendications territoriales autochtones et sur le développement industriel du Nord. La classification est faite selon la modification pour les régions polaires établie par le Scott Polar Research Institute à partir de la classification décimale universelle (CDU). Le système DDC est utilisé pour les monographies et le système LC pour les sujets figurant au catalogue. Cette bibliothèque ne fait pas de prêt et est ouverte au public sur rendez-vous.

Ottawa

135

Carleton University Library
Colonel By Drive
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1S 5J7

(613) 231-2683 ou 231-2684

Collections sur les autochtones:
2888 livres
85 périodiques
+ publications officielles

15 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
35 thèses

Télex: 053-4232 (Carleton University, Ottawa)

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Le programme d'études autochtones du nord, inauguré à l'Université Carleton en 1981 grâce à un don de la Donner Canadian Foundation, constitue un secteur spécial au sein de l'Institute of Canadian Studies, un institut d'études avancées. Ce nouveau programme a été établi à Carleton afin de tirer parti de la présence d'un grand nombre d'experts sur le Nord à Ottawa, la ville peut-être la mieux pourvue au monde dans ce domaine. La bibliothèque détermine le contenu de sa propre collection d'études autochtones, mais elle a aussi, depuis 1970, un programme consistant en un choix automatique par des vendeurs, qui ont une bonne idée des sujets de la collection. Quelques achats rétrospectifs sont également effectués. On s'efforce d'acheter la documentation nécessaire pour les nouveaux cours d'études autochtones. On entretient des liens étroits avec les départements d'anthropologie et de sociologie et avec l'Institute of Canadian Studies. La grande collection linguistique est supervisée par un spécialiste en linguistique. La bibliothèque est en contact avec le Musée national de l'Homme, le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, le Inuit Tapirisat of Canada et l'Assembly of First Nations; et sa collection est grandement influencée par le programme d'études autochtones du Nord. On fait rapport des collections de périodiques au catalogue collectif des publications en série. On a accès aux ouvrages sur les autochtones grâce à un fichier et au catalogue (sorties d'ordinateur sur microfiche) (COMCAT), qu'on peut acheter. Parmi les ouvrages de référence utiles, on trouve les livres Smithsonian, les Human Relations Area Files, l'Ethnographical Bibliography of North America et le Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North America, un ouvrage général recommandé pour les débutants en études autochtones. The Encyclopedia of Indians of North America n'est pas recommandée par le presonnel, qui la considère incomplète, inexacte et superficielle. Des notes d'avertissement ont été placées sur la face interne de la couverture des livres.

Ottawa

136

Slide Collection
Carleton University
Arts Tower, Room 2203
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1S 5B6

(613) 231-3640

La collection de diapositives contient environ 900 diapositives sur l'art inuit et de 850 à 900 sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord. Cent diapositives couvrent l'art préhistorique, historique et contemporain de l'Alaska, l'art préhistorique et historique du Groënland et l'art préhistorique de la Sibérie. Huit cents diapositives d'art inuit canadien couvrent le matériel pédagogique, la vie et les activités inuit, les peuples inuit, les cultures préhistoriques, les artefacts historiques et l'art contemporain classé par localités et artistes. Beaucoup des diapositives canadiennes sont l'oeuvre de George Swinton, expert en art inuit, qui les a prises au cours de ses voyages dans le Nord. La plupart des diapositives pré-contemporaines sont en noir et blanc, tout comme une partie de celles sur la sculpture contemporaine. La collection inuit sera bientôt presque triplée car on a reçu un don d'environ 1100 diapositives sur la sculpture de la Samuel Sarick Collection, de Toronto, et George Swinton va reproduire pour la collection une grande partie de ses oeuvres n'en faisant pas encore partie. Cependant, en raison d'un manque de personnel, il faudra quelque temps avant que toutes ces diapositives soient intégrées à la collection. Dans la section sur les arts des peuples autochtones (comprenant des documents sur l'Afrique, le Mexique et l'Amérique du Sud précolombiens et l'Océanie), les diapositives sont divisées par aires culturelles, comme les plaines, la côte nord-ouest et le sud-ouest. Et au sein de chaque aire culturelle, il y a classement par tribus et par sujets. La majorité de ces diapositives sont des photographies d'objets, mais il y a aussi des cartes, des diagrammes et des photographies anciennes. Cette section abrite tout le matériel préhistorique et historique. Il y a en outre une section indienne contemporaine au sein de la section sur l'art du XX^{e} siècle. Il y a une centaine de diapositives sur les oeuvres d'artistes indiens américains contemporains, et environ trois cents sur des artistes du Canada. De grands artistes autochtones comme Bill Reid et Norval Morrisseau sont classés par ordre alphabétique avec les peintres et architectes non autochtones du XX^{e} siècle.

Ottawa

137

Centre canadien d'information sur le logement
Rez-de-chaussée, édifice Annex
Chemin de Montréal
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P7

(613) 748-2367

Collections sur les autochtones:
60 livres
10 périodiques
±35 publications officielles

45 dossiers en classeur

Télex: 053-3674 (Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, Ottawa)

Classification: LC; CODOC pour les publications officielles
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux bibliothèques; la bibliothèque participe au Service de livraison entre bibliothèques

La bibliothèque publie mensuellement Nouvelles publications/Acquisitions List, trimestriellement Rapports et projets de recherche récents en vertu de la partie V/Recent Part V Reports and Projets, et annuellement Liste de périodiques/Serials List.

Ottawa

138

Commission géologique du Canada
601, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E8

(613) 995-4151

Classification: Cutter
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on fournit des photocopies

La bibliothèque contient environ 200 livres (1870-1940) sur différents explorateurs et expéditions. Souvent, on y trouve quelques pages consacrées à des observations presonnelles sur des peuples autochtones. Certains des premiers rapports annuels et sommaires de la Commission géologique contiennent des observations sur des autochtones. Ce genre d'information n'est pas spécifié dans le catalogue.

Ottawa

139

Bibliothèque
Galerie nationale du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M8

(613) 995-6245

Collections sur les autochtones:
7 m livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

800 dossiers en classeur

Adresse: 75, rue Albert, 4^{e} étage

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: uniquement les ouvrages non canadiens, aux chercheurs

Les collections de la bibliothèque de la Galerie nationale sont consacrées à l'histoire de l'art; on y trouve des ouvrages sur l'art autochtone, comme partie de l'art canadien. En 1981, on a compilé une liste de noms d'artistes inuit qui n'a pas encore été publiée pour distribution restreinte. Les catalogues d'exposition sont classés avec les livres. La bibliothèque possède une grande collection de photographies, dont un bon nombre sur l'art indien et inuit. Le catalogue de la bibliothèque a été publié par G.K. Hall en 1973, 8v., avec un supplément 6v., en 1980-1981.

Ottawa

140

Centre de documentation policière
Gendarmerie royale du Canada
Direction générale
1200, promenade Alta Vista
Pièce B-210
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0R2

(613) 993-3225

Collections sur les autochtones:
233 livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

Ottawa

141

Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique
Édifice M-55
Conseil national de recherches
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0S2

(613) 993-1600

La bibliothèque canadienne des sciences et de la médecine contient de nombreuses études sur la santé et des études de sociologie sur les peuples autochtones.

Ottawa

142

Information et appui aux programmes
Direction générale des services médicaux
Santé et bien-être social Canada
Suite 1884
Immeuble Jeanne Mance
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0L3

(613) 995-3561

Collections sur les autochtones:
300 livres
30 périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
5000 diapositives
50 films
20 bandes magnétiques

Télex: 053-3367

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques

La bibliothèque a été constituée dans les années 1950, en même temps que la direction générale. Environ 80% du contenu porte sur la santé chez les autochtones, puisque ce domaine est du ressort du gouvernement fédéral. Cette bibliothèque est indépendante de la bibliothèque principale du ministère, où se trouvent les ouvrages médicaux généraux. À bien des égards, on peut considérer qu'il s'agit d'une collection d'études autochtones. La direction générale a des médecins dans chaque domaine de la médecine, y compris la nutrition, la quarantaine et les soins dentaires. Il existe un programme de lutte contre l'abus de l'alcool chez les autochtones, qui influence le contenu de la collection. Le programme publie un bulletin, Programmes de santé communautaire, des affiches, des brochures, et la bibliothèque participe à ce travail. La bibliothèque pourvoit aux besoins spécialisés des médecins de la direction, de même qu'aux besoins de chercheurs universitaires et parfois de travailleurs autochtones. Les ouvrages sur les autochtones portent sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, le Mexique compris, mais surtout sur toutes les tribus canadiennes et sur les Inuit. Il y a quelques documents en cri et en inuktitut. Il y a quelques manuscrits de Diamond Jenness. La bibliothèque est abonnée à un service de coupures de presse. Les coupures sont considérées une à une et éventuellement conservées et envoyées aux médecins, qui peuvent les garder. Peu d'entre eux les retournent à la bibliothèque. Parmi les périodiques autochtones utiles au personnel de la direction, on trouve Tapwe, News North, Micmac News et des publications médicales générales. Parmi les ouvrages de référence d'intérêt, il y a des bibliographies sur des sujets autochtones, des annuaires autochtones, une encyclopédie des symptômes et de la pharmacopée. La direction possède des dossiers sur les services médicaux pour les autochtones, notamment de renseignements sur la politique générale, des maladies particulières, des handicaps, les hôpitaux, les cliniques et des dossiers de cas individuels, remontant tous à la fin des années 1920.

Ottawa

143

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada Library
176 Gloucester Street, 3rd floor
Ottawa (Ontario)
K2P 0A6

(613) 238-8181

Collections sur les autochtones:

- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles
- dossiers en classeur
- dossiers de photographies
- films
- bandes magnétiques
- documents originaux en langue inuit

Télex: 053-3517

Classification: les livres sont mis sur les rayons par sujets généraux
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on peut prêter

La Inuit Tapirisat Library se trouve dans une salle servant aussi de salle de réunion ou de salle d'étude. La collection semble constituée au hasard et consiste en dons et en publications acquises de diverses façons. Il n'y a pas de politique d'acquisitions en tant que telle. La collection ne se fait pas de façon organisée. Il y a quelques rayons de rapports et brochures, non classés. Il y a quatre sections de rayons contenant un bon nombre de publications officielles, quelques monographies, de nombreux rapports sur le pipeline et quelques documents divers. Il y a une section de périodiques, pas très exhaustive. La collection contient des exemplaires de vieux journaux du Nord, mais pas de séries complètes. Elle contient aussi des enregistrements de conférences parrainées par le Tapirisat, et d'émissions radiophoniques produites spécialement par le Nord. La collection est surtout utilisée par des membres du personnel travaillant en vue de la rédaction de rapports. Pour avoir accès à des documents plus récents, les chercheurs vont au ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et à l'Université d'Ottawa; ils les empruntent et peuvent s'en servir au bureau. On a tenté de cataloguer la collection au moyen du système de classification de la Library of Congress, mais ce système ne convenait pas très bien à une petite collection spécialisée. Les publications sont maintenant classées sur les rayons par sujets généraux, et une liste des sujets est affichée sur le mur. La bibliothèque souffre malheureusement d'un manque de fonds et de ressources, et aurait besoin qu'une personne ayant eu une formation en bibliothéconomie s'en occupe.

Ottawa

144

Bibliothèque du ministère
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-0811

Collections sur les autochtones:
±20 000 volumes
246 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

±1500 documents en classeur
\+ microfiches
\+ documents rares
\+ documents originaux en langue autochtone

Adresse: 10, rue Wellington, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)
Télex: 0533711

Classification: LC (dans le passé, on a utilisé CDU)
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code de PEB

Le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien est responsable des politiques et des programmes spéciaux du gouvernement canadien touchant les Indiens et les Inuit ainsi que les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon. En particulier, "il lui incombe d'élaborer, de favoriser et d'appuyer les mesures qui répondent aux besoins et aux aspirations des Indiens et des Inuit et qui permettent d'améliorer leur situation sociale, culturelle et économique, de veiller au respect des obligations imposées par la loi envers les Indiens et les Inuit, d'encourager le développement économique et l'évolution politique ordonnés du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, de régler les revendications et les griefs fondés sur les droits, les traités, l'utilisation et l'occupation traditionnelles des terres par les autochtones" (Rapport annuel, 1981-1982, p. 8). Les responsabilités du ministère sont aussi étroitement liées à l'application de la Constitution de 1982 qui, en plusieurs domaines importants, réglemente la situation des autochtones. La bibliothèque du ministère fournit les renseignements nécessaires aux besoins de ce dernier. Avant tout, elle met ses ressources à la disposition de ses groupes d'usagers à l'intérieur du cadre ministériel, à savoir le programme des affaires indiennes et inuit, le programme des affaires du Nord, le bureau des revendications des autochtones, les finances et services professionnels, le secteur des orientations générales, le personnel et les communications. Les ressources spécialisées à la bibliothèque sur les populations autochtones et le Nord sont aussi utilisées par les autochtones eux-mêmes et leurs associations, par les chercheurs de l'extérieur et par d'autres bibliothèques. Quant au développement de la collection, la priorité est accordée aux ouvrages traitant des populations autochtones du Canada et des questions du Nord canadien. La bibliothèque rassemble toutes les publications officielles, les rapports des consultants, les procès-verbaux des délibérations du Comité permanent sur les Affaires indiennes et du Nord, les documents des Archives publiques du Canada (RG 10) concernant les Affaires indiennes, les journaux, les oeuvres des écrivains autochtones, romans ou non, les catalogues d'autres collections axées sur les autochtones et le Nord. Certaines oeuvres comparatives sur d'autres peuples et régions circumpolaires, sur l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande, ainsi que des rapports annuels et des publications d'associations indiennes et du Nord, des livres rares (à l'occasion), des documents sur la Constitution canadienne et des coupures de presse du ministère pour l'année courante et l'année précédente. Il y a une très bonne collection de documents parlementaires britanniques traitant d'expéditions dans l'Arctique. La collection se présente sous de nombreuses formes: livres, périodiques, publications officielles, journaux, cartes, microfiches et bases de données bibliographiques telles InfoGlobe, DIALOG, CAN/OLE et BRS. La bibliothèque conserve cinq exemplaires de toutes les publications officielles, des rapports publiés ou non et des études de consultants. Elle réunit les publications officielles dans les domaines suivants: monographies et publications en série des gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux, rapports annuels de tous les ministères fédéraux et territoriaux, et, de façon sélective, ceux des organismes fédéraux et des sociétés de la Couronne, les documents financiers du gouvernement fédéral, des gouvernements des provinces et des territoires, certaines publications de Statistique Canada, les statuts fédéraux et provinciaux et les ordonnances territoriales, les publications du Parlement et un certain nombre de publications officielles étrangères ou internationales. La bibliothèque collectionne aussi des exemplaires de thèses canadiennes et étrangères portant sur les autochtones et le Nord. On trouve des documents dans les deux langues officielles, mais il en existe aussi dans les langues des dix groupes linguistiques des Indiens du Canada ainsi que dans les cinquante-huit langues et dialectes qui leur sont apparentés, sans oublier certains documents dans l'une ou l'autre des six langues (inuktituk) ou dialectes inuit. La bibliothèque conserve aussi des collections dans certains bureaux des directions disséminés dans le pays (voir nos 12-54-88-171-265-313). Les fonds de monographies et de publications en série

sont rattachés à l'UTLAS. En octobre 1981, la bibliothèque a produit un catalogue sur microfiches que l'on peut se procurer dans les bibliothèques régionales et même, en certains cas particuliers, il est disponible à l'extérieur du ministère. Une Departmental Library Acquisitions List (liste des acquisitions de la bibliothèque du ministère) est publiée mensuellement. Une Liste des périodiques canadiens sur les autochtones conservés à la bibliothèque du AINC/List of Canadian Native Periodicals held by the INAC Library a paru en 1983 (15e) et l'on prévoit la mettre à jour tous les ans.

Ottawa

144a

Section des affaires culturelles et linguistiques
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-9660

Adresse: pièce 923, 10, rue Wellington,
Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)

La Section des affaires culturelles et linguistiques produit Inuktitut depuis 1959. Elle possède une collection de dossiers, photographies, manuscrits, manuels, bandes sonores et périodiques qui servent de documentation de base à les employés du service de révision.

Ottawa

144b

Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit et services d'information
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

(819) 994-1260

Adresse: pièce 1619, 10, rue Wellington,
Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)

Le Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit possède une collection qui couvre de nombreux domaines: statistiques, généalogie, histoire des Indiens et des Inuit du Canada. La collection comprend des documents d'information statistique, des rapports internes, des comptes rendus et des articles non publiés sur des recherches, des procédures et lignes directrices, de la documentation sur des questions généalogiques et les renseignements historiques connexes, des décrets du conseil, des procès-verbaux de commissions de traités, des délégations de pouvoirs relatives au Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit. La collection est ouverte aux chercheurs.

Ottawa

144c

Centre de la recherche et de la documentation
Section de l'art inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

(819) 997-9440

Adresse: pièce 911, 10, rue Wellington,
Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)

Le Centre de la recherche et de la documentation de la Section de l'art inuit fournit de l'information spécialisée sur les arts et l'artisanat inuit. Sa collection se compose de livres (plus de 70), de journaux,

de catalogues d'exposition (plus de 200), des catalogues annuels de la collection de gravures, (plus de 30) et des catalogues de ventes aux enchères. Il existe aussi plus de 1500 dossiers, concernant des artistes, rangés alphabétiquement par communauté, qui renferment tous les renseignements utiles sur chacun des artistes inuit ainsi que sur les diverses communautés (plus de 200); on y trouve, par exemple, des indications sur les oeuvres des artistes, sur leurs coopératives, leur situation sociale, des renseignements d'ordre économique et géographique. D'autres dossiers contiennent des articles, des coupures de presse, des critiques, des rapports spéciaux sur différents aspects de l'art inuit et des thèses universitaires. Le centre conserve aussi une vaste collection de diapositives de 35 mm (environ 1500) représentant des sculptures, des objets d'artisanat, toutes les gravures inuit éditées, ainsi que des artefacts préhistoriques et historiques. La photothèque contient des négatifs en noir et blanc de toutes les gravures que possède le centre. Tant que les photographies des artistes et des oeuvres d'art ne figurent pas au catalogue, elles ne peuvent être communiquées au public. On peut commander les photographies en communiquant avec la section d'art inuit. Le centre peut aussi prêter un choix limité de films, bandes vidéo, bandes sonores et films fixes. La section publie un bulletin L'Art et l'artisanat/About Arts and Crafts, à l'intention des artistes inuit; en 1988, le titre de cette publication sera: L'Art et l'artisanat inuit/Inuit Art and Craft. Les chercheurs travaillant sur l'art inuit et les artistes eux-mêmes peuvent consulter la collection (prendre rendez-vous). Les employés du service se tiendront à leur disposition.

Ottawa

144d

Division de l'effectif de bandes
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H7

(819) 994-3902

Adresse: 18e étage, 10, rue Wellington, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)

Cette section conserve le registre des Indiens, qui est un dossier détaillé de l'histoire familiale de tous les Indiens inscrits depuis 1951, en même temps que les dossiers et index connexes. Ces dossiers contiennent souvent des renseignements personnels de sorte qu'ils ne sont pas accessibles au public. Il est possible, toutefois, si l'on veut obtenir un renseignement particulier, de présenter une demande à l'archiviste de la Division de l'effectif des bandes.

Ottawa

144e

Division du registre des Terres indiennes
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H7

(819) 994-3666

Adresse: 8e étage, 10, rue Wellington, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)

La Division du registre des Terres indiennes représente la collection centrale de documents juridiques de base touchant les réserves indiennes. On y trouve les exemplaires de tous les documents juridiques de première importance conservés par le ministère, tels les décrets du conseil, les cessions de terres, les actes d'expropriation, les droits d'usage, les documents concernant les baux et locations, pour toutes les réserves et terres de la Couronne. La division conserve aussi quelques anciens traités, ainsi que la plupart des accords de cession, des affidavits, des décrets du conseil et des arrêts juridiques concernant les cessions. Les livres de la collection sur les ventes de terre contiennent des références à des dossiers, des conditions de ventes et des comptes pour toutes les ventes de terres qui ont eu lieu après 1876, et pour certaines, entre 1840 et 1876, avec les documents qui s'y rattachent. Certains documents ont trait à des réserves en particulier, à l'établissement et à l'agrandissement d'autres réserves, à des cessions de terrains, de bois d'oeuvre et de minéraux, à des ventes, des concessions de terres (lettres

patentes), des affermanges, expropriations, subdivisions et locations et toutes autres transactions légales concernant les terres sur toutes les réserves du Canada et toutes les terres de la Couronne administrées par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Ottawa

1001

Liste des traités et documents historiques
Centre de la recherche historique et de l'étude des traités
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H7

(819) 994-1182

Collections sur les autochtones
- livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits

Adresse: 10, rue Wellington, Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull (Québec)

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Le Centre de la recherche historique et de l'étude des traités contient une vaste collection de documents historiques, de rapports, d'articles, de bibliographies, d'index sur tous les aspects de l'histoire des autochtones du Canada, sur les traités, les droits et les revendications des Indiens, les lois sur les Indiens et le droit indien. Ces documents incluent des cartes, des diagrammes, des tableaux portant sur le contexte historique et la teneur des traités ainsi que sur les droits des autochtones qu'ils impliquent, p. ex., le piégeage, la pêche, la chasse. Le centre a pour but de fournir des services de recherche aux chercheurs qui travaillent pour certains groupes, bandes ou associations autochtones, et qui doivent se renseigner sur le droit indien, les revendications des autochtones ou les divers aspects de l'histoire indienne. Les documents peuvent être des photocopiés gratuitement. Le service publie une liste révisée deux fois par an des documents qu'il possède. Il a également publié le Catalogue des documents au centre de recherches historiques et d'études des traités (révisé en septembre 1983). Ce catalogue a été préparé par Helen Ryan (120 p.) et constitue un inventaire des documents pouvant servir à la recherche. Cette liste sera mise à jour périodiquement.

Ottawa

103

Services de bibliothèque
Musées nationaux du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-3923

Collections sur les autochtones:
3700 livres
3000 périodiques dans tous les domaines de l'anthropologie
- publications officielles

+ documents rares

Classification: Cutter et LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code PEB

La bibliothèque des Musées nationaux du Canada a été fondée en 1845; avec la bibliothèque de la Commission géologique du Canada, c'est la plus ancienne bibliothèque du gouvernement fédéral au Canada. En fait, jusqu'en 1926, la bibliothèque des Musées faisait partie de celle de la Commission géologique du Canada et lui est restée étroitement liée jusqu'en 1959, date où les deux bibliothèques ont occupé des locaux distincts. La bibliothèque des Musées possède une belle collection de documents

concernant les études autochtones; ils portent principalement sur l'anthropologie, l'archéologie, l'ethnologie, le folklore, l'histoire, les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, les Inuit, la linguistique des autochtones d'Amérique du Nord et l'histoire des objets. La collection des livres rares possède un bon choix de récits de voyages par les premiers explorateurs dans l'Arctique canadien et dans l'ensemble du Canada. La bibliothèque essaye de réunir toutes les publications des Musées nationaux du Canada ainsi que des documents publiés ailleurs par des membres des Musées. Elle représente avant tout une collection de travail à l'intention du personnel des Musées. On y trouve, par conséquent, une bonne collection de base d'ouvrages et de publications en série sur l'anthropologie, l'ethnologie et l'archéologie. Il existe 3000 périodiques couvrant tous les aspects de l'anthropologie, y compris les études sur les autochtones.

La bibliothèque, à l'origine, utilisait la classification Cutter. C'est en 1977 seulement qu'elle a adopté le système de la Library of Congress. Les publications en série et les plus anciens documents n'ont pas été convertis à cette nouvelle classification. Les services techniques de la bibliothèque sont décentralisés; certaines collections sont conservées à la Commission archéologique du Canada, au Centre canadien d'études sur la culture traditionnelle et au Service canadien d'ethnologie aussi bien qu'à la bibliothèque principale. On compte aussi onze centres de lecture sans personnel attitré.

Le Service de repérage des photographies a une collection de 330 000 photographies dont 100 000 ont été prises sur le terrain par des membres du Musée national de l'Homme dont quelque 50 000 sont microfilmées. La collection est très riche en photographies indiennes et inuit. C'est la meilleure collection du Canada sur les Inuit. La plupart des photographies historiques ont été prises entre 1900 et 1936 par des chercheurs bien connus tels que Marius Barbeau et Harlan Smith (Ouest canadien), James A. Teit (intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique), George Wintemburg (plaines), Frank Speck et F.W. Waugh (Est canadien) auxquels il faut ajouter Diamond Jenness, R.M Anderson, George Wilkins et Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Arctique canadien). La collection possède aussi les carnets de notes de Stefansson décrivant ses photographies. Des diapositives s'ajoutent au fonds de photographies qui est actuellement microfilmé pour usage interne. Les photographies sont classées par discipline mais la collection va être réorganisée et décentralisée pour être utilisée dans les diverses directions. Les épreuves originales seront gardées en réserve et seuls les microfilms seront utilisés. Le service est ouvert au public. On peut obtenir des copies de photographies au prix coûtant et sur signature d'une formule obligatoire.

Ottawa

145a

Commission archéologique du Canada
Dossiers scientifiques
Musée national de l'Homme
Musées nationaux du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-5250

Collections sur les autochtones:
270 m dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ microformes
+ diapositives

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: par la bibliothèque principale

Il n'y a pas de collection d'études autochtones en tant que telle, mais l'archéologie préhistorique du Canada est intimement liée à la vie des premières populations autochtones. Il existe une vaste collection de manuscrits avec des rapports de travaux effectués sur les sites archéologiques par le personnel du Musée de l'Homme. Ce sont plutôt des rapports techniques.

Ottawa

145b

Centre canadien d'études sur la culture traditionnelle
Musée national de l'Homme
Musées nationaux du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-4540

Les collections de manuscrits des archives du Centre canadien d'études sur la culture traditionnelle ont commencé à se constituer lorsque Marius Barbeau est devenu ethnologue au Musée national du Canada en 1911. C'est ainsi qu'ont débuté quarante années de cueillette au hasard des recherches et des expéditions sur le terrain un peu partout au Canada. Jusqu'en 1960, les études sur le folklore étaient liées aux cultures des peuples fondateurs du Canada, Indiens, Inuit, Français et Anglais. Depuis 1961, des documents sur les autres groupes culturels du Canada ont été réunis et déposés aux archives. En 1972, des documents se rapportant aux autochtones ont été transférés au Service canadien d'ethnologie et le Centre canadien d'études sur la culture traditionnelle a porté alors toute son attention sur les groupes ethnoculturels non autochtones, au nombre maintenant de plus de soixante. La collection Marius Barbeau échappe seule à cette division. Barbeau a écrit une bonne centaine de livres et rapports en anglais et en français sur les cultures indiennes, le folklore québécois, les arts et l'artisanat canadiens. Il a apporté une énorme contribution à ces domaines et on le considère comme le premier spécialiste de la culture populaire au Canada. La collection de ses oeuvres couvre donc à la fois le secteur du centre et celui du Service canadien d'ethnologie. Afin de conserver la collection intacte, on a décidé de laisser au centre ses études sur les peuples autochtones. À côté des oeuvres publiées de Barbeau, on trouve une collection de documents sur les autochtones divisée en trois sections: 1) les ouvrages sur les Indiens de la côte ouest (une liste détaillée de ces documents sera publiée en 1984), 2) les études sur les Hurons-Wyandot faite à Lorette, Québec et en Oklahoma (une liste est en préparation), 3) des documents sur les Prairies. Toutes les notes de Barbeau prises sur le terrain sont actuellement microfilmées et les listes serviront d'index à ce vaste dépôt de documents. On trouve aussi quelques lettres d'autochtones dans la correspondance de Barbeau et elles apparaîtront dans l'inventaire qui sera fait plus tard. Du fait que le public s'intéresse énormément aux travaux de Barbeau touchant les Indiens, le centre va s'efforcer de rendre ces listes disponibles dès que possible.

Ottawa

145c

Section de la recherche
Service canadien d'ethnologie
Musée national de l'Homme
Musées nationaux du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M8

(613) 996-4540

Le Service canadien d'ethnologie ne s'occupe que des Indiens et des Inuit du Canada. Il possède quelque 91 mètres de manuscrits, 8000 bandes sonores et cassettes ainsi que quelques bandes vidéo et films sur les Indiens, les Inuit et les Métis. Il existe encore quelques vieux films faits par les premiers anthropologues comme Edward Sapir et Harlan Smith. Le service a établi deux catalogues, l'un par région et tribu, l'autre par collectionneur ou dépositaire. Tous les documents figurent dans les deux catalogues. Chaque artefact, film, manuscrit, est identifié de la même manière, et tous sont catalogués par région, tribu, numéro et nature (manuscrit, artefact, film). Le même système est utilisé pour toute la division. Un grand nombre de manuscrits provient de contrats accordés dans le cadre du programme national d'ethnologie urgent, où les gens réunissent des artefacts, enregistrent ou notent par écrit des données, établissent des rapports ou rédigent des carnets d'opérations, étudient la langue et les documents culturels pour aider le musée à remplir son mandat. La section d'ethnologie se divise en sept parties: les généralités, le plateau, la région boisée de l'ouest, l'Arctique, les plaines, le Mackenzie et la côte nord du Pacifique; les six dernières divisions sont fondées sur les groupes linguistiques. La division générale sur l'ethnologie embrasse l'histoire, l'organisation politique, économique et sociale, les changements culturels, l'écologie, la linguistique, la religion, les traditions, la culture matérielle et les études théoriques. Le public est invité à venir faire des recherches dans le service (de préférence après avoir pris un rendez-vous) ou à écrire ou téléphoner pour obtenir des renseignements. En fait, pendant

les heures d'ouverture, il y a généralement plus de chercheurs de l'extérieur qui utilisent la collection que d'agents des musées. On peut consulter en tout temps la plupart des documents, à l'exception de ceux qui ont été rassemblés avec les autres, mais à condition qu'ils restent confidentiels, souvent à cause du caractère personnel de leur contenu. Cependant, lorsque les raisons des chercheurs sont connues, on accorde en général à ces derniers la permission de voir les archives en question. Certaines chansons de la côte ouest sont aux mains de particuliers, même si elles sont considérées comme des chansons traditionnelles ou religieuses, mais le conseil de bande ou le propriétaire accorde habituellement la permission de communiquer le document à une personne en particulier ou pour une recherche déterminée. La plupart des documents en dépôt portent une indication écrite à ce sujet. Les chercheurs doivent savoir exactement ce qu'ils veulent étudier en indiquant soit le sujet, soit le nom de l'anthropologue ou du collectionneur. On ne peut répondre à des demandes trop vagues. Les ethnologues du service sont à la disposition des chercheurs pour les aider et les conseiller. La section de la recherche fera des photocopies des documents (gratuites jusqu'à 100 pages) mais ne permettra pas de prêt. Cependant, d'ici l'été 1984, tous les manuscrits seront disponibles sur microfiches. Si l'on fournit les bobines ou les cassettes vierges, les copies de bandes seront elles aussi exemptes de frais. Il existe une collection de soutien faite de publications en série sur l'anthropologie et l'ethnologie à l'usage du personnel et des chercheurs, ainsi qu'un catalogue de musée Peabody.

Ottawa

146

Native Council of Canada
170 Laurier Avenue West, 5th floor
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 5V5

(613) 238-3511

Télex: 083-3301

Le Native Council of Canada est une organisation de Métis et d'Indiens non inscrits. Il possède une petite bibliothèque pour son usage personnel.

Ottawa

147

Odawa Friendship Centre
600 Bank Street
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1S 3T6

(613) 238-8391

Ottawa

148

Office national de l'énergie
Bibliothèque
473, rue Albert
Immeuble Trebla
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E5

(613) 996-3344 (département de référence)

L'Office national de l'énergie accorde des certificats pour construire et exploiter des pipelines interprovinciaux et internationaux pour le transport du gaz, du pétrole et des produits pétroliers, ainsi que des lignes internationales de transport d'énergie électronique. Avant que l'autorisation de construire ne soit accordée, l'office étudie les demandes lors d'audiences publiques. Les groupes autochtones ont présenté des mémoires à ces audiences et on peut les consulter à la bibliothèque. Ceux-ci décrivent habituellement le mode de vie des autochtones et l'incidence qu'aurait un nouveau pipeline ou un nouvel itinéraire de pétrolier sur ces modes de vie.

Ottawa

149

Parcs Canada
Environnement Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

(613) 997-7434

Adresse: 10, rue Wellington, Hull (Québec)

Il y a environ 200 livres portant sur l'histoire indienne.

Ottawa

150

Research Centre in the Religious History of Canada
Saint Paul University
223 Main Street
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1S 1C4

(613) 236-1393

L'objectif du centre est de trouver et de recueillir toute l'information qui existe sur toutes les religions du Canada, et ce chez tous les groupes ethniques. Cela ne comprend pas seulement la religion, mais aussi l'histoire des peuples fondateurs du Canada ainsi que de tous les groupes ethniques. Quelque 30 000 documents figurent au catalogue et le travail se poursuit toujours. On dépouille les périodiques les livres et les bibliographies pour y trouver des titres. La collection est divisée en quatre sujets généraux: le Régime français, le Régime anglais, la période après 1867 et les ouvrages généraux. La collection comprend de la documentation sur l'histoire d'organismes religieux. On y trouve également des exemplaires de thèses soutenues à l'Université Saint-Paul, dont quelques-unes portent sur les amérindiens, et des travaux des Oblats au sein de diverses tribus. Le catalogue sur fiche est classé par auteurs, titres, sujets, régions géographiques et bibliographies. Il y a environ 800 fiches sur les Indiens d'Amérique, environ 300 sur les Inuit et environ 100 sur les Métis. En 1974, le centre de recherche a publié un Abridged Guide to the Archives of Religious Communities in Canada (219 p.) et en 1981, Abridged Guide to the Archives of Catholic Dioceses in Canada (148 p.).

Ottawa

151

Saint Paul University Library
223 Main Street
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1S 1C4

(613) 236-1393

Collections sur les autochtones:
1584 livres
29 périodiques
- publications officielles

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs

La collection de la bibliothèque de l'Université Saint-Paul porte surtout sur la théologie. Cependant, la bibliothèque commença à s'intéresser aux études autochtones lors de la fondation de l'Institute of Mission Studies en 1948 par le père Joseph-Étienne Champagne, o.m.i., intérêt encore accru en 1952 lors de la création du Research Centre for Amerindian Anthropology. La collection en études autochtones fut à l'origine mise sur pied par le département des missions, puisqu'il possédait sa propre bibliothèque, dont on demanda plus tard l'intégration à la bibliothèque principale. Actuellement, le matériel en études autochtones est surtout recueilli pour servir de documentation de base aux rédacteurs d'Anthropologica. Beaucoup des professeurs qui enseignaient à l'Institut et au centre de recherche avaient déjà travaillé avec les Indiens et les Inuit de sorte qu'on offrait des cours aux

étudiants qui voulaient travailler dans ce domaine. Maintenant, l'Institut ne donne plus qu'un seul cours, "Ethnographie régionale: Indiens et Esquimaux d'Amérique", qui traite des contacts entre les premiers explorateurs et les autochtones, de leur culture, des changements que subissent leur mode de vie, et du christianisme chez les Indiens et les Inuit. À cause du peu d'intérêt manifesté à son égard, la collection en études autochtones fait figure de parent pauvre. On y trouve une bonne collection de périodiques qui sont reçus en échange d'Anthropologica. Malheureusement, Anthropologica bat de l'aile et pourrait disparaître ou être repris par une autre université. On ne sait pas si les abonnements (32) continueront si Anthropologica disparaît, empêchant ainsi les échanges. L'Université Saint-Paul et l'Université d'Ottawa sont jumelées. La bibliothèque, ouverte en 1963, contient quelque 350 000 livres, la plupart sur la théologie, la philosophie et des sujets connexes. Elle dessert surtout les étudiants du niveau du doctorat quoique les autres étudiants y aient également accès. Cependant, environ 95% de la collection de la bibliothèque n'est pas utilisée parce que trop spécialisée, s'adressant au chercheur au niveau des études doctorales et post-doctorales. La bibliothèque n'a pas fait rapport de ses périodiques au catalogue collectif des publications en série ni de ses monographies au catalogue collectif des livres depuis qu'elle a recatalogué sa collection. Bien qu'on n'ait jamais fait collection sur les études autochtones de façon systématique, la collection comprend de la documentation sur les Indiens et les Inuit d'Amérique du Nord, et divers ouvrages sur d'autres autochtones. La bibliothèque possède l'une des deux copies (les Archives publiques du Canada ont l'autre) de tout le matériel que possède le Vatican sur le Canada. Ces deux copies sont uniques, car le Vatican a interdit d'en produire d'autres. On y trouve beaucoup de renseignements sur les autochtones. La bibliothèque de l'Université Saint-Paul est une bibliothèque de recherche privée. Le public y a accès sur autorisation. Il faut détenir un laisser-passer pour pouvoir faire des recherches dans la bibliothèque, l'accès est limité et la bibliothèque ne fait pas de prêt. Seuls les professeurs peuvent emprunter des livres et les périodiques sont distribués régulièrement, mais ce dernier service pourrait être bientôt discontinué.

Ottawa

152

Bibliothèque du ministère
Secrétariat d'État
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

(819) 997-5384

Collections sur les autochtones:
0,4 m livres
22 périodiques
0,55 m publications officielles

0,4 m dossiers en classeur

Adresse: 15, rue Eddy, 2e étage, Hull (Québec)
Tél.: 053-3384

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête le matériel de prêt à toute bibliothèque qui en fait la demande

En 1969, le Secrétariat d'État a commencé à subventionner quelques groupes autochtones. La bibliothèque contient un mètre de rayons de documents des programmes du Secrétariat d'État pour les autochtones et d'études sur les peuples autochtones du Canada commandées par le Secrétariat d'État.

Ottawa

153

Bibliothèque de droit
Université d'Ottawa
Pavillon Fauteux
57, rue Copernicus
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1N 6N5

(613) 231-4943

Collections sur les autochtones:
149 livres
5 périodiques
- publications officielles

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête certains documents aux professeurs, aux étudiants diplômés et au public

Au cours de l'année scolaire 1978-1979, un cours sur les droits des autochtones a été introduit dans le programme de droit commun.

Ottawa

150

Réseau de bibliothèques de l'Université d'Ottawa
65, rue Hastey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1N 9A5

(613) 231-6892 ou 231-6880

Collections sur les autochtones:
2166 livres
24 périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: 0533338

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

L'Université d'Ottawa n'a pas de programme distinct d'études autochtones. Des cours pertinents sont cependant offerts dans les départements d'histoire, des beaux-arts, de linguistique (inuit et cri), d'anthropologie, de sociologie et de musique, portant sur divers aspects des études autochtones. Le département d'histoire est le plus actif dans ce domaine de recherche, ses études canadiennes comprenant des études autochtones au niveau du doctorat. Les ouvrages sur les autochtones sont conservés à la bibliothèque Morriset. Ceux-ci portent sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord et du Sud, sur les populations précolombiennes et sur les Inuit. La bibliothèque reçoit toutes les publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord depuis 1967. La Diapothèque qui fait partie du département des arts visuels, contient quelque 65 000 diapositives, dont environ 900 portent sur l'art inuit, 1300 sur des artefacts amérindiens, la plupart d'objets contemporains. La collection comprend 1200 diapositives de sculpture inuit présentées par Sam Sarick, de Toronto. Il n'existe qu'environ dix jeux de ces diapositives, tous des originaux et non des copies. Les diapositives d'artefacts inuit préhistoriques reproduisent en grande partie des photographies de livres de la Galerie nationale du Canada. Il y a des diapositives d'artefacts inuit historiques et contemporains classées par régions géographiques. Les oeuvres d'art sont classées par artistes, ou par localité artistique, comme Baker Lake. L'art indien est classé par régions géographiques et comprend des peintures, des sculptures et des oeuvres d'art graphique. Les diapositives servent à illustrer des cours et des conférences, et elles peuvent être empruntées par le corps professoral, les étudiants, et à l'occasion, par le public.

Parry Sound

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Parry Sound Friendship Centre
42 Gibson Street
Parry Sound (Ontario)
P2A 1W9

(705) 746-5970

La bibliothèque contient des livres, des périodiques et des rapports, dont certains traitent des autochtones. Il y a aussi 180 enregistrements de discours et d'activités sociales, notamment de fêtes et de pow-wows dans les réserves locales. Il y a également une petite collection de diapositives de leurs programmes d'amitié, et quelques-unes des anciens de la communauté.

Peterborough

156

Thomas J. Bata Library
Trent University
Peterborough (Ontario)
K9J 7B8

(705) 748-1011

Collections sur les autochtones:
4600 livres
300 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

6 m dossiers en classeur
\+ manuscrits
\+ artefacts, objets de musée
\+ microfiches
\+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
\+ documents rares
\+ matériel original en langues autochtones

Télex: 06-962824

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

L'Université Trent a été la première université canadienne à offrir des cours en études autochtones. Au début, entre 1964 et 1969, les cours faisaient partie du programme du département d'anthropologie. Les études indiennes et esquimaudes furent ajoutées entre 1969 et 1972, et le département d'études autochtones a été créé en 1972. Il offre maintenant vingt-sept cours conduisant à un baccalauréat ès arts en études autochtones. Il existe également un cours conduisant à un diplôme pour les étudiants autochtones, un programme de baccalauréat ès arts spécialisé, et on est en train de mettre sur pied un programme de maîtrise. À cause du très grand intérêt manifesté pour les études autochtones, la bibliothèque tente de se procurer toute la documentation pertinente sur tous les autochtones d'Amérique du Nord, du Sud et d'Amérique latine à l'intention des étudiants suivant ces cours. Parmi les domaines où elle est particulièrement riche, mentionnons l'anthropologie, le folklore, les arts, le costume, les langues, l'histoire, l'ethnologie et les relations avec les gouvernements. Sa collection de périodiques en études autochtones est la plus vaste au Canada, comprenant tant des ouvrages actuels que des ouvrages passés. Une liste de ces périodiques a été compilée et publiée en 1982 sous le titre Bata Bibliography Number 6: Serials By and About Native Americans. Ces périodiques sont utilisés très fréquemment par les départements d'études autochtones, d'anthropologie et d'études canadiennes. Les fiches de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples sont conservées dans les archives de l'université qui se trouvent à la bibliothèque Bata. La bibliothèque possède plusieurs bibles, des grammaires et autres ouvrages écrits par des missionnaires en langues autochtones. Comme des cours sont donnés en ojibway et en mohawk, de la documentation en langues autochtones est éparpillée à travers la collection bien que la bibliothèque essaie de garder tout le matériel sur les autochtones dans la section "E" (classification de la Library of Congress). Il y a également de la documentation en études autochtones dans la collection Douglas, dans les comptes rendus complets de l'enquête sur le pipeline du Mackenzie, et sur les microfiches portant sur des ouvrages canadiens d'avant 1900, produites par l'Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques. La bibliothèque Bata fait rapport de ses périodiques au Co-operative Union Serials System et de ses monographies au catalogue collectif des livres, à Ottawa. Elle a publié une brochure, Native Studies, pour aider les étudiants.

Sault Ste. Marie

157

Batchewana Band Public Library
236 Frontenac Street
RR No. 4
Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario)
P6A 5K9

(705) 949-5322

Collections sur les autochtones:
372 livres
46 périodiques
- publications officielles

2 trousses
2 cassettes

Cent-cinq livres (compris dans le total ci-dessus) sont reçus, par rotation tous les trois mois, du North Central Regional Library System, à Sudbury. Cette bibliothèque dessert la réserve Rankin.

Sault Ste. Marie

158

Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association Archives
180 Industrial Park Crescent
Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario)
P6B 5W6

1-800-461-0803

Collections sur les autochtones:
3,5 m livres
2 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

6-8 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques, matériel audio-visuel
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Télex: 06-986599

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions; consultation sur place seulement
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

L'Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association a commencé à collectionner, compiler et cataloguer des documents en 1978. La collection est surtout riche sur les questions des revendications territoriales, des droits aborigènes et de la constitution. La correspondance de l'association est conservée dans la collection de manuscrits.

Sault Ste. Marie

159

Sault Ste. Marie Public Library
50 East Street
Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario)
P6A 3C3

(705) 949-2152

Collections sur les autochtones
800 livres
4 périodiques
+ publications officielles

2,5 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ microfiches, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques, films fixes

Télex: 067-77165

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: libre

La bibliothèque a commencé vers 1976 à collectionner activement des ouvrages sur les autochtones, en réponse au programme de People of Native Ancestry du ministère de l'Éducation. Mais la bibliothèque s'est toujours spécialisée dans ce domaine, comme l'atteste son catalogue Bibliography of North American Native Peoples. Elle reçoit toutes les publications du gouvernement ontarien, et une partie de celles du gouvernement fédéral.

South Porcupine

160

Porcupine Campus Library
Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 2002
South Porcupine (Ontario)
P0N 1H0

(705) 235-3211, poste 150

Collections sur les autochtones:
70 livres
\+ périodiques
\- publications officielles

< 100 dossiers en classeur

Télex: 067-81-541

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on emprunte uniquement pour les étudiants à temps plein

Un programme post-secondaire d'études autochtones a été créé en 1980.

Sudbury

161

Indian Eskimo Friendship Centre
66 Elm Street West
Sudbury (Ontario)
P3C 1T5

(705) 674-2128

Jusqu'à récemment, l'Indian Eskimo Friendship Centre (Centre d'accueil indien et esquimau) s'appelait le N'swakamok Friendship Centre. On y trouve une petite bibliothèque qui renferme environ 80 ouvrages sur les Indiens et les Inuit.

Sudbury

162

Bibliothèque de l'Université Laurentienne/
Laurentian University Library
Ramsay Lake Road
Sudbury (Ontario)
P3F 2C6

(705) 675-1151

Collections sur les autochtones:
1100 livres
20 périodiques
2 m publications officielles

2 m dossiers en classeur

Télex: 067-7569

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Les études autochtones sont offertes à l'Université de Sudbury en collaboration avec l'Université Laurentienne. Le département d'études autochtones fait partie de la faculté des humanités à l'Université Laurentienne. La bibliothèque de l'Université Laurentienne fournit la documentation nécessaire aux cours d'anthropologie, mais la bibliothèque de l'Université de Sudbury a des collections d'études autochtones et religieuses. La bibliothèque possède des collections en tout genre sur tous les peuples autochtones d'Amérique du Nord, y compris les Esquimaux du Groënland, mais une importance spéciale est accordée aux Chippewas, aux Ojibways, aux Cris et aux Hurons. On essaie de collectionner tout ce qui concerne les Indiens de la région. Il y a un fichier complet de la Canadian Association in Support of Native people sur microfiches. On a fait rapport des collections de périodiques au catalogue collectif des publications en série jusqu'en 1977-1978, après quoi on en a fait rapport à l'UTLAS. On n'a pas fait rapport des monographies.

Les ressources de la bibliothèque sont limitées dans le domaine. Sa seule liaison étroite est avec l'Université de Sudbury. Il n'y a pas de collaboration avec la bibliothèque publique. La bibliothèque possède la Gardner Northern Collection, qui est constituée de coupures de journaux collectionnées par Gerard Gardner depuis les années 1930 et portent toutes sur les régions arctiques et subarctiques. La collection se trouvait à l'origine à l'école des Hautes études commerciales de l'Université de Montréal; on en a fait don en 1979 à l'Université Laurentienne. Cette collection comprend des renseignements sur les peuples autochtones du Canada. L'université a également acquis la collection personnelle de livres, de périodiques et d'autres documents de M. Gardner. Des catalogues de sujets ont été publiés pendant de nombreuses années sous le titre Catalogue des coupures de presse, Collection Gardner. La bibliothèque reçoit les documents fédéraux et provinciaux. L'université donne des cours à Moosonee. Il y a une bibliothèque itinérante de 10 000 ouvrages, parmi lesquels de 150 à 200 portent sur les autochtones. Tous les ans, avant le début des cours, les professeurs choisissent les livres dont ils ont besoin, et ceux-ci sont envoyés à Moosonee. Il existe un service semblable pour l'île Manitoulin. L'université donne des bourses à des étudiants indiens. Voir aussi Université de Sudbury.

Sudbury

163

Library
University of Sudbury
Sudbury (Ontario)
P3E 2C6

(705) 673-5664

Collections sur les autochtones:
1082 livres
41 périodiques
- publications officielles

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: par l'intermédiaire de la section de PEB de l'Université Laurentienne

L'Université de Sudbury a été fondée en 1959, et elle a été incorporée en 1961 à l'Université Laurentienne. La bibliothèque de l'Université de Sudbury se concentre sur la philosophie des religions, les études autochtones et le folklore français, tandis que celle de l'Université Laurentienne se concentre sur les publications officielles et les ouvrages de science politique pour les étudiants de tous les cycles. La bibliothèque de l'Université de Sudbury est située sur le campus de l'Université Laurentienne, et les étudiants des deux universités ont accès aux deux bibliothèques. En 1975, le Program for Native Studies de l'Université de Sudbury est devenu le Department of Native Studies, et les études autochtones font partie depuis lors des collections de la bibliothèque. La bibliothèque a des contacts avec le Ojibway-Cree Resource Centre de Timmins, avec la bibliothèque publique et avec celle de l'Université Laurentienne pour s'assurer qu'on ne retrouve pas les mêmes livres aux deux endroits. La bibliothèque possède des ouvrages sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier les Ojibways-Cris, les Iroquois-Mohawks, les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique et des Plaines, couvrant des sujets comme les affaires actuelles, les relations avec les gouvernements, l'éducation, la religion et la mythologie, le folklore et l'art. Il y a aussi des renseignements sur les Inuit et sur les peuples autochtones d'Alaska. La politique d'acquisitions consiste à faire collection de tout ce qui concerne les Ojibways, tout ce qui concerne leur aire géographique, de livres sur l'art indien, d'ouvrages sur le Québec, la Colombie-Britannique et les États-Unis. Les périodiques jugés les plus utiles par les lecteurs sont les coupures de presse envoyées par le bureau de Sudbury du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, et qui sont produites chaque semaine à la bibliothèque de l'administration centrale, à Ottawa, et répertoriées depuis 1977, The Ontario Indian (maintenant Sweetgrass) et le Manitoulin Expositor. Les ouvrages de référence les plus utiles sont l'Encyclopedia of Indians of the Americas, Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian, The North American Indian (réimpression), de Curtis, Dictionary of Indians of North America, Handbook of North American Indians, du Smithsonian, The Indian Tribes of North America, de Thomas L. McKenney, et Handbook of Indians of Canada, de F.W. Hodge. La bibliothèque publie A List of Current Periodicals. Voir aussi bibliothèque de l'Université Laurentienne.

Thunder Bay

164

Challis Resource Centre
Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology
P.O. Box 398, Station F
Thunder Bay (Ontario)
P7C 4W1

(807) 475-6241

Collections sur les autochtones:
11 m livres
14 périodiques
- publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Télex: 073-4577

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Il existe une bibliographie automatisée des collections sur les autochtones au centre de ressources.

Thunder Bay

163

Chancellor Paterson Library
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay (Ontario)
P7B 5E1

(807) 345-2121

Collections sur les autochtones:
2800 livres
30 périodiques
350 publications officielles

+ microfiches

Télex: 073-4594

Classification: DDC et LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: deux semaines, aux chercheurs et aux étudiants d'université

L'Université Lakehead a introduit une majeure en anthropologie autochtone en 1976. On donne aussi des cours de langues et de pédagogie autochtones.

Thunder Bay

166

Native Teacher Education Program
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay (Ontario)
P7B 5E1

(807) 345-2121, poste 342

Le programme a pour objectif de former des enseignants autochtones qualifiés pour travailler dans le nord-ouest de l'Ontario. Ce programme de type nouveau prépare les enseignants à répondre aux besoins culturels et sociaux spéciaux des collectivités autochtones. La bibliothèque du Native Teacher Education Program est indépendante de la Chancellor Paterson Library de l'université, mais ses collections figurent dans le rapport de la bibliothèque Paterson.

Thunder Bay

167

Northwestern Regional Library System
910 Victoria Avenue
Thunder Bay (Ontario)
P7C 1B4

(807) 623-2794

La collection porte surtout sur les Ojibways et les Cris de la région.

Timmins

168

Ojibway Cree Resource Centre
71 Third Avenue
Timmins (Ontario)
P4N 1C2

(705) 267-7911

Collections sur les autochtones:
2550 documents
27 périodiques
+ publications officielles

7 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
+ bandes vidéo
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones
+ collections spéciales sur diverses tribus

Télex: 067-81595

Classification: OJICREE
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête qu'en Ontario aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

L'Ojibway Cree Resource Centre a été fondé en 1973 à partir d'une petite bibliothèque de recherche privée. Il recueille des documents sur les peuples autochtones et dessert les Indiens du traité n° 9 et les non-autochtones du nord de l'Ontario. La bibliothèque a aidé beaucoup de localités à créer une bibliothèque de bande, renseignant les bandes sur les subventions pour les bibliothèques et les encourageant à former leurs propres bibliothèques locales. Comme cette bibliothèque ne porte que sur les peuples autochtones, le centre a décidé de classifier sa collection selon la classification Brian Deer conçue à l'origine pour la bibliothèque de la National Indian Brotherhood (maintenant Assembly of First Nations). À cause de l'expansion de la collection, cette classification est devenue difficile à utiliser, et c'est ainsi qu'avec le consentement d'AKNIS*, le centre a demandé au système régional de bibliothèques du centre-nord de l'aider à modifier le système de classification de Brian Deer pour utilisation dans une grande bibliothèque. Le système qui en est résulté, connu maintenant sous le nom de OJICREE, convient bien aux bibliothèques où les usagers sont des bouquineurs. Les chercheurs trouvent le classement par sujets plus utile parce qu'il donne une analyse en profondeur de la collection. La liste de classification OJICREE est offerte par l'Ojibway Cree Resource Centre, tout comme un guide pour la collection, Ojibway Cree Resource Centre Catalogue, 1982, avec quelque 2500 entrées et une information bibliographique complète basée sur le système de classification du centre, avec "rubriques non liées à la race". Ce dernier catalogue est considéré un "outil essentiel pour toute bibliothèque s'intéressant au patrimoine autochtone canadien".

* Anishnawbe-Kiskantamowin -- Native Information Service. AKNIS est coordonné par les directeurs des quatre systèmes régionaux de bibliothèques du nord et par un représentant de l'Ojibway Cree Cultural Centre.

Toronto

169

General Synod Archives
Anglican Church of Canada
600 Jarvis Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4Y 2J6

(416) 924-9192, poste 278 ou 279

Collections sur les autochtones:
341 livres
+ périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Télex: 065-24128

Classification: Union Theological Seminary
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Les 341 livres d'études autochtones de la bibliothèque historique des archives sont en grande partie en langues autochtones, et cette collection est considérée d'une grande importance nationale. Ces documents ont leur propre liste, mais ils sont éparpillés dans l'ensemble de la bibliothèque, qui contient 14 000 ouvrages en tout. La collection existe depuis 1955. On y trouve les documents de E.J. Peck, missionnaire et linguiste, de Mgr Fleming, évêque de l'Arctique de 1933 à 1946, qui a vécu et travaillé dans l'Arctique canadien pendant environ trente-cinq ans, et du chanoine J.T. Griffin, qui a publié ses propres traductions en cri à son imprimerie de Rupert's House, de même que quelques manuscrits de Charles Edward Whittaker. Il y a quelques ouvrages publiés par le très rév. John Horden, premier évêque de Moosonee, qui a travaillé dans la région de la baie James de 1851 à 1893, sur sa presse de Moose Factory. Il y a aussi quelques documents rares d'intérêt ecclésiastique et des documents moraves. Il y a une grande collection de photographies ayant son propre répertoire.

Les ouvrages de la collection d'études autochtones sont pour le plus grand nombre en inuktituk, puis en diverses langues indiennes du Canada, et il y a quelques ouvrages en langues indiennes et inuit de l'Alaska et en inuit du Groënland. Les achats pour la collection ont une orientation ecclésiastique, pour des recherches données, et il y a donc peu de choses en commun avec les autres bibliothèques de Toronto. La bibliothèque catalogue son importante collection d'imprimés en langues autochtones afin de préparer une liste bibliographique complète, qu'elle espère publier en 1984. Ce catalogue sera d'un grand intérêt pour d'autres dépôts de documents en langues autochtones, pour les départements d'études autochtones d'universités et de collèges du Canada, et pour les étudiants en ethnologie, en anthropologie, en histoire et en linguistique. Le catalogue va également comprendre des documents de tous les autres collèges théologiques diocésains anglicans. Dans le catalogage de ces ouvrages, on a prévu la restauration d'un bon nombre d'entre eux qui sont en mauvais état. Ce travail a mis la bibliothèque en contact avec d'autres grandes collections comme le département des langues de la Metropolitan Toronto Library, la Réserve de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et la Canadiana Collection de la North York Public Library. La collection d'archives est incluse dans le Catalogue collectif des manuscrits. Les ouvrages de référence trouvés les plus utiles lors de la compilation du catalogue sont les bibliographies de Peet, Pilling et Lowther pour des renseignements sur la Colombie-Britannique, et Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands (Ottawa, 1980). La bibliothèque est ouverte au public pour recherches. Il y a un fichier auteurs/titres/sujets pour la bibliothèque, un petit catalogue pour les archives, et des aides pour retrouver les ouvrages de certaines des collections spéciales. Une grande partie du matériel n'est pas encore répertorié.

Toronto

170

Archives of Ontario
77 Grenville Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M7A 2R9

(416) 965-4039

La Archives of Ontario Library n'a pas de collection spéciale d'études autochtones, mais elle possède 77 ouvrages sur les Indiens parmi ses livres de recherche et de référence. La section des manuscrits privés contient un bon nombre de documents sur les Indiens sous des rubriques telles que territoires indiens, missions indiennes, réserves indiennes, rites et cérémonies indiens, écoles indiennes, traités indiens et Indiens. Tout cela ne peut être consulté que dans la salle de lecture publique.

Toronto

171

Dictionary of Canadian Biography
University of Toronto Press
Front Campus
University of Toronto
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 1A6

(416) 978-2294 ou 978-2293
978-6621 ou 978-6622

Il y a un centre de recherches ouvert sur demande aux chercheurs. Des dossiers constituent le contenu du Dictionary of Canadian Biography, où beaucoup d'entrées, en particulier dans les premiers tomes, concernent les autochtones.

Toronto

172

Friends House Library
60 Lowther Avenue
Toronto (Ontario)
M5R 1C7

(416) 921-0368

Collections sur les autochtones:
- ±30 livres
  - périodiques
  - publications officielles
- 9 dossiers en classeur
  - manuscrits
  - documents rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout sauf les documents de référence

La collection de la Friends House Library concernant les autochtones est petite, mais elle est importante. C'est un dépôt d'ouvrages sur les relations entre individus et peuples, ouvrages qui expliquent le pourquoi et le comment de ces relations. Le contenu historique portant sur les relations entre les Amis (Quakers) et les Indiens se trouve dans les histoires générales du quakerisme et dans les biographies de personnes comme William Penn et John Woolman. Au cours des 75 années de forte présence des quakers dans la vie des colonies américaines, aucun quaker n'a été tué par des Indiens, ce qui n'a toutefois pas été le cas, apparemment, chez ceux qui n'obéissaient pas aux règles du quakerisme. La collection comprend des textes sur le Ad Hoc Committee of Concern for Indians réuni en août 1964 quand des quakers sont allés à Kenora présenter une "solution de rechange à la violence" au parc Anicinabe. La bibliothèque est particulièrement riche sur les questions des relations avec les gouvernements et de la jouissance des terres. Le Quaker Committee on Native Concerns a son bureau à la Friends House de Toronto, mais il ne prête pas de livre.

Toronto

173

Jesuit Fathers of Upper Canada Archives
15 St. Mary Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4Y 2R5

(416) 922-5474 (collège)

Collections sur les autochtones:
6 m livres
1 m périodiques
- publications officielles

3 m dossiers en classeur
- manuscrits
- artefacts
- documents rares
- documents originaux en langues autochtones

Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on peut prêter certains dictionnaires et quelques livres de cantiques aux chercheurs

La collection a été créée en 1933 pour les Jésuites, qui voulaient exercer leur ministère dans les paroisses et écoles pour autochtones dans le nord de l'Ontario.

Toronto

174

Law Society of Upper Canada
Osgoode Hall
Toronto (Ontario)
M5H 2N6

(416) 947-3402

La Law Society of Upper Canada donne des cours de droit autochtone à son département d'éducation permanente. La bibliothèque achète la plupart des ouvrages sur le droit autochtone. Elle n'est pas ouverte au public; elle ne fera des prêts que si les renseignements nécessaires n'ont pu être obtenus d'aucune autre source.

Toronto

175

Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5150 (standard)

La Metropolitan Toronto Library, la plus grande et la plus riche bibliothèque publique au Canada, est un centre d'information et de référence dirigé par le Metropolitan Toronto Library Board. Comme il s'agit d'une bibliothèque de référence, elle ne fait pas de prêt. Les usagers doivent consulter la documentation sur place. La Metropolitan Toronto Library a onze départements de sujets spéciaux, chacun ayant ses ressources, son personnel et son matériel propres, ce qui lui permet de traiter le sujet en long et en large. Quatre d'entre eux ont d'importantes collections sur les autochtones: le département d'histoire canadienne, le département d'histoire, le centre de langues et le centre de sciences sociales; ces quatre départements sont décrits ci-dessous. Les départements des beaux-arts, de la documentation municipale, de littérature et de musique ont également des ouvrages sur les autochtones. Une brochure, Guide to the Metropolitan Toronto Library Collections and Services (s.d. 32 p.) peut certainement être utile aux usagers éventuels. La bibliothèque publie également des rapports annuels.

Toronto

173a

Canadian History Department
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5275 (comprend la salle Baldwin)

Collections sur les autochtones:
750 livres
41 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

6,56 m dossiers en classeur
7 microfilms
16 microfiches
7 bandes magnétiques

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Le département d'histoire canadienne est divisé en deux collections connexes. La première comprend des livres, des brochures et des périodiques portant sur l'histoire du Canada, sa géographie, les voyages, l'archéologie, ainsi que l'histoire et la théorie militaire, au Canada. La deuxième, la salle Baldwin, est la collection de documents canadiens rares, comprenant des livres, des brochures, des périodiques, des manuscrits, des images ainsi que des feuilles imprimées, des affiches et des feuilles volantes imprimées. La première collection est particulièrement bien pourvue en récits de voyages en langue anglaise, de la conquête de l'ouest canadien jusqu'à nos jours, et en livres et brochures sur l'Arctique canadien et les autochtones. La collection de coupures de journaux, provenant de journaux torontois, contient beaucoup d'information sur les autochtones. La documentation en études autochtones, de quelque genre qu'elle soit, porte uniquement sur les autochtones du Canada. Le matériel sur les autochtones du reste de l'Amérique du Nord ainsi que de l'Amérique latine et du Sud se trouve au département d'histoire.

Cette collection de documentation courante tente d'acquérir toute documentation ayant un rapport avec le Canada, notamment des thèses. Tous les achats sont faits en respectant ce principe, sans égard aux collections des autres grandes bibliothèques locales, puisque la Metropolitan Toronto Library est la principale bibliothèque de référence de la ville. Toutes les grandes collections de monographies ont été analysées dans le catalogue, ce qui est fort utile pour les chercheurs. La collection reçoit également toutes les publications officielles fédérales et provinciales. Les dossiers en classeur contiennent des brochures, des coupures de journaux et les documents de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, qui prennent, et de loin, le plus de place (5,37 m). La collection porte entre autres sur l'histoire, l'archéologie, les relations avec les gouvernements et comprend des biographies. On reconnaît l'utilité du périodique Native People, puisqu'il figure dans le Canadian Periodical Index. Les ouvrages de Jenness sont utiles pour les professeurs et les étudiants. Le Handbook of North American Indians et l'Encyclopedia of the Indians of the Americas sont également des ouvrages de référence souvent consultés.

La salle Baldwin abrite quelque 20 000 articles sur le Canada, rédigés par des Canadiens ou publiés au pays avant 1868. On y trouve entre autres 125 livres et trois périodiques traitant des autochtones. C'est également là que sont conservés les rapports et documents sessionnels de divers gouvernements ayant siégé avant 1868, au Haut Canada, au Bas Canada, dans la Province du Canada et quelques autres provinces. On y trouve également une série complète et reliée des statuts. La salle Baldwin contient énormément de documents datant d'avant la Confédération et rédigés en langues autochtones, notamment des bibles, des livres d'hymnes, et des tracts publiés par des sociétés missionnaires. Les récits des premiers explorateurs ainsi que d'Européens capturés par des Indiens contiennent également beaucoup de renseignements précieux. La salle Baldwin tente de réunir la collection la plus complète possible. On croit que la collection est plus importante que celle de la bibliothèque Fisher de l'Université de Toronto. La collection de la salle Baldwin a été constituée en 1960 à partir de documents qui étaient alors conservés à la Metropolitan Toronto Library et s'est constamment enrichie depuis. La bibliographie originale de la collection a été gardée à jour par une liste chronologique jusqu'en 1982 et sur microfiches par COMCAT depuis. Le département d'histoire canadienne a fait rapport de ses périodiques les plus anciens au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, et des plus récents à PUTLAS, tout comme des monographies. Les collections des départements figurent également dans le catalogue du Metropolitan Toronto Library Board. Le département d'histoire canadienne publie depuis l'automne 1982 une liste mensuelle de ses acquisitions.

Toronto

173b

History Department
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5267
928-5271 (salle des cartes)

Collections sur les autochtones:
2400 livres
500 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

1000 dossiers en classeur
\+ microfiches
\+ documents rares
30 cartes

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Le département d'histoire possède en tout quelque 120 000 livres, 30 000 cartes et 600 périodiques courants, ainsi que des brochures, des coupures de journaux et du matériel sonore. Sa collection porte entre autres sur la géographie, les voyages, les cartes, les atlas, l'archéologie et l'histoire ancienne, l'histoire militaire, les arts et les sciences, et la géographie collective, la généalogie et la science héraldique. On y collectionne de la documentation en études autochtones depuis 1884, ces dernières faisant partie des études américaines. Les collections sont nées avec des ouvrages sur la frontière américaine, les premiers explorateurs, les voyageurs ainsi que les premiers colons. On y traite également d'archéologie et de préhistoire; on trouve du matériel sur les Mayas, les Incas, etc. Les collections s'intéressent à tous les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, mais elles sont pauvres en documentation sur l'Amérique du Sud et légèrement mieux pourvues en ce qui concerne l'Amérique centrale. La collection sur le Mexique est fort bonne. Le matériel en études autochtones canadiennes est conservé au département d'histoire canadienne. Le département s'efforce de collectionner des ouvrages généraux sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, des livres portant sur l'histoire de tribus particulières, de la documentation décrivant la place des autochtones américains dans l'histoire de l'Amérique, des biographies d'Indiens américains, des études sur les politiques du gouvernement relatives aux Indiens et sur les relations entre Blancs et Indiens et des récits de voyageurs et d'explorateurs. La collection de documents des Commissioners of the U.S Bureau of Indian Affairs s'étend sur une bonne partie du XIX^e^ siècle. Le département est particulièrement riche en histoire, sur les politiques relatives aux Indiens et en sources ethno-historiques.

Il a des rapports réguliers avec la bibliothèque du Royal Ontario Museum, et les usagers peuvent consulter les deux bibliothèques au besoin. De plus, le département fait parfois appel à la bibliothèque Roberts de l'Université de Toronto, surtout dans le cas de périodiques qui coûtent très cher et qui, quoique intéressants, ne sont pas essentiels à la collection. Dans ces cas-là, le département d'histoire n'achète pas un second périodique. Bien qu'ouverte au public, une bonne partie de la collection est rangée sur des rayonnages fermés; seuls les ouvrages usuels et les livres neufs sont rangés sur des rayonnages ouverts. Parmi les périodiques que le personnel et les usagers trouvent utiles, mentionnons American Antiquity, une revue qui fait autorité sur la préhistoire du Nouveau monde, Archaeology qui traite du monde entier et s'intéresse tout particulièrement à l'Amérique, Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology et Plains Anthropologist, ainsi que des journaux autochtones, pour la plupart canadiens, quelques-uns seulement venant des États-Unis, et qui sont conservés dans la section des journaux. Parmi les ouvrages de référence fréquemment consultés se trouvent le Handbook of North American Indians ainsi que les autres publications Smithsonian, les manuels du Bureau (U.S.) of American Ethnology, la Ethnographic Bibliography of North America, de Washburn, qui est beaucoup consultée, les bibliographies de l'Université d'Indiana sur différentes tribus, qui sont très à jour, le Handbook of North American Indians, de Hodge, le dictionnaire de Leitch, des dictionnaires biographiques, Biographies of North American Indians, de Docutador, et American Indian Intellectuals. La collection de cartes du département contient environ trente cartes indiquant les réserves indiennes actuelles et les territoires des tribus dans le passé.

Toronto

175c

Language Centre
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5280

Collections sur les autochtones:
±1500 livres
±10 périodiques
- publications officielles

±100 dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches, films
15 cours sur bande magnétique pour étude des langues
+ documents rares
+ matériel original en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête, habituellement aux bibliothèques universitaires

Le centre linguistique de la Metropolitan Toronto Library est un centre de ressources régional de collections multilingues et de services pour les usagers qui veulent apprendre diverses langues, lire dans ces langues ou les entendre parler. On y trouve des livres et d'autres types de documentation en soixante-dix langues différentes. Cette collection sur les langues autochtones vient compléter les collections des autres départements. On n'y trouve aucun document publié avant 1867, les ouvrages anciens étant conservés dans la salle Baldwin du département d'histoire canadienne. Le centre maintient et développe la collection de langues autochtones conjointement avec le département d'histoire canadienne ainsi qu'avec les départements de sciences sociales et des beaux-arts, où on trouve également du matériel en langues autochtones. Les livres en langues autochtones sont tous rangés ensemble sur les rayons du centre, par ordre alphabétique de nom de langue. Il y a cinq façons de trouver le matériel en langues autochtones: le catalogue sur fiches, le catalogue sur microfiches, son supplément, les listes d'acquisitions et les listes d'acquisitions publiées qui sont à l'usage exclusif du personnel bien que le public puisse les consulter. Le matériel met du temps à paraître au catalogue, car il y a de nombreux détails à inscrire comme par exemple des renseignements sur la langue, les dialectes et des notes. Il y a des livres dans la plupart des langues indiennes nord-américaines, bien qu'il y en ait davantage en langues des Indiens du Canada et des États-Unis, la majorité étant rédigés en inuktitut, en algonquin, en iroquois et en athabascan. Il y a également des dictionnaires, des grammaires et des textes dans les principales langues autochtones d'Amérique du Sud. La politique d'acquisition du centre consiste à se procurer du matériel en langues des Indiens du Canada, peu importe l'endroit où il a été publié.

Parmi les périodiques que le personnel du centre trouve utile, on trouve les bulletins d'information de diverses associations dont cinq ou six sont reçus régulièrement, International Journal of American Linguistics qui est très précieux, l'Algonquian and Iroquoian Newsletter et Bibliographie du Québec, mais pour les usagers, il n'y a "rien, absolument rien". Parmi les ouvrages de référence, il y a les bibliographies standard comme celles de Pilling, Pentland et Marian, The American Indian: Language and Literature, North American Indian Language Materials, 1890-1965: An Annotated Bibliography of Monographic Works, par Evans et Clark, ainsi que les propres bibliographies du centre, qui sont régulièrement consultées. Ces dernières comprennent A Bibliographical Check-List of Canadian Indian Linguistics in the Language Centre of Metropolitan Toronto Library de Barry J. Edwards, (1975, 31 p.); A Supplement to a Bibliographical Check-List of Canadian Indian Linguistics in the Language Centre of Metropolitan Toronto Library (1976, 4 p.); A Bibliography of Inuit (Eskimo) Linguistics in Collections of the Metropolitan Toronto Library, compilé par Barry Edwards en collaboration avec Mary Love (s.d., 36 p.), qui complète les deux premières bibliographies mentionnées. Le centre publie des listes d'acquisitions: Books in the Native Languages of the Americas: Recent Acquisitions, et Books in Mayan: Recent Acquisitions. Il existe également un petit livre décrivant la collection.

Toronto

175d

Social Sciences Department
Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M4W 2G8

(416) 928-5246

Collections sur les autochtones:
- ±377 livres
- 3 périodiques
- \+ publications officielles

- 1 m dossiers en classeur
- \+ microfiches, bandes magnétiques
- \+ matériel original en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Le département des sciences sociales, qui s'intéresse à la sociologie, la science politique, le droit, l'administration publique, le bien-être social, la philosophie, la psychologie, la religion, l'éducation, les coutumes, le folklore et l'anthropologie, possède quelque 190 000 livres, périodiques, publications officielles, dossiers en classeur, disques, bandes magnétiques et microfiches. On y trouve une riche collection sur le folklore des autochtones canadiens, leur éducation, leur religion, l'anthropologie et les oeuvres des missionnaires, intéressante tant du point de vue sociologique qu'historique et qui fait partie intégrante de la collection. Le département s'efforce de collectionner tous les documents canadiens dans les domaines qui l'intéressent sans tenir compte des autres localisations, lors des achats. Il essaie de plus de s'en tenir à l'essentiel pour les sujets sur lesquels d'importantes collections existent dans la ville de Toronto ou dans les environs immédiats. Cette collection est égale à la collection de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto. On y trouve de la documentation sur tous les autochtones d'Amérique du Nord, mais l'accent est mis sur ceux du Canada.

Pour trouver la documentation sur les autochtones, on consulte le catalogue collectif de la bibliothèque, le catalogue sur microfiches et les listes d'acquisitions qui sont mises à la disposition du public. Il existe des index pour les périodiques et les publications officielles. Le département a son propre dossier de tous les projets de loi du gouvernement fédéral et de celui de l'Ontario. La grande majorité de la collection en études autochtones du département des sciences sociales porte sur le folklore et les légendes. On trouve quelques-unes des Human Relations Area Files. Parmi les outils de référence utiles, mentionnons l'Index to Fairytales, le Dictionary of Folklore and Mythology, de Funk and Wagnalls, le Motif Index to Folklore Literature, et Peoples of the World. Seulement 25% environ des collections du département sont sur des rayons ouverts. Il est difficile pour certains usagers de se rendre compte que le département a davantage de documentation que ce qu'ils ont sous les yeux. Les 75% restants sont conservés dans des rayonnages fermés et seul le personnel peut aller les chercher. La liste des périodiques du département figure dans le catalogue collectif de la Metropolitan Toronto Library et de la Toronto Public Library. Le département possède également les catalogues de l'Université York, de l'Université de Toronto et de l'Institut Ryerson sur microfiches. Il y a des exemplaires du catalogue collectif des périodiques de la Metropolitan Toronto Library sur "tous les bureaux". Le département des sciences sociales publie régulièrement une liste d'acquisitions.

Toronto

176

Bibliothèque régionale de l'Ontario
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord
55 St. Clair Avenue East, Fifth Floor
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 2P8

(416) 966-6234

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques

±700 publications officielles

±50 dossiers en classeur
+ artefacts
+ diapositives, films

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête au personnel seulement

La bibliothèque régionale de Toronto des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, fondée au début des années 1980, est un petit centre de ressources conçu surtout pour les membres du personnel. Aucun budget n'est affecté à la bibliothèque, de sorte que son contenu se limite presque exclusivement à des publications officielles, surtout celles du ministère. La collection entière comprend environ 2000 articles, en majorité des publications officielles fédérales et provinciales. La plus grande partie des acquisitions concernent les autochtones. Des listes hebdomadaires d'acquisitions sont distribuées au personnel régional du ministère, de même qu'au chef de la section des références et des prêts de la bibliothèque de l'administration centrale à Ottawa. La bibliothèque conserve diverses publications du ministère afin de les distribuer gratuitement au grand public.

Toronto

177

Ministry of Northern Affairs
Province of Ontario
10 Wellesley Street East, 8th Floor
Toronto (Ontario)
M4Y 1G2

(416) 965-3707

Le ministère possède une toute petite collection d'études autochtones, éparpillé à travers la collection générale.

Toronto

178

Native Art Collection
Medical Sciences Building
University of Toronto
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 1A8

(416) 978-6120

Cette collection privée d'art autochtone, appartenant à Bernhard Cinader, contient des diapositives de toutes sortes d'oeuvres représentant l'art autochtone contemporain au Canada. Elle est, entre autres, assez riche en ce qui concerne les artistes autochtones de l'est du Canada; quant à la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, le Manitoba et la Colombie-Britannique, la collection est moins bien pourvue. Il existe des diapositives de peinture et de sculptures des Indiens de la côte ouest et certains spécimens de l'art iroquois ou ojibway.

Toronto

179

Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres
234 Eglinton Avenue East, Room 203
Toronto (Ontario)
M4P 1K5

(416) 484-1411

Cette bibliothèque est un centre de ressources pour la présentation de dossiers ou de demandes. Il y a des ouvrages sur les Indiens urbains et la migration, sur les Indiens non inscrits et les Métis. Il y a une grande collection sur la justice concernant les peuples autochtones. On y reçoit toutes les publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, qui sont conservées à des fins de référence.

Toronto

180

Research and Information Services
Ontario Legislative Library
Legislative Building
Queen's Park
Toronto (Ontario)
M7A 1A2

(416) 965-5261 (développement des collections)

Collections sur les autochtones:
26 m livres
7 périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,5 m dossiers en classeur
+ documents rares
+ collections sur diverses tribus

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête si ce qui est demandé ne se trouve pas ailleurs à Toronto; il faut payer les photocopies

La Legislative Library possède une collection plutôt vaste sur les Amérindiens, et une collection beaucoup plus petite sur les Inuit. La collection amérindienne est constituée de vieux ouvrages (avant 1920) et d'ouvrages de nature historique. Il y a aussi de nombreux livres sur les coutumes et les langues, de même que des ouvrages sur des questions juridiques et sociales. La collection comprend des dictionnaires et des lexiques en de nombreuses langues autochtones (1 m de rayons), des biographies d'importants Indiens nord-américains (1,5 m), des comptes rendus historiques des contacts passés entre Blanc et Indiens d'Amérique du Nord (12 m) et des ouvrages sur le folklore et les coutumes (4 m). La bibliothèque reçoit toutes les publications officielles fédérales et ontariennes. Une liste mensuelle, Selected New Titles, est publiée.

Toronto

181

Presbyterian Church of Canada Archives
Knox College Library
59 St. George Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 2E6

(416) 595-1277

Le contenu des archives n'est pas parfaitement connu, et on a engagé quelqu'un pour en faire l'inventaire. On y trouve les Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (de 1833 à aujourd'hui) et Board of World Missions (de 1925 à aujourd'hui), contenant de brefs rapports sur les activités missionnaires au pays et à l'étranger. On trouve dans le premier document des renseignements sur le travail des missionnaires auprès des autochtones.

Toronto

182

Project North Library
80 Sackville Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M5A 3E5

(416) 366-6493 ou 366-6494

Collections sur les autochtones:
12 livres
10 périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ diapositives, films

Classification: par organisations autochtones
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

La bibliothèque a commencé à constituer une collection sur les autochtones dès la naissance de Project North en 1975. Elle est surtout riche en renseignements sur les revendications territoriales. Project North publie une brochure et un bulletin, et on peut consulter une liste de ses ressources.

Toronto

183 **Royal Ontario Museum Library**
100 Queen's Park
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 2C6

(416) 978-3671

Collections sur les autochtones:
1250 livres (canadiens seulement)
128 périodiques (canadiens seulement)
- publications officielles

+ documents manuscrits
+ microfiches
+ documents rares

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

La nomination, en 1925, du premier ethnologue du Royal Ontario Museum, le professeur T.F. McIlraith, fut sans doute le point de départ de la collection d'études autochtones de la bibliothèque. Cependant, en plus des dons, la bibliothèque possède une importante série de périodiques antérieurs à cette date, tels que les publications du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, du Peabody Museum, du Field Museum, de la Smithsonian Institution, de l'American Museum of Natural History, et des Musées nationaux du Canada. Les études autochtones ne constituent qu'une partie de la vaste bibliothèque, qui comprend plus de 80 000 livres, et qui recueille de la documentation pour vingt divisions de recherche différentes. Les départements d'archéologie et d'ethnologie du nouveau monde sont ceux qui utilisent le plus la documentation d'études autochtones. La bibliothèque ne tient pas compte des collections des autres bibliothèques locales. Ses achats sont très spécialisés, mais elle collabore dans une certaine mesure avec le département d'histoire de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto pour ce que la bibliothèque du Royal Ontario Museum considère comme de la documentation complémentaire. Les achats sont faits d'abord en fonction des besoins des spécialistes du musée.

La documentation de la bibliothèque sur les autochtones porte entre autres sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, et du Sud, d'Amérique latine et des Antilles, mais elle est particulièrement riche sur les tribus du Canada, surtout sur les tribus du Nord-est, notamment les Hurons, les Iroquois et les Ojibways. Il y a quelques ouvrages sur le centre ouest. La bibliothèque collectionne également de la documentation sur les Inuit du Canada, de l'Alaska et du Groenland, les Indiens de l'Alaska, et les Aléoutes. La bibliothèque tente de se constituer une collection d'ouvrages de référence la plus complète possible, ne se limitant pas dans ce domaine à acquérir des ouvrages utiles aux recherches effectuées. La collection comprend peu de livres rares en études autochtones; mentionnons deux dictionnaires cris (de publication relativement récente), un livre ancien rédigé par Champlain et quelques exemplaires des Relations des Jésuites. Elle possède une série complète originale de Curtis, qui est extrêmement rare, ainsi qu'un exemplaire des écrits de E. Tappan Adney. Les périodiques les plus utiles au personnel et aux usagers sont ceux publiés par le Royal Ontario Museum, les Musées nationaux du Canada, la Smithsonian Institution, le Field Museum et l'American Museum of Natural History, ainsi que les enquêtes archéologiques des provinces et des États-Unis. Des périodiques plus anciens sont également utiles ainsi que les premières publications de la Commission géologique du Canada. Dans le secteur des ouvrages de référence, le catalogue du Peabody Museum est "de loin le plus utile". On y trouve aussi le catalogue de la Newberry Library, la collection de la bibliothèque du Museum of the American Indian of the Heye

Foundation, de New York, les bibliographies de Murdock et Pilling, le nouveau manuel de la Smithsonian Institution, et ceux sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Sud et du centre. Anthropological Literature, mise à jour du catalogue Peabody, est utile, mais n'a pas de notes analytiques adéquates pour la Royal Ontario Museum Library. L'ordinateur de la bibliothèque permet d'avoir accès à la documentation grâce à DIALOG; sous la rubrique "Early American Life and History" figurent quelques périodiques peu connus. L'ordinateur permet également de consulter les Dissertation Abstracts et le Social Sciences Citation Index. La bibliothèque fait rapport de sa collection de périodiques à l'UTLAS et les monographies sont cataloguées depuis 1977. Auparavant, elles figuraient dans le catalogue collectif de l'Université de Toronto. Des listes d'acquisitions sont publiées régulièrement.

Toronto

184

Donald Mordell Learning Resources Centre
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
50 Gould Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M5B 1E8

(416) 595-5396

Collections sur les autochtones:
629 livres
5 périodiques
+ publications officielles

6 m dossiers en classeur
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques

Adresse: 350 Victoria Street

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: seulement la collection de prêt, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

Toronto

185

Spadina Road Branch
Toronto Public Library
10 Spadina Road
Toronto (Ontario)
M5R 2S7

(416) 967-7167

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
22 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ disques

Classification: actuellement treize vedettes-matières déterminées par le Native Selection Committee; une fois la collection cataloguée, on utilisera le DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout sauf les ouvrages de référence, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

La collection d'études autochtones a commencé à se constituer dès l'ouverture de la bibliothèque en juillet 1977. À l'origine, la collection ne visait qu'à la lecture de détente, mais on est maintenant d'avis qu'une bonne collection de référence serait plus utile. La bibliothèque dessert le Native Canadian Centre de Toronto, qui est voisin.

Toronto

186

Union of Ontario Indians
27 Queen Street East, 2nd floor
Toronto (Ontario)
M5C 2M6

(416) 366-3527

Cette organisation possède une grande bibliothèque portant sur les Indiens. Les livres traitent surtout de sujets d'intérêt juridique, historique et général. Ils sont simplement classés sous ces trois rubriques, car il n'y a pas de bibliothécaire.

Toronto

187

Archives
The United Church of Canada
Victoria University
Queen's Park
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 1K7

(416) 978-3832

Collections sur les autochtones:
355 livres et brochures
15 périodiques
±38 publications officielles

\+ dossiers de photographies
\+ manuscrits
\+ artefacts
\+ microfiches
\+ documents rares
\+ documents en langues autochtones

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun, mais on fait des photocopies au prix coûtant

La collection est constituée avant tout de lettres et de publications de sociétés missionnaires depuis les années 1820. Il y a aussi une grande collection (0,7 mètres cubes) traitant uniquement des Indiens du Canada et constituée de 1870 à 1927. On y trouve des livres en ojibway et en cri, notamment des livres de cantiques. La collection porte surtout sur les missions, les écoles missionnaires et les religions. Le contenu de la bibliothèque est inscrit dans le catalogue collectif des livres, à Ottawa.

Toronto

188

Anthropology Reading Room
University of Toronto
Sidney Smith Hall, Room 560A
100 St. George Street
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 1A1

(416) 978-3296

Collections sur les autochtones:
200 livres
\- périodiques
±100 publications officielles

±2000 dossiers en classeur
\+ manuscrits

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on envoie des photocopies si elles sont payées à l'avance

Toronto

189 **University of Toronto Library**
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A5

(416) 978-6215 (référence Robarts)

Comme elle renferme une des plus anciennes et des plus vastes collections de canadiana au pays, la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto contient des ouvrages couvrant tous les aspects des populations autochtones tels que l'histoire, l'anthropologie, la paléopathologie, l'ethnologie, la linguistique et l'art. La plupart des documents se trouvent à la John P. Robarts Research Library for the Humanities and Social Sciences, à la bibliothèque des sciences et de médecine et à la bibliothèque des livres rares Thomas Fisher. Malheureusement, la bibliothèque n'a pas d'idée du nombre de documents qu'elle possède sur les études autochtones puisque seuls les documents obtenus après 1960 sont classés en vertu du système de la Library of Congress, tel qu'indiqué dans le questionnaire. Les documents obtenus avant cette date sont toujours classés selon le système personnel très général de la bibliothèque qui ne prévoit aucune rubrique particulière pour les études autochtones. On trouve aussi du matériel non classé dans la bibliothèque des livres rares Thomas Fisher et dans la collection des publications officielles.

La bibliothèque Robarts a comme politique d'achat en matière d'études autochtones d'obtenir tous les ouvrages d'érudition et de vulgarisation renfermant des renseignements introuvables ailleurs; on s'efforce d'obtenir toutes les publications des principaux organismes autochtones, mais on ne s'intéresse pas aux publications autochtones d'intérêt purement local. La bibliothèque collectionne aussi des documents sur les autochtones des États-Unis, du Mexique, de l'Amérique du Sud, de l'Amérique centrale et des Antilles. Cette dernière collection serait particulièrement importante. La section des publications en série "refuse catégoriquement de traiter" tout journal ou tout autre document publié par les réserves puisqu'il faut souvent compter beaucoup de temps pour retrouver ces documents, organiser les abonnements et obtenir les anciens numéros. La bibliothèque n'est pas abonnée aux dossiers de Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, conformément à la politique de la bibliothèque lui interdisant de s'abonner à tout service de coupures de journaux. La bibliothèque est abonnée au Toronto Native Times, aux Indiens du Québec et au Saskatchewan Indian. On cherche à obtenir autant de canadiana que possible, y compris les documents sur les études autochtones. On commande tous les ouvrages mentionnés dans Canadiana ainsi que tous les documents dont les professeurs ont besoin. On commande tous les documents écrits sur les langues autochtones ou en langue autochtone ainsi que tous les rapport de conférences et colloques, toutes les publications des universités et des petits éditeurs, toutes les revues savantes et toutes les publications d'établissements et de sociétés.

L'accès à cette vaste collection est difficile. On trouve au service de référence deux fichiers publics et trois fichiers à l'usage exclusif du personnel de la bibliothèque. Il est souvent difficile de localiser un volume individuel d'une collection de monographies puisque seul le nom de la collection figure au catalogue et non le titre du volume en particulier. Toutefois, le personnel du service, bien formé et très compétent, aidera à trouver tout document difficile à localiser; il reste que les ouvrages qui ne figurent pas comme partie d'une collection ne peuvent être consultés par l'usager. On fait souvent appel au catalogue du Peabody Museum afin de trouver des documents sur les études autochtones à la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto. La bibliographie de Murdock est aussi utile. Les usagers feraient bien d'avoir en main tous les renseignements bibliographiques sur les publications qu'ils désirent consulter. L'ancien catalogue collectif de l'Université de Toronto, qui renferme une liste de près d'un million de livres qui se trouvaient dans les bibliothèques des collèges, des facultés et des gouvernements en 1978, utilise la vedette "anthropologie" sans distinction de régions géographiques ou de population. Depuis 1978, alors qu'on a adopté le système de classification de la Library of Congress, le catalogue est produit sur microfiches et les vedettes-matières sont celles de la Library of Congress Subject Headings List; pour faciliter et accélérer la recherche, on trouve des copies de cette liste à côté de chaque exemplaire du catalogue de microfiches. Les noms de tribus dans cette liste ne concordent pas toujours avec ceux utilisés au Canada. On trouve environ 7000 vedettes-matières pour les Indiens, les Indiens d'Amérique centrale, du Mexique, d'Amérique du Nord, d'Amérique du Sud, des Antilles, les Esquimaux, les Métis et diverses tribus. Le catalogage accuse un retard énorme et beaucoup de livres ne sont pas encore catalogués. La salle de lecture est ouverte à tous, ce qui entraîne malheureusement de nombreux vols et actes de vandalisme.

Parmi les publications utiles au personnel du service de référence, mentionnons les rapports Fifth Thule, Meddelelser om Grønland, Fieldiana, les publications de la Smithsonian Institution, du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology du Museum of the American Indian, du Museum of the American Indian of the Heye

Foundation, du Musée de l'Homme, du musée de l'Université de Pennsylvanie et du Peabody Museum. Les documents sur les sciences de la vie que l'on trouve dans la bibliothèque de sciences et de médecine ainsi que dans la bibliothèque des livres rares Thomas Fisher renferment beaucoup de données sur la médecine primitive, l'histoire de la médecine y compris les remèdes galéniques, le shamanisme, la médecine et la religion ainsi qu'une collection complète en paléopathologie. La bibliothèque de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario a donné de nombreux livres en langues autochtones, surtout des bibles et d'autres textes religieux.

La **section des publications officielles** est le dépôt des publications du gouvernement fédéral et du gouvernement de l'Ontario. Le fonds d'ouvrages canadiens a deux limites: 1) la collection renferme essentiellement des documents sur les sciences sociales; les documents relatifs aux sciences, à la technologie et à l'histoire se trouvent dans d'autres sections du réseau de bibliothèques; 2) les documents antérieurs à la Confédération se trouvent à la bibliothèque des livres rares Fisher bien que certaines réimpressions et certains documents publiés sur microformes se trouvent à la section des publications officielles. La collection comprend les publications du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et de ses divers prédécesseurs, certains rapports de comités parlementaires relatifs aux autochtones et des rapports de commissions royales ou autres. On trouve des publications provinciales et territoriales, en particulier des Territoires du Nord-Ouest ainsi qu'une bonne collection de documents précédant l'entrée en vigueur de la Loi sur le dépôt légal ou non visés par elle. On trouve des procès-verbaux, des rapports et d'autres publications du comité permanent des Affaires indiennes, des rapports sur les pipelines du Nord, des documents du pipeline de la vallée du Mackenzie, de la Commission Lysyk, du Comité spécial mixte institué pour étudier la Loi des Indiens, 1947-1948, du Comité mixte chargé d'enquêter sur les Affaires indiennes, 1960, ainsi que des documents et des rapports de commissions royales. Le fonds de publications officielles des États-Unis est très sélectif. La bibliothèque a le **Readex Microprint**, de 1956 à aujourd'hui, des ouvrages déposés obligatoirement ou non; tous les sujets y sont couverts y compris les autochtones dans la mesure où la publication porte l'adresse bibliographique du Gouvernment Printing Office. Il y a une bonne collection d'ouvrages britanniques y compris des documents sur les études autochtones, en particulier dans les anciennes publications. Il existe une collection complète de documents du Parlement britannique à compter de 1801 qui comprend les Franklin Blue Books et quelques autres antérieurs à cette date. La collection de publications officielles est classée selon les groupes d'archives, c'est-à-dire selon l'organisme éditeur. Il n'y a pas d'accès par sujet.

C'est en 1973 qu'avait lieu l'ouverture officielle de la **bibliothèque des livres Thomas Fisher** logée dans un édifice spécialement conçu et faisant partie du complexe de la bibliothèque de recherche Robarts. On y a combiné les collections privées de la famille Fisher et celles du département des livres rares et des collections spéciales qui était devenu une section distincte de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Toronto en 1955. Les points forts de la bibliothèque Fisher sont les canadiana, la littérature anglaise, la littérature de la renaissance italienne, la philosophie et les anciens ouvrages scientifiques et médicaux. Le fonds de canadiana est vaste et renferme beaucoup de documents sur les études autochtones. On met l'accent depuis bon nombre d'années sur les langues autochtones. Une subvention du Conseil des arts a servi à l'achat de documents en langues autochtones. Beaucoup de ces livres sont en cri et la plupart sont des ouvrages religieux de différents types. On a récemment terminé l'inventaire des livres imprimés en notation syllabique. La bibliothèque a une excellente collection de compte rendus de voyages et d'explorations qui renferment souvent des vocabulaires ou des glossaires de langues autochtones ainsi que des descriptions de populations autochtones. On trouve une bonne collection des compte rendus de l'exploration de l'Arctique canadien qui ont été publiés; la plupart contiennent de multiples références tant aux Inuit qu'aux Indiens. On trouve aussi des exemplaires de livres d'art indien et inuit qui ont été imprimés en nombre restreint. La collection de manuscrits renferme des documents intéressants sur les populations autochtones tels que l'original du contrat de vente des terres par les chefs indiens au comte de Selkirk pour sa colonie de la Rivière Rouge le 18 juillet 1877, les grands livres des Indiens de la North West Company, de 1800 à 1877, les carnets manuscrits faisant état des transactions entre la North West Company et les Indiens qui faisaient affaire avec un ou plusieurs postes de la compagnie, les documents de Joseph Burr Tyrell, géologue, explorateur et ingénieur minier, qui renferment des cartes tracées par ses guides indiens et inuit puis complétées par Tyrell lui-même. On trouve aussi des transcriptions à la machine à écrire du journal de la compagie de la baie d'Hudson réalisées à l'intention de M. Tyrell, le journal de Peter Jones (1860) qui était à demi Indien, les inventaires d'articles divers, de provisions et de boissons alcooliques à Timiscaminge (sic) 1805-1814, des documents relatifs à l'expédition de Vilhjalmur Stefansson à l'île Wrangell, et divers ouvrages de James Nevin Wallace au sujet de la traite des fourrures. La bibliothèque Fisher conserve aussi certains journaux autochtones. On a publié en 1982 une brochure utile intitulée The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library: A Brief Guide to the Collection (24 p.).

Toronto

190

Victoria University Library
71 Queen's Park Crescent East
Toronto (Ontario)
M5S 1K7

(416) 978-3821

Collections sur les autochtones:
1000 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ manuscrits
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête aucun matériel des collections spéciales

La bibliothèque possède quelques recueils de prières en cri et en ojibway datant de 1841. Il y a aussi des journaux personnels et des lettres de missionnaires comme Peter Jones et James Evans dans une grande collection de manuscrits de missionnaires.

Wallaceburg

191

Walpole Island Public Library
RR No. 3
Wallaceburg (Ontario)
N8A 4K9

(519) 627-3442

Collections sur les autochtones:
±300 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

La collection d'études autochtones de cette bibliothèque comprend surtout des livres de lecture pour enfants. Il y a aussi quelques ouvrages savants. Cette bibliothèque dessert la réserve de l'île Walpole.

Wallaceburg

192

Walpole Island Research and Resource Centre
RR No. 3
Wallaceburg (Ontario)
N8A 4K9

(519) 627-1475 ou 627-1476

Collections sur les autochtones:
19 livres
5 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies, manuscrits
+ microfiches, diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Cette bibliothèque, qui appartient à l'Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, de London (Ontario), contient des renseignements sur des revendications territoriales dans sa section de publications officielles. Elle contient aussi des collections sur différentes tribus indiennes.

Waterloo

193

Dana Porter Arts Library
University of Waterloo Library
Waterloo (Ontario)
N2L 3G1

(519) 885-1211

Collections sur les autochtones:
5300 livres
27 périodiques
±1000 publications officielles

\+ microfiches

Télex: 069-55259

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout ce qui appartient à la collection de prêt

Il n'y a pas de programme d'études autochtones à l'Université de Waterloo; par contre, les départements d'histoire et d'anthropologie ont offert des cours sur les Indiens du Canada au cours de la dernière décennie. Le premier cours d'études autochtones a été offert en 1965 par le département d'anthropologie, et pour cette raison la bibliothèque est en train de constituer une collection complète sur les peuples autochtones du Canada, comprenant un vaste éventail d'imprimés, mais peu de manuscrits et de matériel non imprimé, afin de fournir une documentation adéquate pour les travaux au niveau du doctorat. Les ouvrages d'études autochtones sont intégrés à la collection principale. Il y a peu d'ouvrages en commun avec la bibliothèque de l'Université Wilfrid Laurier, puisque leurs besoins ne sont pas les mêmes. La collection se spécialise sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier les Algonquins, les Iroquois et les Indiens de la région des Grands Lacs, et les Inuit. Les sujets traités sont les relations avec les gouvernements, l'ethnologie et l'anthropologie. On trouve une centaine de livres rares sur les Indiens du Canada. Il y a des coupures d'articles du Globe and Mail et du Kitchener-Waterloo Record sur les affaires autochtones; ces articles tendent à démontrer l'importance des études dans les divers domaines. Autrement, les usagers peuvent consulter le New York Times Index ou les Human Relations Area Files (sur microfiches). La cartothèque contient quelques cartes sur des traités et des revendications. La bibliothèque fait rapport de ses périodiques au catalogue collectif des publications en série, et de ses monographies au catalogue collectif des livres, à Ottawa. Le personnel et les étudiants considèrent que American Anthropologist est un périodique utile. La plupart des ouvrages de référence utiles comprennent des index et des résumés de diverses sortes, soit Bulletin Signalétique no. 521, Sociologie-ethnologie, qui répertorie les périodiques anthropologiques européens qui sont souvent oubliés par les rédacteurs de résumés nord-américains, le catalogue du Peabody Museum, les manuels de la Smithsonian Institution et les encyclopédies. La collection est répertoriée dans un catalogue sur fiches, mais un Community Access Module (CAM) est offert sur le campus et à la Kitchener Public Library.

Waterloo

194

Library
Wilfrid Laurier University
75 University Avenue West
Waterloo (Ontario)
N2L 3C5

(519) 884-1970

Collections sur les autochtones:
1579 livres
18 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

\+ microfiches, diapositives

Télex: 069-55476

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code PEB CLA

West Bay

195 **Ojibwe Cultural Foundation**
West Bay (Ontario)
P0P 1G0

(705) 377-4902

Cette bibliothèque indienne de la réserve de l'île Manitoulin est très petite. On y trouve quelques livres sur l'histoire de peuples autochtones du Canada. La bibliothèque organise des ateliers sur le travail des piquants de porc-épic et sur le capitonnage, et ces ateliers sont enregistrés au magnétoscope. Elle publie aussi des légendes et d'autres contes indiens.

West Hill

196 Vincent W. Bladen Library
Scarborough College
University of Toronto
1265 Military Trail
West Hill (Ontario)
M1C 1A4

(416) 284-3244

Collections sur les autochtones:
1520 livres
16 périodiques
- publications officielles

+ microfiches

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Le collège a offert plusieurs cours d'anthropologie autochtone tous les ans depuis sa création en 1965. La collection de la bibliothèque a été constituée pour documenter ces cours.

Willowdale

197 Canadiana Collection
North York Public Library
35 Fairview Mall Drive
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2J 4S4

(416) 494-6838

Collections sur les autochtones:
421 livres
12 périodiques
±100 publications officielles

7 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones
+ collections spéciales sur des tribus

Classification: on passe du DDC au LC, mais les 2/3 de la collection ne sont pas catalogués
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

La collection de canadiana de la North York Public Library est une collection spéciale d'ouvrages de recherches et de référence à consulter sur place et traitant du Canada; elle existe depuis 1961. Des ouvrages anciens ou nouveaux sur tout ce qui concerne les autochtones du Canada en font partie. Les ouvrages d'études autochtones font partie de la collection de canadiana depuis la fin des années 1960,

mais on n'a commencé qu'au milieu des années 1970 à faire des acquisitions concertées. En 1977, une grande partie des ouvrages non catalogués de la collection a été classifiée, et une liste élaborée en 1977 a été envoyée à toutes les succursales de la bibliothèque. Au moment d'acheter des livres d'études autochtones, les besoins des cours donnés aux universités Trent, York et de Toronto sont pris en considération.

La collection comprend quelques documents rares sur l'histoire et les langues. Le fichier de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples est conservé dans des classeurs. La collection concerne surtout les Indiens du Canada, et il y a un nombre assez abondant de documents sur les indiens de la côte ouest. Les Inuit ne sont pas oubliés non plus. Les sujets importants sont l'art, les langues, l'histoire et l'anthropologie. On tente, lors de l'achat d'ouvrages, de renforcer les points forts et de développer les points faibles de la collection. On accorde une grande importance aux achats d'ouvrages anciens. Il y a près de mille articles non inclus dans les chiffres ci-dessus, puisqu'ils n'ont pas été catalogués. On a dressé une liste de la moitié d'entre eux environ. On n'y a accès que par titre. La collection n'est pas directement accessible, et on y a accès par le catalogue, ou avec l'aide d'un membre du personnel dans le cas d'un article non catalogué. Les enseignants utilisant la collection aiment se servir de Micmac News, Sweetgrass et Inuit Today. Parmi les ouvrages de référence utiles, on trouve le Handbook of Canadian Indians, les publications du U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology sur microfiches et Canadian Indian, an Illustrated History of the Great Tribes, de Fraser Symington. Les catalogues imprimés qui contiennent de grandes sections sur les peuples autochtones orientent les chercheurs. Pour les achats, citons Glenbow, B.C. Archives, Pacific Northwest.

Windsor

198

Anne Hume Memorial Library
Art Gallery of Windsor
445 Riverside Drive West
Windsor (Ontario)
N9A 6T8

(519) 258-7111

Ce musée s'intéresse beaucoup à l'art inuit, ce qui se reflète dans la collection de coupures de journaux sur le musée que possède la bibliothèque. Ces coupures ne sont pas accessibles au public.

Windsor

199

Leddy Library
University of Windsor
Windsor (Ontario)
N9B 3P4

(519) 253-4332

Collections sur les autochtones:

2700 livres
50 périodiques
1000 publications officielles concernant directement les études autochtones

\+ manuscrits
\+ microfiches
119 rouleaux de microfilm

Télex: 064-77684

Classification: LC et CODOC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête pour deux semaines, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

L'Université de Windsor, fondée en 1963, s'est développée à partir de l'Assumption College, qui a été fondé en 1857. Les études autochtones y sont enseignées depuis plusieurs années. Le contenu de la bibliothèque relatif à ce domaine a été constitué surtout au cours des 20 à 25 dernières années. Les 1000 publications officielles comprennent des documents sessionnels du XIX^{e} siècle et du début du XX^{e}, des rapports annuels, des études, etc., du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et de ses prédécesseurs responsables des affaires indiennes. Ce chiffre comprend aussi environ 250 documents du

U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, mais pas le contenu des 119 rouleaux de microfilm d'archives concernant les affaires indiennes des Archives publiques du Canada. La collection de manuscrits de la bibliothèque contient l'acte de donation établi en 1780 par lequel le terrain sur lequel l'Université de Windsor est située a été donné par les Hurons au père Pierre Potier, leur missionnaire jésuite.

NEW YORK

Hogansberg

200

Akwesasne Library/Cultural Centre
Hogansberg (New York)
13655

(518) 358-2240

Collections sur les autochtones:
16 000 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ artefacts
+ diapositives, films

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

La bibliothèque Akwesasne est plutôt spéciale. Bien que située aux États-Unis, elle dessert les Iroquois de la réserve de Saint-Régis, qui se trouve en partie en Ontario et au Québec, et en partie dans l'État de New-York. Il semble que la bibliothèque, à l'instar des Indiens, ne reconnaisse pas la frontière internationale. Sa publication, Akwesasne Notes, figure dans beaucoup de bibliothèques canadiennes (voir la bibliographie des périodiques d'études autochtones, p. 266), et dans un bon nombre d'entre elles c'est le seul périodique autochtone reçu. En 1978, la bibliothèque a publié une Bibliography of Indian Books at the Akwesasne Library and Cultural Centre (56 p.)

Québec

POPULATION	6 369 068 [1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	52 395
INUIT	4 875
INDIENS INSCRITS	34 400
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	5 810
MÉTIS	7 310

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DU QUÉBEC [2]

Algonquins	Sud-ouest du Québec
Cris	Nord du Québec
Hurons	Lorette
Iroquois	Caughnawaga et Oka
Malécites	
Montagnais	Côte Nord
Naskapis	Schefferville

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DU QUÉBEC [3]

Universités et collèges	14	Bibliothèques gouvernementales	10
Bibliothèques scolaires	1	Bibliothèques spécialisées	14
Bibliothèques publiques	2	Bibliothèques autochtones	11
		TOTAL	52

Le Québec renferme de nombreuses anciennes collections dont certaines remontent au régime français, notamment celle du Séminaire de Québec et celle des Soeurs de la congrégation de Notre-Dame. Les grandes universités ont les plus importantes collections: l'Université McGill, l'Université Laval, l'Université Concordia, l'Université de Montréal, l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières. La bibliothèque d'études nordiques à l'Université McGill, qu'on a récemment incorporée à la bibliothèque des sciences physiques et de génie, renferme aussi une importante collection qui porte, dans l'ensemble, sur le Nord du Canada et qui renferme donc une bonne collection de matériel sur les Inuit. La bibliothèque de la ville de Montréal et le SAGMAI ont aussi des collections considérables.

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

Alma

201 **Bibliothèque centrale de prêt du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean**
100, rue Price ouest
Alma (Québec)
G8B 4S1

(418) 662-6425

Collections sur les autochtones:
46 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ films

Classification: DDC
Accès: pas ouvert au public; on passe par l'intermédiaire des bibliothèques affiliées de la région
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Caughnawaga

202 **Confédération des Indiens du Québec**
Centre de documentation
C.P. 810
Caughnawaga (Québec)
J0L 1B0

(514) 632-7321

Collections sur les autochtones:
300 livres
12 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches, diapositives, bandes magnétiques
+ cartes

Télex: 05-24574

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Ce centre de documentation existe depuis 1974. Il publie un dépliant descriptif.

Caughnawaga

203 **Kahnawake Survival School**
C.P. 720
Caughnawaga (Québec)
J0L 1B0

(514) 632-8832

La Kahnawake Survival School de la réserve de Caughnawaga a été fondée en 1979. Cette école enseigne, au niveau secondaire, comment survivre dans la civilisation. On met beaucoup d'accent sur la culture et la langue et on donne aux élèves des cours pratiques pour qu'ils puissent trouver du travail après avoir quitté l'école. L'école cherche à enseigner les valeurs indiennes et à améliorer l'idée que les élèves se font d'eux-mêmes. Le diplôme d'études secondaires de l'école est reconnu par tous les CÉGEP du Québec. La bibliothèque est encore très petite. On prévoit avoir environ 15 000 livres, dont environ dix pour cent à contenu autochtone. Elle reçoit cent périodiques, dont dix sont autochtones. On recueille des cassettes et d'autres documents audio-visuel pour des laboratoires de langues en vue d'une immersion totale dans la langue mohawk.

Châteauguay

204 **Howard S. Billings Regional High School**
Châteauguay (Québec)
J6J 2H4

(514) 691-3230

Cette école secondaire offrait auparavant un programme d'études indiennes. Même si ces cours ne sont plus offerts, la bibliothèque a toujours des ouvrages sur les authochtones dans sa collection. Beaucoup d'élèves autochtones de la réserve de Caughnawaga fréquentent cette école, où des cours de langue et de culture mohawks ont été offerts en option.

Chicoutimi

205 **Service de documentation sur le Moyen Nord québécois**
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
555, chemin Saint-Thomas
Chicoutimi (Québec)
G7H 2P9

(418) 545-5282 ou 545-5492

Collections sur les autochtones:
400 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ microfiches
+ documents rares

Télex: 051-36108

Classification: STN
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

Le Conseil régional de développement de la région Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean-Chibougamau (CRD-02) a commencé en 1975-1976 à constituer un dossier de documents publiés et non publiés sur le Moyen Nord du Québec, région qui comprend la région de la baie James, Chibougamau-Chapais, les lacs Mistassini et Albanel, une partie du Nouveau-Québec et la côte nord du Saint-Laurent de Baie-Comeau à la frontière Québec-Labrador. Le service de documentation a été établi en 1977. La collection du Moyen Nord ne comprend que de la documentation non publiée ou inédite difficile à se procurer, comme des documents, des rapports, des publications internes de gouvernements et d'agences privées, des thèses, des textes de conférences, des résultats d'enquête, des comptes rendus de conférences, qui tous figurent rarement dans les bibliographies spécialisées. La documentation sur les autochtones représente environ vingt pour cent de l'ensemble de la collection. Cependant, vu la nature de ces 400 documents rares et non publiés, ils constituent une importante source de documentation. Les documents sont classés par le Système topographique national (NTS), et par conséquent tous les documents relatifs à une région géographique donnée sont groupés ensemble. On a accès à la collection par le programme BADADUQ (BAnque de Données à Accès Direct de l'Université du Québec) et par un fichier donnant la liste des documents par ordre d'acquisition. Le service est également membre de Information Nord Québec (INQ), un réseau d'information. Le service a créé une banque de données appelée DOMYNO (DOcumentation MoYen NOrd) pour usage interne. Elle intègre les références aux documents confidentiels. Le service fait partie d'Information Nord Québec. Sa collection unique complète celle des trois autres bibliothèques membres: le Centre d'études nordique, l'Université Laval (voir n° 243), le centre de recherche et d'études nordiques de l'Université McGill (voir n° 220) et le Centre d'ingénierie nordique de l'école polytechnique. Le service a publié un dépliant descriptif et aussi une liste d'acquisitions, C.R.M.N. - Information, qui donne la liste des nouveaux documents et périodiques. Le service établit également des bibliographies sur demande.

Chicoutimi

206

Bibliothèque
Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
555, boul. de l'Université
Chicoutimi, (Québec)
G7H 2B1

(418) 545-5691

Collections sur les autochtones:
208 livres
6 périodiques
250 publications officielles

4 classeurs (dossiers)
+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films

Télex: 051-36108

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction

La bibliothèque comprend une cartothèque, une collection audio/vidéo et une section des publications officielles où on peut trouver des renseignements sur le Moyen Nord et sur les peuples autochtones. La bibliothèque est particulièrement riche dans les domaines de l'histoire, de l'ethnologie et des relations avec les gouvernements dans le Moyen Nord. Toutes les collections de la bibliothèque sont accessibles aux usagers. On est actuellement à asseoir la collection d'études autochtones sur une base solide, et on veut augmenter son contenu et les ressources documentaires, aussi bien générales que spécialisées (collection documentaire sur le Moyen Nord). La collection est accessible par le support informatisé BADADUQ (BAnque de Données à Accès Direct de l'Université du Québec), qui fournira des bibliographies sur demande.

Chisasibi

207

Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay
Chisasibi, Baie James
Nouveau-Québec
J0M 1E0

Le centre de documentation du Cree Board of Health and Social Services est toujours en cours d'organisation. Sa collection comprend du matériel sur les Cris, sur la région de la baie James se trouvant en territoire québécois, sur la médecine, les maladies, l'alcoolisme, les soins hospitaliers, les personnes âgées, les associations indiennes et les empoisonnements au mercure.

Dorval

208

Commission scolaire Kativik
305, ave Mimosa
Dorval (Québec)
H9S 3K5

(314) 636-8120

La Commission scolaire Kativik est chargée de l'éducation de la population inuit du nord du Québec. La Commission a été formée en 1975 lors de la signature de l'Accord de la baie James. Elle contrôle l'éducation de tout le Québec au nord du 55e parallèle, et ses élèves sont donc presque exclusivement inuit. Le centre de ressources de la Commission scolaire Kativik contient du matériel pédagogique et des ouvrages professionnels pouvant être utilisés par les enseignants du Nord, de même que par le personnel travaillant à l'élaboration des programmes dans le Sud. Le centre de ressources est également chargé du développement des bibliothèques scolaires du nord du Québec ainsi que de l'acquisition et du catalogage des livres utilisés dans les bibliothèques des écoles du Nord.

Kangiqsuq

(Bellin/Payne Bay)

209

Institut Culturel Avataq
Kangiqsuq (Québec)
J0M 1A0

(819) 935-4269

L'Institut est d'avis qu'il n'a pas encore "élaboré une liste organisée crédible de ses possessions". Il y a plusieurs cassettes et dessins sur le mode de vie traditionnel.

Lennoxville

210

John Basset Memorial Library
Bishop's University
Lennoxville (Québec)
J1M 1Z7

(819) 569-9551

Collections sur les autochtones:
550 livres
6 périodiques
+ publications officielles

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction

Il y a des publications officielles anciennes en mohawk et en cri, et quelques vieux livres mis à la disposition des étudiants à l'époque où il y avait des bourses pour des étudiants de Caughnawaga et de la baie James. Il y a aussi des ouvrages sur la préhistoire et sur l'anthropologie nord-américaine. On trouve aussi une grande collection d'artefacts.

Montréal

211

Bibliothèque de la ville de Montréal
5550, rue Fullum, suite 300
Montréal (Québec)
H2G 2H3

(514) 872-5923

Collections sur les autochtones:
1748 livres
2 périodiques
100 publications officielles

+ diapositives, films

Télex: 055-60273

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête au grand public

La bibliothèque municipale de Montréal a été fondée en 1902. La collection Gagnon de canadiana rares et anciens, a été acquise en 1910; elle possède des ouvrages sur les autochtones. Dans sa politique d'acquisitions, la bibliothèque collectionne les documents relatifs aux autochtones.

Montréal

212 **Bibliothèque nationale du Québec**
1700, rue Saint-Denis
Montréal (Québec)
H2X 3K6

(514) 873-4553

Collections sur les autochtones:
543 livres
6 périodiques
+20 publications officielles, Québec
±150 publications officielles, Canada

+ manuscrits
+ dossiers de photographies
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones
+ collections spéciales sur des tribus

Télex: 055-61-294

Classification: LC pour les monographies; personnelle pour les périodiques et les publications officielles du Québec
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête au grand public

Cette bibliothèque était auparavant la Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, fondée en 1844. C'est une grande collection, mais il n'y a pas de section d'études autochtones. Parmi les documents rares, il y a un "noël" huron et plusieurs chants sur des thèmes inuit et indiens.

Montréal

213 **Centre d'amitié autochtone**
3730, chemin Côte-des-Neiges
Montréal (Québec)
H3H 1V6

(514) 937-5338

Collections sur les autochtones:
±1500 livres
±12 périodiques
- publications officielles

+ diapositives

Les livres de la bibliothèque du centre portent sur l'anthropologie et l'histoire. Le centre est aussi le quartier général de l'Association des artistes autochtones du Québec, dont les activités comprennent la publication d'une liste d'artistes autochtones, l'organisation d'expositions et de spectacles. L'association donne aussi à ses membres des renseignements sur les programmes gouvernementaux d'aide aux artistes.

Montréal

214 Bibliothèque interculturelle
Centre interculturel Monchanin
4917, rue Saint-Urbain
Montréal (Québec)
H2T 2W1

(514) 288-7229 ou 288-7220

Collections sur les autochtones:
118 livres
16 périodiques
- publications officielles

Classification: DDC; personnelle pour le matériel audio-visuel
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête des livres, des périodiques et du matériel audio

La bibliothèque a été fondée en 1963 avec les collections de La Revue orient des pères de Sainte-Croix. La plupart de ses documents sur les peuples autochtones datent de 1970 à aujourd'hui. Notons en particulier les ouvrages sur les valeurs culturelles des Indiens et des Inuit, et sur les relations interculturelles et interreligieuses. Il y a 24 dossiers de documents sur des associations autochtones et sur des associations qui effectuent des études et des recherches sur les peuples autochtones.

Montréal

215

Comité de recherche sur les populations nordiques/
Committee on Northern Population Research
Département de démographie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succursale A
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3J7

(514) 343-5981

Le comité n'a pas de centre de documentation à proprement parler. Il possède cependant des documents et des ouvrages sur les populations du Nord, mais ceux-ci n'ont pas été catalogués. Le comité publie une bibliographie sur les peuples du Nord canadien, et les documents qui y figurent sont en dépôt à la bibliothèque de l'Université de Calgary.

Montréal

216

Bibliothèque
Commission des Droits de la Personne
368, rue Saint-Jacques, mezzanine
Montréal (Québec)
H2Y 1P5

(514) 873-5146

Collections sur les autochtones:
164 livres
5 périodiques
- publications officielles

+ diapositives
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones
+ documents spéciaux sur des tribus

Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code PEB

En 1976, pour répondre aux besoins de la Commission, le centre de documentation a créé une collection spécialisée dans le domaine des droits de la personne.

Montréal

217

Concordia University Library
1455, boul. de Maisonneuve ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1M8

(514) 879-5891

Collections sur les autochtones:
2875 livres
34 périodiques
175 publications officielles

+ diapositives, films
+ microfiches
+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: 05-25517

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête uniquement les monographies

La collection d'études autochtones fait partie de la collection générale de la bibliothèque de l'université, et elle sert de référence pour les cours de premier cycle dans diverses matières relatives aux autochtones. En ce qui concerne le département d'histoire, des lignes directrices ont été données pour les cours suivants: "Communities and the Canadian North", "The History of Indians in Canada", "Native Peoples of Canada", "Aboriginal Indians" et "Inuit Social Organization". Des consultations ont lieu avec d'autres bibliothèques universitaires locales quand une acquisition coûteuse est envisagée, mais sinon les contacts sont rares. On fait rapport des publications en série et des monographies à l'UTLAS. La bibliothèque considère que la collection de microfiches de la Canadian Association for Support of Native Peoples in Canada est une référence utile. À l'université, des questions sont souvent posées sur les droits des Indiens, car il y a un groupe d'étudiants de la réserve de Caughnawaga. La bibliothèque possède également les Human Relations Area Files.

Montréal

218

Musée McCord, Archives
690, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 1E9

(514) 392-4778

Collections sur les autochtones:
4 m livres
1 m périodiques
100 publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeurs
+ diapositives
+ documents rares
+ matériel original en langues autochtones

Classification: personnelle; adaptée particulièrement à une très petite bibliothèque
Accès: sur rendez-vous seulement, pour des études approfondies
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Le Musée McCord, régi par l'Université McGill et le Musée des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, a été créé en 1919. Sa bibliothèque de référence assure une documentation pour les collections qui comprennent des ouvrages sur l'ethnologie canadienne, les beaux-arts, le vêtement, les jouets et des documents. Les Archives photographiques Notman font partie du Musée McCord. On y trouve quelque 400 000 épreuves et clichés de photographies réalisées par le photographe montréalais William Notman (1826-1891), ses fils et ses studios ainsi que des photographies qu'il a collectionnées et publiées. Ces photographies constituent un dossier sans pareil sur le Canada des 125 dernières années. On compte parmi les usagers de la collection des historiens, des architectes, des ingénieurs, des géographes, des ethnologues, des décorateurs de théâtre, des réalisateurs de cinéma ainsi que des personnes qui s'intéressent à l'histoire de la photographie. Plusieurs collections des Archives photographiques Notman renferment des documents sur les autochtones. Ce sont: Peter Pitseolak: environ 1600 négatifs originaux réalisés par

Peter Pitseolak de 1942 à 1955 environ. En tant que chef de file de sa communauté, M. Pitseolak s'est institué historien. Avec sa caméra, il a documenté la plupart des moeurs à l'époque où la communauté vivait encore de la pêche et de la chasse au Cap Dorset et dans les environs. La collection William Bell Malloch: il s'agit de photos des Indiens de la région de Moose Factory et des Inuit de la côte est de la baie d'Hudson réalisées dans les années 1860 et 1870 par James Cotter, George Simpson McTavish et d'autres. W. Hanson Boorne: environ 100 photographies de Pieds Noirs, de Sarsis et de Cris prises entre 1886 et 1893 aux environs de Calgary. Alexander Henderson: environ 15 photographies de Micmacs du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de Montagnais de la région de Murray Bay. Edward Curtis: cartons 1 à 8 ne renfermant aucun document illustrant des scènes situées à l'intérieur des actuelles frontières du Canada. Pollard: 20 photographies des Pieds Noirs à Calgary au cours des années 1920. William Notman: environ 75 épreuves et clichés des Indiens des Plaines, des Cris et des Pieds Noirs prises en 1884 et 1889; des Salishs de la côte ouest dans la région de New Westminster en 1887; des Montagnais du lac Saint-Jean au début du siècle et des Hurons de Loretteville en 1866. Les albums du capitaine Mack: 2 albums de ses voyages dans l'Arctique, au détroit d'Hudson et dans la baie d'Hudson; plusieurs photographies de Cris et d'Inuit des années 1920. Les albums de M. Coward: 3 albums de photographies de Cris et d'Inuit réalisées sur la côte ouest de la baie d'Hudson et sur les rivières qui se déversent de ce côté, au cours des années 1920; ils renferment certaines photographies de M. Flaherty. Robert Flaherty: 12 photographies d'Inuit de la baie d'Hudson et de la Terre de Baffin, en 1913 et en 1921-1922. Humphrey Lloyd Hime: 9 photographies d'Indiens et de Métis de la région de la Rivière Rouge, 1858. Photographes inconnus: Caughnawaga, 12 photographies, aux environs de 1900; Abénakis de Pierreville, 20 photographies, aux environs de 1910; Haida de la côte ouest, Kwakuitl, Salish, années 1880 et 1890, photographies diverses.

Montréal

219

McLennan Library
McGill University
3459, rue McTavish
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 1Y1

(514) 392-4937

Collections sur les autochtones:
5100 livres
\+ périodiques
1000 publications officielles

Télex: 05-24575

Classification: LC et Cutter
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code CLA

Comme il n'y a pas de programme d'études autochtones à McGill, il n'y a pas d'effort concerté en vue d'obtenir ce genre d'ouvrages. Certains cours sont donnés aux départements d'anthropologie, de géographie et de linguistique. Le département de pédagogie a un programme de formation des maîtres inuit, et les étudiants en pédagogie vont souvent dans le Nord aider à former les enseignants inuit. La bibliothèque du département possède quelque 300 livres sur les peuples autochtones. Pendant une trentaine d'années, la bibliothèque dépendait de l'Arctic Institute of North America, bibliothèque située sur le campus de l'Université McGill avant de déménager à Calgary, pour les ouvrages sur le Nord canadien, notamment sur les Inuit et les Indiens du Nord. La perte de cette ressource a laissé un grand vide dans ce domaine. La Northern Studies Library (voir n° 220), qui fait partie de la bibliothèque des sciences physiques et du génie de McGill, collectionne maintenant ce genre d'ouvrages, mais pas de façon aussi vaste.

La bibliothèque McLennan rapporte toutes les nouvelles publications en série au catalogue collectif des publications en série, à Ottawa, et ses monographies au catalogue collectif des livres. En outre, il y a une vingtaine de livres en langues indiennes dans la collection générale du **département des livres rares.** La collection Lande de canadiana de ce département contient environ huit cents livres sur les autochtones, dont 75 sur les Inuit. La plupart de ces ouvrages ont été imprimés avant 1900 (cette collection ne contient pas d'ouvrages récents), à l'exception des collections Arkin sur l'ouest et les Indiens, lesquelles s'étendent jusqu'au XX^{e} siècle. Les collections d'études autochtones sont constituées de livres, de brochures, de périodiques, de publications officielles, d'ouvrages de référence, de cartes, de feuilles volantes, d'estampes, de dossiers de photographies et de dossiers écrits rudimentaires. On y trouve des comptes rendus et des descriptions de la vie indienne et inuit par les premiers explorateurs, des archives missionnaires, des histoires de tribus indiennes, des ouvrages religieux en langues

autochtones, des rapports indiens de captivité d'Indiens et des oeuvres littéraires. Il y a notamment quatorze originaux des Relations des Jésuites. La collection Lande fournit une base solide pour l'étude de l'ethnologie ancienne de l'est du Canada, et elle est particulièrement riche en bibles, en ouvrages religieux, en dictionnaires et en grammaires en langues indiennes et inuit, qui sont au nombre d'environ deux cent soixante. Il y a soixante-dix livres en langues indiennes imprimés en alphabets particuliers, dont soixante ouvrages en inuktituk en caractère romain et quelques-uns en caractères sténographiques; tous sont d'un intérêt tout à fait spécial. Quatre bibliographies et listes imprimées ont été publiées relativement à la collection Lande:

The Lawrence Lande Collection of Canadiana in the Redpath Library of McGill University; A Bibliography, Collected, Arranged and Annotated by Lawrence Lande ... Montréal; Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research, 1965. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research. Publication no. 1).

Rare and Usual Canadiana; First Supplement to the Lande Bibliography. Montréal: McGill University, 1971. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research. Publication no. 6).

The Moravian Missions to the Eskimos of Labrador; a Checklist of Manuscripts and Printed Material from 1715 to 1967, Supplemented by Other Works on the Eskimos of Canada. Montréal: McGill University, 1973. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research. Publication no. 7).

A Checklist of Printed and Manuscript Material Relating to the Canadian Indian also Relating to the Pacific North West Coast; Compiled and Annotated by Lawrence M. Lande from His Private Library. Montréal: McGill University, 1974. (Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research. Publication no. 9).

Montréal

220

Northern Studies Library
McGill University
1020, ave des Pins ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 1A2

(514) 392-8233

Collections sur les autochtones:
9550 livres
149 périodiques
publications officielles

46,15 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches
+ diapositives
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Classification: CDU
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête livres et rapports, et on fournit des photocopies pour le reste

Le Centre for Northern Studies and Research de l'Université McGill a été fondé en 1973 en vue de favoriser et de coordonner les recherches nordiques au sein de l'université. À cette époque, l'Arctic Institute of North America était encore situé sur le campus de l'Université McGill, et les étudiants et le personnel avaient accès à son importante bibliothèque. Malheureusement, l'institut, bibliothèque comprise, a déménagé en 1976 pour s'installer sur le campus de l'Université de Calgary. Cela a laissé un grand vide dans le domaine de l'information polaire dans les bibliothèques de Montréal, puisqu'on se fiait jusqu'alors à la bibliothèque de l'institut et qu'on n'achetait guère de livres. Avec le départ de cette unique ressource, McGill a immédiatement décidé d'amplifier les services de documentation de son Centre for Northern Studies and Research. Une bibliothèque a donc été constituée, avec l'aide des gouvernements provincial et fédéral, d'entreprises locales et d'autres groupes intéressés. Le noyau de cette nouvelle bibliothèque était une collection de divers documents que la bibliothèque de l'Arctic Institute possédait en double, avec la petite collection de livres et de périodiques du centre. Beaucoup d'ouvrages importants de la bibliothèque de l'Arctic Institute ont été microfilmés pour la bibliothèque

du centre. Trevor Lloyd a aussi mis son importante collection personnelle en dépôt à la bibliothèque, collection particulièrement riche sur le Groenland.

L'objectif général de la Northern Studies Library est de fournir une documentation pour l'enseignement, l'étude et la recherche sur tout ce qui touche les régions arctiques et subarctiques, et surtout le nord du Québec, la péninsule Québec-Labrador et îles de l'Arctique canadien. On achète tous les ouvrages actuels sur ces régions. Pour ce qui est du passé, on y viendra avec le temps. La bibliothèque contient donc beaucoup de renseignements sur les peuples autochtones de ces régions nordiques, et on y trouve des publications en langues inuit, crie et groenlandaise. La collection est riche sur les revendications territoriales, les organisations autochtones, l'éducation, l'ethnologie et la linguistique. On retrouve de tout: monographies, périodiques, publications officielles (plus de la moitié de la collection est constituée de publications officielles canadiennes et américaines, qui sont cataloguées avec les monographies), thèses, brochures, réimpressions, coupures de journaux, microfilms et microfiches. Il y a quelques cartes et atlas. Il n'y a pas de film. La bibliothèque peut, le cas échéant, faire appel à d'autres bibliothèques de McGill, en particulier à la bibliothèque de droit, pour les statuts et documents parlementaires, de même qu'aux bibliothèques Blacker-Wood, de génie, McLennan, de météorologie, d'océanographie et des sciences physiques. On a aussi des contacts avec des bibliothèques de la Commission scolaire Kativik, à Dorval, de la Société Makivik, avec des bibliothèques de Caughnawaga, celles de la Commission scolaire régionale crie, à Val d'Or, de la Société de développement de la baie James et d'Hydro-Québec. La bibliothèque reçoit régulièrement les fiches produites par les bibliothèques du Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, de l'Université de l'Alberta et du Scott Polar Research Institute, de Cambridge, en Angleterre. La bibliothèque possède quelques livres rares, notamment des livres de la société des archives de la baie d'Hudson et du Bering Bay Tribunal. Parmi les périodiques utiles au personnel et aux étudiants, on trouve Arctic Anthropology, Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten, The Beaver, The Canadian Journal of Native Studies, The Canadian Journal of Native Education, Cree Ajemoon, Dene Nation Newsletter, Études Inuit Studies, The Hub, Igaldaq - A Window on the World of Inuit Training. Sont également utiles, des atlas, des bibliographies, particulièrement Yukon Bibliography, Current and Recent Research et Studies Relating to Northern Social Concerns.

Montréal

221

Recherches amérindiennes au Québec
4050, rue Berri
Montréal (Québec)
H2L 2R1

(514) 849-9704

Il s'agit ici d'une maison d'édition dont la publication porte le même nom, Recherches amérindiennes au Québec. C'est une petite bibliothèque utilisée par le personnel comme centre de ressources; toutefois, les étudiants et d'autres usagers peuvent consulter les collections sur place. Plusieurs livres ont été envoyés par Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec. La collection, qui est axée surtout sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, n'est ni cataloguée ni classée. Cependant, les documents sont placés sur les étagères par vaste sujet. Il y a environ 3,66 m de publications officielles, 1,37 m d'ouvrages généraux sur les Indiens, 0,23 m sur les Métis, 1,14 m sur les Indiens par tribus, 0,91 m sur les Inuit, 0,91 m sur les revendications, les traités et les droits, 4,57 m sur l'histoire, l'archéologie et l'enseignement, et 4,57 m d'ouvrages généraux. Il y a 10 m de périodiques et journaux.

Montréal

222

Centre de documentation
Société de développement de la baie James
800, boul. de Maisonneuve est
Montréal (Québec)
H2L 4M6

(514) 284-0270

Collections sur les autochtones:
300 livres
15 périodiques
- publications officielles

Télex: 05-24522

Classification: par numéro d'acquisition
Accès: ouvert au public avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code de PEB CLA

En décembre 1972, le premier centre de documentation était mis sur pied par un ingénieur, bientôt remplacé par un bibliothécaire. En 1974, un centre se spécialisant dans les questions de l'environnement a été créé. En 1979, au cours d'une réorganisation administrative, il a été décidé de réunir les deux centres de documentation, sous la direction du directeur de la gestion régionale et de la protection des forêts. La bibliothèque publie une liste d'acquisitions.

Montréal

223

Centre de documentation
Société d'énergie de la baie James
800, boul. de Maisonneuve est
3e étage
Montréal (Québec)
H2L 4M8

(514) 844-3741, poste 742

Collections sur les autochtones:
7 livres
4 périodiques
10 publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques ou centres de documentation

Cette bibliothèque d'entreprise a été inaugurée en mai 1981. Elle contient un nombre limité de documents concernant les relations des autochtones avec le gouvernement. Un dépliant décrivant la bibliothèque a été publié, de même qu'une liste d'acquisitions intitulée Sur les rayons, une liste des périodiques reçus et une liste des ouvrages standards.

Montréal

224

Archives
Soeurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame
2330, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H3H 1G8

(514) 931-5891

Les archives de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame contiennent de nombreux documents anciens, d'à partir de 1659, sur les Indiens de la région de Montréal. Il y a entre autres des documents concernant l'admission d'Indiennes au sein de la Congrégation, des actes de donation, des registres de baptêmes d'enfants indiens, des actes d'inhumation d'Indiens dans le cimetière de la mission et des documents sur le travail et l'instruction des jeunes Indiennes. La Congrégation de Notre-Dame a été fondée par Marguerite Bourgeois pour l'éducation des jeunes filles, et a été reconnue par Louis XIV en 1671. Les archives ont une bibliographie de 18 ouvrages sur Marguerite Bourgeois, la plupart traitant en partie de son oeuvre auprès des Indiens. On y trouve également une collection de 15 émissions télévisées présentées par Intervision sur Marguerite Bourgeois, dont une était consacrée à l'éducation des Indiens.

Montréal

225

Service des bibliothèques
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succ. A
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3J7

(514) 343-7687

Collections sur les autochtones:
±2000 livres
50 périodiques
+ publications officielles

Télex: 05-267389

Classification: DDC jusqu'en 1971, puis LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code CLA

L'Université de Montréal n'a pas de bibliothèque centrale; le réseau comprend 24 bibliothèques. Les services d'achat et de catalogage sont centralisés, mais le choix est laissé aux différentes bibliothèques, chacune ayant sa propre politique basée sur la demande et les besoins de l'enseignement. Les bibliothèques ne possèdent qu'environ 2000 monographies sur les peuples autochtones, et pourtant des cours sont offerts jusqu'au niveau du doctorat dans plusieurs disciplines, notamment l'histoire du Canada et l'anthropologie. La collection principale dans le domaine des études autochtones se trouve à la bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales, avec environ 1500 ouvrages, y compris les Human Relations Area Files. Le réseau de bibliothèques reçoit toutes les publications des gouvernements du Canada et du Québec depuis 1964. Les collections Melzack et Baby contiennent des ouvrages rares et de valeur. Le réseau fait rapport de ses collections de monographies et de publications en série à l'UTLAS et à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Il y a également une collection de canadiana non cataloguée sur l'Ouest du pays, acquise au cours des années 1970 et contenant environ 300 ouvrages sur les autochtones.

Montréal

226

Bibliothèque centrale
Service des bibliothèques
Université du Québec à Montréal
C.P. 8889, Succ. A
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3P3

(514) 282-4392

Collections sur les autochtones:
455 livres
60 périodiques
+ publications officielles
+ artefacts de musée
+ diapositives, bandes magnétiques

Télex: 055-60720

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

Montréal

227

Bibliothèque des arts
Université du Québec à Montréal
C.P. 8889, Succ. A
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3P3

(514) 282-6134

Collections sur les autochtones:
215 livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ diapositives

Adresse: Pavillon Hubert-Aquin, 1255, rue Saint-Denis

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on emprunte pour les chercheurs

La bibliothèque des arts était autrefois la bibliothèque de l'École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal. On y trouve une collection d'ouvrages sur l'art indien et inuit créée il y a environ cinq ans. La bibliothèque recueille des catalogues d'expositions ayant eu lieu dans les musées nationaux de nombreux pays. Elle publie une liste mensuelle d'acquisitions.

Nicolet

228

Séminaire de Nicolet
700, boul. Louis-Fréchette
Nicolet (Québec)
J0G 1E0

(819) 293-4838

Fondée au XIX^{e} siècle, la bibliothèque possède une petite collection d'ouvrages rares et originaux sur les autochtones, dont plusieurs grammaires micmacs.

Odanak

229

Société historique d'Odanak
Odanak (Québec)
J0G 1H0

(514) 568-3323

La Société historique d'Odanak est associée à un comité culturel formé en 1982, Nikwôbait. Elle est chargée, entre autres, de la protection de la langue abénakie. La bibliothèque, qui a ouvert ses portes en 1983, possède plus de deux cents livres sur les Amérindiens, et notamment des ouvrages sur l'histoire, l'ethnologie, les contes traditionnels, des romans et mêmes des bandes dessinées. La société espère augmenter sa collection. L'achat de livres résulte d'une collaboration entre plusieurs organismes, en particulier, le Conseil de bande, le Cercle des ménagères indiennes, l'Association des femmes autochtones du Québec et la Société historique d'Odanak. La bibliothèque projette de s'associer avec la bibliothèque centrale de la Mauricie, qui offre des livres en alternance, pour des périodes de trois mois. Elle sera alors encore plus utile à ses usagers.

Oka

230

Bibliothèque du centre culturel d'Oka
618B, chemin Sainte-Philomène
Oka (Québec)
J0N 1E0

(514) 479-8524

Collections sur les autochtones:
±300 livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

Classification: personnelle (lettres et nombres de base)
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Cette petite bibliothèque de bande est ouverte au public et à toutes les écoles de la région; ses usagers sont nombreux. Elle contient surtout des romans, en anglais et en langues indiennes, et des ouvrages de référence, et on y trouve un embryon de vidéothèque, dont le contenu porte surtout sur l'éducation culturelle. Après avoir ressenti le besoin d'une telle collection d'études autochtones dans la région, des achats et des dons ont permis de la constituer, et la bibliothèque a ouvert ses portes en 1976.

Pointe-Bleue

231

Musée indien
Société d'histoire et d'archéologie
406, rue Amisk
Pointe-Bleue (Québec)
G0W 2H0

(418) 275-4842

En 1978, le Musée a financé un groupe d'Indiens de Pointe-Bleue pour travailler à recueillir des documents sur les Montagnais du Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean, notamment des écrits sur les Indiens avant et après l'arrivée des blancs.

Québec

232

Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale
Éd. Pamphile Lemay
Québec (Québec)
G1A 1A5

(418) 643-4408

Collections sur les autochtones:
83 livres
6 périodiques
150 publications officielles

\+ documents rares
\+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction

Québec

233

Bibliothèque
Institut canadien de Québec
37, rue Sainte-Angèle
Québec (Québec)
G1R 4G5

(418) 694-6357

Collections sur les autochtones:
78 livres
\- périodiques
\+ publications officielles

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

L'Institut canadien de Québec est une société historique fondée à Québec en 1847. Ses activités se limitent maintenant à des conférences publiques données par des Canadiens ou des visiteurs étrangers. Il y a une petite bibliothèque ouverte au public. On y achète des ouvrages d'études autochtones depuis environ sept ans.

Québec

234

Centre de documentation et de renseignements
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources
1530, boul. de l'Entente
Québec (Québec)
G1S 4N6

(418) 643-6004

Collections sur les autochtones:
116 livres
2 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ documents rares

Adresse: 200-b, chemin Sainte-Foy, G1R 4X7
Télex: 051-31584

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: Prêts d'un mois aux bibliothèques et centres de documentation; les articles des périodiques sont photocopiés gratuitement

Les ouvrages d'études autochtones autrefois détenus par le ministère des Richesses naturelles se trouvent maintenant au Centre de documentation du SAGMAI et à sa bibliothèque administrative. La bibliothèque publie INFO-MER-Mines, INFO-MER-Terres et Forêts et INFO-MER-Énergie.

Québec

235

Centre de documentation
Ministère des Affaires culturelles
225, rue Grande-Allée est
Québec (Québec)
G1R 5G5

(418) 643-6330

Collections sur les autochtones:
±1500 livres
10 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ documents rares

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Cette collection a probablement vu le jour en 1961 lors de la fondation du service d'archéologie. On y trouve de nombreux rapports de fouilles archéologiques produits par le service d'archéologie du ministère des Affaires culturelles du Québec. La bibliothèque a publié un Bulletin des monographies et un Bulletin des périodiques, tous deux distribués par le ministère.

Québec

236

Bibliothèque
Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche
150, boul. Saint-Cyrille est, 9e étage
Québec (Québec)
G1R 2B2

(418) 643-5300

Collections sur les autochtones:
12 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

2 classeurs (dossiers)

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: à l'usage des chercheurs, des étudiants et du public, avec restrictions

Québec

237

Bibliothèque
Office de planification et de développement du Québec (OPDQ)
1060, rue Conroy, Bloc 2, 1er étage
Québec (Québec)
G1R 5E6

(418) 643-1607

Collections sur les autochtones:
38 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques, pour 3 semaines, avec renouvellement possible; aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Cette bibliothèque gouvernementale acquiert graduellement des ouvrages sur les autochtones. Le service des projets spéciaux de l'OPDQ effectue des recherches dans le nord du Québec. La bibliothèque publie un Bulletin des acquisitions bimensuel.

Québec

238

Centre de documentation du SAGMAI
875, rue Grande-Allée est
Québec (Québec)
G1R 4Y8

(418) 643-3166

Collections sur les autochtones:
±2300 livres
30 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ diapositives
+ bandes magnétiques
+ matériel original en langues autochtones

Classification: CDU
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux autres bibliothèques

Le SAGMAI (Secrétariat des Activités Gouvernementales en Milieu Amérindien et Inuit) a été créé par un décret, le 18 janvier 1978, lors de la disparition de la direction générale du Nouveau-Québec (D.G.N.Q.). Le secrétariat fait partie du ministère du Conseil exécutif du Québec, et relève directement du premier ministre de la province sous l'autorité du secrétaire général associé du Conseil exécutif, qui a rang de sous-ministre. Le SAGMAI a le mandat de servir les ministères et organismes du gouvernement afin de les aider et de les encourager à étendre leurs activités auprès des Indiens et des Inuit de la province. Le SAGMAI a droit de regard sur les projets et politiques du gouvernement afin de les étudier et de donner son avis. Le centre de documentation fut ouvert en 1980 et la majeure partie de sa collection consiste en publications du gouvernement du Québec. On y trouve quelques publications en inuktituk, naskapi, montagnais et cri, ainsi que des comptes rendus de recherche dactylographiés. Le SAGMAI dessert surtout des fonctionnaires, un certain nombre d'étudiants et quelques Indiens qui y viennent pour consulter la documentation. Le secrétariat a pour objectif de présenter la politique officielle du gouvernement provincial envers les "premiers habitants" et de l'interpréter. Parmi les

périodiques souvent utilisés, mentionnons Recherches amérindiennes au Québec, Études Inuit Studies, Canadian Journal of Native Studies et Canadian Native Law Reports. Le SAGMAI publie, depuis 1978, Rencontre, ainsi que plusieurs brochures et dépliants.

Québec

239

Séminaire de Québec
C.P. 460
Québec (Québec)
G1R 4R7

(418) 692-3981

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

\+ documents rares

Adresse: 3, rue de l'Université

Classification: personnelle, très ancienne
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Cette bibliothèque de recherche contient de nombreux livres anciens et rares collectionnés depuis la fondation du Séminaire en 1663. Il y a maintenant environ 100 000 documents. La collection n'est pas spécialisée, mais elle est riche en théologie et en histoire, en particulier en histoire américaine. Le système de classification est un système interne très ancien. Les ouvrages d'études autochtones figurent sous diverses rubriques dans le fichier. Parmi les livres rares et importants, on trouve les Voyages de Champlain (1619, 1632), les Relations de Jésuites, des catéchismes, des alphabets, des dictionnaires, des récits de voyages, des rapports de commissions gouvernementales du XIXe siècle et des livres de Morgan, Catlin, Baraga, Grasset de Saint-Sauveur, Brasseur de Bourbourg, Nicolas Perrot, Bibaud, Herrera, Maffee de Laet, Lemoine et Morris.

Rouyn

240

Bibliothèque
Centre d'études universitaires d'Abitibi-Témiscamingue
C.P. 8000
Rouyn (Québec)
J9X 5M5

(819) 762-0971, poste 350

Collections sur les autochtones:
69 livres
- périodiques

\+ publications officielles

Adresse: 446, rue Gagné
Télex: 051-3488

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à tous les établissements scolaires et organismes gouvernementaux

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

241

John Abbott College Library
C.P. 2000
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (Québec)
H9X 3L9

(519) 457-6610, poste 323

Collections sur les autochtones:
12 m livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ diapositives, films, bandes magnétiques
+ documents rares
+ documents en langues autochtones

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques à l'usage des chercheurs

Sainte-Foy

242

Bibliothèque
Archives nationales du Québec
C.P. 10450
Sainte-Foy (Québec)
G1V 4N1

(418) 643-8904

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits

Classification: vieux livres, DDC; nouveaux livres, LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête des livres pour trois semaines; on ne prête pas de documents

Cette bibliothèque gouvernementale a été fondée en 1920, et se trouve maintenant sous la tutelle du ministère des Affaires culturelles. Il y a trois collections d'intérêt dans ses dossiers de photographies: le fonds Provancher avec 476 négatifs d'Indiens, le fonds du Père Prieur Girard, o.m.i., avec 87 photographies d'Inuit, et le fonds de l'Éditeur (1940-1960), avec environ 500 photographies d'Indiens. Le fichier-sujets pour les photographies a des vedettes pour les Abénakis, les Iroquois et d'autres tribus indiennes. Le public ne peut consulter ces photographies que dans la bibliothèque. Les archives possèdent aussi de nombreux documents traitant des Indiens et des Inuit, certains datant du XVII^{e} siècle.

Sainte-Foy

243

Bibliothèque
Centre d'études nordiques
Pavillon de la Tour des Arts
Université Laval
Sainte-Foy (Québec)
G1K 7P4

(418) 656-3340

Le Centre d'études nordiques se consacre à des recherches interdisciplinaires dans la péninsule Québec-Labrador, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et les autres régions nordiques du monde. Le centre a une station de recherches Poste-de-la-Baleine et à Kuujjuaq (Fort-Chimo). De nombreuses publications ont paru sur les habitants du Nord québécois. Depuis 1964, la bibliothèque du centre s'est constitué une collection substantielle de livres, de périodiques et de cartes sur les régions septentrionales, et en particulier sur le nord du Québec. La bibliothèque prépare des bibliographies sur demande.

Sainte-Foy

244

Centre de documentation
Parcs Canada
1141, route de l'Église
C.P. 10275
Sainte-Foy (Québec)
G1V 4H5

(418) 694-7380

Collections sur les autochtones:
100 livres
1 périodique
+ publications officielles

+ diapositives

Télex: 05131474

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: pour deux semaines, avec renouvellement

Cette bibliothèque spéciale de quelque 10 000 monographies cherche à répondre aux besoins des archéologues, historiens, naturalistes, environnementalistes, ingénieurs, architectes, statisticiens et des spécialistes de la culture matérielle travaillant à cette succursale de Parcs Canada. Les études autochtones dans les parcs nationaux du Québec constituent un élément important de la collection même si elles n'en représentent qu'une très petite partie.

Sainte-Foy

245

Bibliothèque générale
Université Laval
Sainte-Foy (Québec)
G1K 7P4

(418) 656-4474

Collections sur les autochtones:
3200 livres
28 périodiques
700 publications officielles

+ microfiches
+ diapositives, films
+ bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Les collections d'études autochtones font partie de la collection générale des sciences sociales et des humanités, et sont donc dispersées selon les sujets. Le choix est fait, en consultation avec le corps professoral, de façon à fournir une collection de référence solide. Les sujets abordés sont l'anthropologie, l'histoire, les sciences politiques, la sociologie, l'art, les légendes et la linguistique. À l'occasion, le personnel de la bibliothèque prend part à des travaux de recherche avec des professeurs. Une étude actuelle s'intitule "Femme amérindienne au Canada". Le Conseil Attikam -Montagnais du Village des Hurons (voir plus bas) oriente le programme d'études et de recherches. Les ouvrages collectionnés portent sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, Mexique compris. Il y a une concentration particulière sur les Inuit, y compris sur ceux du Groenland. On trouve également des ouvrages rares et de valeur sur des peuples autochtones. La bibliothèque possède sur microfiches les Human Relations Area Files et les dossiers de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples. Les acquisitions sont faites pour répondre aux besoins des usagers et en prévision de projets de recherche à long terme. On fait rapport des collections de publications en série et de monographies à l'UTLAS et à la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Recherches amérindiennes au Québec et Études Inuit Studies sont deux périodiques des plus utiles. Des listes d'acquisitions et des bibliographies sont publiées.

Schefferville

246

McGill Subarctic Research Laboratory Library
C.P. 790
Schefferville (Québec)
G0G 2T0

(418) 585-2489

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

\+ manuscrits

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

Cette bibliothèque spéciale a été créée à l'intention des étudiants et du personnel du laboratoire. Il n'y a pas grand chose sur les autochtones. On y trouve des copies de thèses sur les Naskapis et les Montagnais.

Sherbrooke

247

Service de bibliothèques
Bibliothèque générale
Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke (Québec)
J1K 2R1

(819) 565-5613

Collections sur les autochtones:
700 livres
\- périodiques
150 publications officielles

\+ diapositives, films

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions

Cette collection d'études autochtones est réunie depuis 1965. Elle est intégrée à la collection générale.

Saglouc

248

Taqramiut Nipingat
Saglouc (Québec)
J0M 1S0

(819) 255-8822

Il y a une excellente collection de bandes vidéo sur la vie dans le nord du Québec. Tous les titres ainsi que le contenu sont en inuktitut. Des ententes pourraient être conclues pour mettre cette collection à la disposition des chercheurs qui ne veulent pas faire le voyage jusqu'à Saglouc.

Trois-Rivières

249

Archives
Séminaire Saint-Joseph
C.P. 548
Trois-Rivières (Québec)
G9A 5J1

(819) 373-0441

Collections sur les autochtones:
±70 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur; coupures de journaux
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Adresse: 848, rue Laviolette

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction, mais il y a des frais de consultation de 50¢ l'heure
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Il y a eu beaucoup d'acquisitions dans le domaine des études autochtones depuis 1934, dont un bon nombre de dons. On trouve de nombreux documents concernant les Cris, les Algonquins, les Micmacs, les Hurons, les Abénakis, les Mohawks et les Iroquois en général. Une liste des collections a été publiée sous le titre Les Indiens, en Amérique du Nord; au Québec; aux États-Unis (1981).

Trois-Rivières

250

Bibliothèque de l'Université
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
C.P. 500
Trois-Rivières (Québec)
G9A 5H7

(819) 376-5706

Collections sur les autochtones:
13 m livres
0,15 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

La bibliothèque a été fondée en 1969.

Val d'Or

251

Cree Regional Authority
1500, rue Sullivan
Val d'Or (Québec)
J9P 1M1

(819) 825-3402, poste 225

La collection n'est pas classifiée. Elle est constituée de documents comme la loi et les règlements régissant l'Accord de la baie James, de vieux dossiers, de monographies et de périodiques. Il y a aussi des documents techniques de la Société de développement de la baie James et des programmes de la sécurité du revenu.

Village des Hurons

252

Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais
Boul. Bastien
Village des Hurons (Québec)
G0A 4V0

(418) 842-0277

La bibliothèque est née en 1981. On a essayé de réunir des ouvrages sur les Attikameks et les Montagnais auprès des universités, des collèges, d'anthropologues et de personnes qui ont travaillé et voyagé avec ces gens. Il y a beaucoup de livres, de rapports, d'études et de photographies et diapositives anciennes et récentes. Malheureusement, les fonds ont manqué. Le matériel était entièrement classifié jusque-là, mais il n'y a personne pour y travailler actuellement (1983), et pourtant la bibliothèque continue de s'enrichir.

Provinces de l'Atlantique

	N.B.	N.É.	I.P.É.	T.N.
POPULATION	689 373	839 801	121 223	563 747
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	5 515	7 795	625	4 430
INUIT	5	130	30	1 850
INDIENS INSCRITS	4 235	5 905	400	1 010
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	865	1 155	140	1 185
MÉTIS	415	605	50	385

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DES PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE

Malécites	Nouveau-Brunswick
Micmacs	Nouvelle-Écosse, île du Cap Breton, Île-du-Prince-Édouard et Nouveau-Brunswick

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DES PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE

	N.B.	N.É.	I.P.É.	T.N.
Universités et collèges	3	6	1	6
Bibliothèques publiques	2	-	1	1
Bibliothèques gouvernementales	4	4	1	2
Bibliothèques spécialisées	1	1	-	2
Bibliothèques autochtones	2	3	1	1
TOTAL	12	14	4	11

On semble s'intéresser moins aux études autochtones dans les provinces de l'Atlantique que dans le reste du pays. En général, les collections sont très petites et de moindre envergure. Le Micmac-Maliseet Resource Centre de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick dessert les professeurs d'études autochtones et l'Université St. Thomas confère un diplôme en études autochtones. La plus importante collection se trouve à la bibliothèque de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick.

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[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Dorchester

253 **Fort Folly Band**
P.O. Box 21
Dorchester (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E0A 1M0

(506) 379-6641

La bibliothèque collectionne les ouvrages sur l'histoire micmac, ouvrages difficiles à trouver. Elle a effectué une étude sur l'alimentation indienne et sur les médicaments tirés des plantes locales, et on a préparé une présentation de ces médicaments. La bibliothèque organise aussi des cours de langue et d'artisanat micmac. Elle a publié une liste de plantes utilisées en médicine indienne.

Fredericton

254 **Legislative Library**
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5H1

(506) 453-2338

Collections sur les autochtones:
225 livres
12 périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,91 m dossiers en classeur
+ microfiches

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête pas de canadiana antérieurs à 1900, ni de documents concernant le Nouveau-Brunswick

La bibliothèque contient de la documentation générale sur les Indiens du Canada ainsi que sur les Indiens du Maine. La collection est surtout riche sur les Micmacs et les Malécites du Nouveau-Brunswick. Son point fort est la collection du Nouveau-Brunswick, dont une partie porte sur les Indiens. La bibliothèque reçoit toutes les publications officielles fédérales, et depuis 1980 elle reçoit des exemplaires dans les deux langues officielles. Elle publie tous les deux mois une liste d'acquisitions, Selected Accessions, avec une liste supplémentaire sur le Nouveau-Brunswick.

Fredericton

255 **Micmac-Maliseet Resource Center**
Faculty of Education
University of New Brunswick
Bag Service no. 45333
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 6E3

(506) 453-4840

Le Micmac-Maliseet Educational Development Institute a été créé en 1981 grâce à une subvention de trois ans de la Donner Canadian Foundation. Les objectifs étaient de familiariser les enseignants micmacs et malécites avec les ressources existant dans le domaine de l'établissement des programmes, en particulier pour les écoles indiennes, et de préparer des enseignants autochtones et non autochtones à devenir des leaders dans l'élaboration des cours. Le 1er juillet 1982, l'institut Micmac-Maliseet a été reconstitué de façon à s'occuper de tous les projets actuels et futurs de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick relatifs à l'éducation et à la formation des Indiens. Ce nouvel institut est contrôlé à l'intérieur de l'université par un comité exécutif, et son travail est guidé et orienté par un conseil consultatif, dont environ la moitié des membres sont des représentants autochtones des Micmacs et

Malécites de la région. L institut Micmac-Maliseet vise à acquérir une place permanente à l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick en tant qu'instrument par lequel l'université dessert la population autochtone et un mécanisme au moyen duquel les autochtones peuvent exercer une influence dans le domaine de l'éducation supérieure grâce à des programmes et des projets qui touchent le développement de leurs cultures et de leurs collectivités. L'institut d'origine a fondé le Micmac-Maliseet Resource Center conjointement avec l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick. Le centre rassemble une collection, établit des répertoires et constitue une banque de données informatisée avec du matériel primaire et secondaire sur les autochtones de la région de l'Atlantique, et en particulier sur les Micmacs et le Malécites. En 1982, le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigraton a accordé une subvention au Resource Center. La collection contient déjà quelque 600 articles accessibles au moyen d'un terminal d'ordinateur.

Fredericton

256

New Brunswick Department of Education Library
3rd floor, King's Place
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5H1

(506) 453-3739

Collections sur les autochtones:
16 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

Accès: Ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: seulement à des bibliothèques gouvernementales, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

Fredericton

257

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5H1

(506) 453-2122

Collections sur les autochtones:
6 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ documents rares
+ documents originaux en langues autochtones

Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les microfilms

Cette collection est particulièrement riche dans les domaines de l'art, du costume et des langues. Notons vingt-cinq photographies relatives à l'habillement, aux canots, à la chasse, à l'habitation et aux métiers, couvrant la période de 1870 à 1950. Les collections de manuscrits et de publications officielles contiennent des documents concernant les études autochtones, portant sur le territoire, les langues et les relations avec le gouvernement. On prépare plusieurs rouleaux de microfilm contenant les documents les plus importants d'études autochtones.

Fredericton

258

St. Thomas University
P.O. Box 4569
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5G3

(506) 455-3337

L'Université St. Thomas a un programme d'études autochtones permettant d'obtenir un baccalauréat es arts. Il est conçu en sorte que les étudiants, autochtones ou non, puissent étudier la situation culturelle passée et contemporaine des peuples autochtones du Canada. Le programme facilite l'obtention de divers types d'emplois dans la fonction publique ou dans le journalisme, les musées et la politique, ou assure une formation pratique dans le domaine des services communautaires, sociaux et correctionnels, dans des associations autochtones et des conseils de bande, et pour des travaux de recherche sur des revendications territoriales, des traités et le développement économique, ou pour des études universitaires au niveau supérieur, notamment en droit, en pédagogie, en humanités et en sciences sociales. L'Université St. Thomas n'a pas de bibliothèque; les étudiants utilisent celles de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Fredericton

259

University of New Brunswick Library
P.O. Box 7500
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5H5

(506) 453-4760

Collections sur les autochtones:
2260 livres
14 périodiques
±60 publications officielles

141 dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches
+ diapositives
+ bandes magnétiques

Télex: 014 46186

Classification: DDC, LC et personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Les collections d'études autochtones de la bibliothèque portent surtout sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, en particulier du Canada. Il y a quelques ouvrages sur les Inuit du Canada, de l'Alaska et du Groënland, et sur les Indiens d'Amérique latine. Mais on n'a pas besoin pour le moment d'une collection en profondeur; la bibliothèque n'acquiert que ce qui est conforme à sa politique générale. La bibliothèque possède une copie sur microfilm des documents de E. Tappan Adney, dont les originaux se trouvent au Peabody Museum de Salem, au Massachusetts. Adney, qui a longtemps résidé au Nouveau-Brunswick, était correspondant du Harper's Illustrated Weekly pendant la ruée vers l'or du Klondike. Son livre, The Klondike Stampede of 1897-98, publié en 1899, est selon Pierre Berton, le meilleur livre sur le sujet. Adney, qui était un illustrateur remarquable, a écrit abondamment sur les canots de diverses tribus, comme les Chipewyans, les Esclaves, les Yellow Knives, les Cris de l'Ouest, les Dogribs, les Athapascans, les Béothuks et les Inuit. Il a également écrit sur les Malécites et d'autres Indiens de l'est, et sur leurs métiers. La création en 1981 du Micmac-Maliseet Education Development Institute (maintenant le Micmac-Maliseet Institute) ne semble guère jusqu'ici avoir modifié la politique d'acquisition de la bibliothèque relativement aux études autochtones.

Fredericton

260

York Regional Library
4 Carleton Street
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 4H9

(506) 454-4431

Collections sur les autochtones:
±1500 livres dans la région
- périodiques
- publications officielles

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête au grand public

La bibliothèque publie des listes de livres et prépare des bibliographies sur demande pour des groupes intéressés.

Fredericton

261

Museum
York-SunBury Historical Society, Inc.
Officer's Square - Queen Street
P.O. Box 1312
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5C8

(506) 455-6041

Les ressources de la bibliothèque des musées se limitent à des sources secondaires servant de référence. La collection d'archives, qui se trouve aux Archives provinciales du Nouveau-Brunswick, contient plusieurs exposés présentés à la York-Sunbury Historical Society. On y trouve notamment, Indian Life et The Last Mohawk Raid de E.W. Dedham, An Old Indian Treaty of 1725, de Raymond Gorham, Indians at the Heart of New Brunswick et The Indian Graveyard de Lillian Maxwell, Reminiscences of the St. Mary's Indian Reserve de Susan Squires.

Moncton

262

Bibliothèque Champlain
Centre universitaire de Moncton
Université de Moncton
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E1A 3E9

(506) 858-4012

Collections sur les autochtones:
362 livres
5 périodiques
±140 publications officielles

2 dossiers en classeur
7 films
1 film fixe

Télex: 014-2653

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les ouvrages de la collection générale aux chercheurs et aux étudiants

Les collections d'études autochtones font partie de la collection générale. Les publications officielles portent surtout sur les Indiens d'Amérique du Nord, notamment sur l'éducation, la loi et l'art. Un guide général de la bibliothèque a été publié.

Saint John

263

New Brunswick Museum
277 Douglas Avenue
Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E2K 1E5

(506) 693-1196

Collections sur les autochtones:
±200 livres
2 périodiques
22 publications officielles

0,1 m dossiers en classeur
72 photographies
1,5 m manuscrits
200 microfiches
400 diapositives
+ documents rares

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: la plus grande partie de la collection n'est pas prêtée

Saint John

264

Saint John Regional Library
20 Hazen Avenue
Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E2L 3G8

(506) 693-1191

Collections sur les autochtones:
338 livres
+ périodiques
+ publications officielles

4 classeurs (dossiers)
13 enregistrements

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout, sauf les ouvrages de référence et les archives, au grand public

La collection est typique de ce qu'une bibliothèque publique collectionne au fil des ans. On n'a fait aucun effort particulier du côté des études autochtones. La bibliothèque produit à l'occasion des listes de livres pour mettre en lumière divers aspects de sa collection.

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Amherst

265

Indian and Inuit Affairs Regional Resource Library
P.O. Box 160
Amherst (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B4H 3Z3

(902) 667-3818

Collections sur les autochtones:
50 livres
10 périodiques
- publications officielles

600 diapositives
20 films

Adresse: 40 Havelock Street
Télex: 019-22831

Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions

Il s'agit d'une petite bibliothèque de ressources, succursale de la bibliothèque du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, à Ottawa, et elle est destinée essentiellement à l'usage du personnel.

Antigonish

266

Angus L. MacDonald Library
St. Francis Xavier University
Antigonish (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2G 1C0

(902) 867-2242

Collections sur les autochtones:
+800 livres
3 périodiques
+ publications officielles

1 ensemble de microfiches

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout, sauf ce qui figure dans les collections spéciales, à l'usage du grand public

Les ouvrages d'études autochtones sont collectionnés pour compléter les cours donnés à l'université.

Halifax

267

Isaac Walton Killam Memorial Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3H 4H8

(902) 424-3601

Collections sur les autochtones:
521 livres
14 périodiques
170 publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
3 photographies

Télex: 019-21863

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: code PEB CLA

Les dossiers en classeur contiennent des brochures d'avant 1900 concernant des tribus indiennes d'Amérique du Nord. La bibliothèque reçoit les publications officielles du gouvernement fédéral.

Halifax

268

Nova Scotia Legislative Library
P.O. Box 396
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 2P8

(902) 424-5932

Collections sur les autochtones:
150 livres
15 périodiques
±20 publications officielles

\+ microfiches
\+ documents rares

Adresse: Province House, Hollis Street

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête que les ouvrages d'avant 1900 hors de la collection de référence

Comme cette bibliothèque s'est spécialisée dans l'histoire de la Nouvelle-Écosse, elle a collectionné des ouvrages sur les Micmacs, leur histoire et leur culture. Elle reçoit les publications du Nova Scotia Museum et du ministère de l'Éducation de la province, qui produit des livres scolaires. La bibliothèque publie trimestriellement et annuellement Publications of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Halifax

269

Nova Scotia Museum Library
1747 Summer Street
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3H 3A6

(902) 429-4610

Collections sur les autochtones:
30 livres
4 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

\+ dossiers en classeur
\+ artefacts et objets de musée
\+ diapositives

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux bibliothèques

Le musée collectionne des artefacts micmacs dans le cadre de ses collections historiques. La bibliothèque n'a pas de collection particulière d'études autochtones. Comme les ouvrages sur la culture micmac sont dispersés, la bibliothèque ne croit pas qu'il vaille la peine de les considérer comme une collection d'études autochtones.

Halifax

270

Parcs Canada, Bibliothèque, Région de l'Atlantique
Ministère de l'Environnement, Propriétés historiques
Rue Upper Water
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 1S9

(902) 426-7266

Collections sur les autochtones:
92 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

20 dossiers en classeur

Télex: 019-21539 (bureau régional)

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: la bibliothèque est au service de tous les membres du personnel et des parcs de la région; on prête à toutes les bibliothèques

Cette bibliothèque sera utile dans l'avenir quand les services des recherches archéologiques et historiques auront constitué leurs collections. Depuis 1975, on publie une liste des acquisitions récentes tous les trois ou quatre mois.

Halifax

271

Library
Public Archives of Nova Scotia
6016 University Avenue
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3H 1W4

(902) 423-9115

Collections sur les autochtones:
2 m livres
1 périodique
+ publications officielles

0,25 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches

Classification: LC pour la bibliothèque, RG/MG pour les manuscrits
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête que ce qui est détenu en double

La bibliothèque collectionne des ouvrages sur les Micmacs, notamment des documents rares et des originaux en micmac. La bibliothèque a publié un Inventory of Manuscripts (1976) et participe au catalogue collectif de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Halifax

272

Patrick Power Library
Saint Mary's University
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3H 3C3

(902) 429-9780, poste 168

Collections sur les autochtones:
±1600 livres
5 périodiques
±50 publications officielles

±15 dossiers en classeur

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: la plus grande partie de la collection peut faire l'objet de PEB sur demande d'autres bibliothèques ou d'établissements semblables

Sydney

273

Micmac Association of Cultural Studies
P.O. Box 961
Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B1P 6J4

(902) 539-8037

et

Micmac Post Office
Hants County (Nouvelle-Écosse)

(902) 758-3125

Collections sur les autochtones:
212 livres

Sydney

274

Library
University College of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 5300
Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B1P 6L2

(902) 539-6300

Collections sur les autochtones:
250 livres
3 périodiques
30 publications officielles

\+ films

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on ne prête pas les périodiques, ni les ouvrages de référence ou les collections spéciales

Le collège a depuis peu le droit de décerner des diplômes. On y offre des cours universitaires depuis 12 ans, et auparavant, les diplômes étaient décernés en association avec l'Université St. Francis Xavier d'Antigonish. La bibliothèque collectionne sur la région de l'Atlantique, et les étudiants se servent des ressources sur les Micmacs.

Sydney

275

Beaton Institute
University College of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 5300
Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B1P 6L2

(902) 539-5300

Collections sur les autochtones:

50 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

50 dossiers en classeur
50 photographies, surtout du XIX^{e} siècle
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches
+ bandes vidéo, bandes mangétiques

Classification: LC, et personnelle pour les manuscrits
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout, sauf les derniers livres, aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au grand public

Vers 1957, le Beaton Institute se mettait à faire collection d'ouvrages d'études autochtones. En tant que dépôt d'archives du collège et de la localité, il possède des documents rares et des originaux en langues autochtones, de même que des collections spéciales sur les Indiens du Cap-Breton. Ces collections sont particulièrement riches en histoire orale, en musique et en photographies. La collection sur les Micmacs fait partie d'une collection plus vaste sur le Cap-Breton. L'institut publie un dépliant décrivant la collection et photocopie les listes d'acquisitions pour les archives de Nouvelle-Écosse. Parmi les documents acquis, on en trouve sur les Micmacs.

Sydney

276

Union of Nova Scotia Indians
P.O. Box 961
Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B1P 6J4

(902) 539-4107

Télex: 019-35215

La bibliothèque de cet organisme est tout à fait nouvelle. Elle possède un grand nombre de rapports, d'études, de critiques. Une bonne partie de cette collection est mise à la disposition du public sur demande. La bibliothèque dispose toutefois d'un bon nombre de données historiques qui ne peuvent être divulguées jusqu'à ce que les cas de revendications territoriales ne soient réglés.

Truro

277

Micmac Teacher Education Program Resource Room
P.O. Box 810
Truro (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2N 5G5

(902) 895-5347

Collections sur les autochtones:

±300 livres
±7 périodiques
+ publications officielles

+ films

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux étudiants

Le Micmac Teacher Education Program a été inauguré en 1980 avec vingt-six étudiants qui ont eu la possibilité de recevoir un certificat d'enseignement grâce à des cours réguliers offerts par le Nova Scotia Teachers College complétés par des cours d'études autochtones intégrés au programme. Le programme a pris fin en mai 1983 quand son objectif a été atteint, puisqu'à ce moment vingt-six étudiants étaient soit devenus enseignants dans des écoles ou poursuivaient leurs études dans des universités. La bibliothèque est financée par le ministère fédéral des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et contient des publications de ce ministère et d'organismes autochtones. Il y a un film de la Micmac Series intitulé Mik'mag.

Wolfville

278

Vaughan Memorial Library
Acadia University
Wolfville (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B0P 1X0

(902) 542-2201, poste 215

Collections sur les autochtones:
1100 livres
12 périodiques
1 m publications officielles

5,5 m dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les livres, sauf les livres rares; on fournit des photocopies

La bibliothèque possède les fiches de la Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, des manuscrits et des documents originaux en langues autochtones de Silas Tertius Rand, missionnaire chez les Indiens de Nouvelle-Écosse.

Kananginak, "Mother Protects Her Young," de West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Dorset 81: Cape Dorset Graphics Annual, 1981.

ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Charlottetown

279

Confederation Centre Public Library
P.O. Box 7000
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 8G8

(902) 892-7932

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

Télex: 0-14-44-121

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête les monographies de la collection de prêt

Il n'y a pas de collection d'études autochtones, les ouvrages étant dispersés dans tout le système de classification.

Charlottetown

280

Native Council of Prince Edward Island
P.O. Box 2170
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 1N4

(902) 892-5314

Adresse: 129 Kent Street

Charlottetown

281

Prince Edward Island Provincial Library
University Avenue
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 7N9

(902) 892-3504, poste 54

Collections sur les autochtones:
300 livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

Télex: 014-44154 (pour les transmissions)

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout

Charlottetown

282

Robertson Library
University of Prince Edward Island
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 4P3

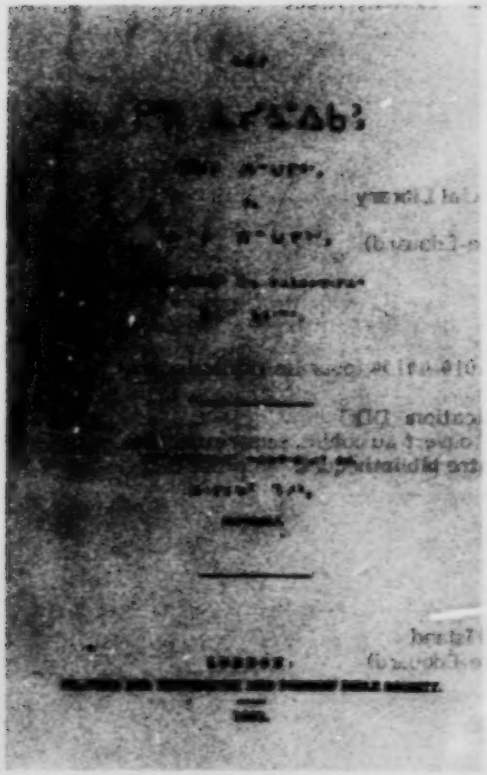
(902) 892-1243

Collections sur les autochtones:
1026 livres
4 périodiques
\+ publications officielles

50 dossiers en classeur
\+ microfiches
\+ diapositives
2 bandes magnétiques

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun prêt de la collection de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard

L'Université de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard a été créée en 1969 par la fusion du Prince of Wales College et de l'Université Saint Dunstan. Ces deux institutions possédaient de petites collections sur les autochtones qui n'ont cessé de s'étendre depuis. La Prince Edward Island Collection fut mise sur pied bien modestement en 1969. Elle est financée par les anciens de Saint Dunstan afin de recueillir de la documentation sur l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, les Acadiens et les Micmacs, Indiens qui habitaient l'île à l'origine. Ils tentent de collectionner tout ce qui est écrit sur l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard ou par ses habitants, y compris les Micmacs. La collection comprend la collection Silas Rand de bibles et tracts religieux écrits en Micmac. Les départements d'histoire et de sciences politiques de l'université permettent à leurs étudiants de rédiger leurs travaux sur des sujets micmacs. Des exemplaires de ces travaux sont conservés à la bibliothèque. Plusieurs travaux ont été écrits par John Sark, le premier indien à être diplômé de l'Université de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.



Bible cri, Ancien Testament. Londres, 1861.

TERRE-NEUVE ET LABRADOR

Corner Brook

283

Sir Wilfred Grenfell College Library
Memorial University of Newfoundland
University Drive
Corner Brook (Terre-Neuve)
A2H 6P9

(709) 639-8981

Collections sur les autochtones:
265 livres
5 périodiques
20 publications officielles

145 dossiers en classeur
55 diapositives

Télex: 016-44190

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux chercheurs, aux étudiants et au public

La bibliothèque publie à intervalles irréguliers, New Government Documents and Pamphlets Available in the Library, List of Recently Acquired Books on Newfoundland and Labrador et Serials Holdings List. Ces publications répertorient les nouvelles acquisitions sur les autochtones.

Goose Bay

284

Labrador Institute of Northern Studies
Memorial University of Newfoundland
P.O. Box 309, Station A
Goose Bay (Labrador)
A0P 1S0

(709) 896-2978/79

Nain

285

Labrador Inuit Association
P.O. Box 70
Nain (Labrador)
A0P 1L0

(709) 922-2931

Collections sur les autochtones:
50 livres
10 périodiques
+ publications officielles

8 m dossiers en classeur
+ documents de photographies, manuscrits, bandes magnétiques
+ matériel original en langues autochtones

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: pas disponible

La bibliothèque de cette association est surtout riche en documents sur le folklore et les langues; elle a été organisée par Tuggaasuk, une succursale culturelle de la Labrador Inuit Association.

St. Anthony

286 **Grenfell Regional Health Services**
St. Anthony (Terre-Neuve)
A0K 4S0

(709) 454-8881

Leur bibliothèque ne possède que de la documentation imprimée de base sur les autochtones. Ils ont de nombreux documents relatifs à la Grenfell Mission, mais ceux-ci ne sont ni triés ni catalogués. Au cours des premières années, la mission eut peu de contacts avec les autochtones parce que la mission morave oeuvrait sur la côte nord du Labrador. Il y a probablement peu de documentation sur les autochtones dans ces documents.

St. John's

287 **Legislative Library of Newfoundland**
Confederation Building
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5T7

(709) 737-3604

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques

±150 publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur

Accès: pas ouvert au public
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

Il s'agit d'une bibliothèque privée à l'usage exclusif de la House of Assembly et du cabinet, à moins que la documentation demandée ne puisse être obtenue ailleurs dans la province. Les publications officielles qui s'y trouvent ne concernent que le cabinet. La bibliothèque reçoit les documents de la province et est également responsable de tous les rapports confidentiels et internes du gouvernement. Les documents qui ne sont pas du domaine public sont placés à part et ne peuvent être consultés que par les membres du cabinet ou le ministre ou responsable du ministère d'où ils émanent. Cette province a publié très peu de publications sur les autochtones au cours des quinze dernières années.

St. John's

288 **Folklore and Language Archive (MUNFLA)**
Department of Folklore
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5S7

(709) 737-8402

Collections sur les autochtones:
- livres
- périodiques
- publications officielles

+ bandes magnétiques

Classification: catalogage direct
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Les archives n'ont pas de collection spéciale sur les autochtones. Cependant, on y trouve de nombreuses références aux autochtones et on a commencé un petit index afin de les rassembler. Un étudiant faisant des recherches sur l'attitude de l'homme blanc face aux autochtones trouverait passablement de documentation ici.

St. John's

289

Centre for Newfoundland Studies
Memorial University of Newfoundland Library
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3Y1

(709) 737-7475 ou 737-7476

Collections sur les autochtones:
115 m de livres
7 périodiques
+ publications officielles

80 dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches
11 thèses en classeur
+ documents rares
+ documentation originale en langues autochtones

Télex: 016-4677

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: les demandes sont considérées individuellement

Le Centre for Newfoundland Studies a été créé en 1965 et les ouvrages sur les autochtones ont toujours été une partie intégrante de ses collections. Le centre possède une importante collection de publications de la mission morave. La mission qui oeuvrait sur la côte du Labrador, principalement auprès des Inuit fut, à partir du XVIII^{e} siècle, un éditeur prolifique, et cette collection comprend une série complète de rapports annuels (à la fois sous forme imprimée et sur microfiches) et une vaste et souvent rare collection de littérature religieuse traduite en langue inuit ainsi que des grammaires et des dictionnaires. Le centre possède une collection des plus complètes sur les Béothuks. On y trouve plusieurs renseignements sur les Indiens et les Inuit du Labrador. La Newfoundland Royal Commission on Labrador de 1974 (3 tomes) contient beaucoup de données sur les autochtones. Le centre publie une brochure descriptive et il existe une bibliographie des ouvrages moraves qui se trouvent au centre.

St. John's

290

Newfoundland Museum
285 Duckworth Street
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 1G9

(709) 737-2460

Collections sur les autochtones:
17 m livres
0,5 m périodiques
+ publications officielles

1 m dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ diapositives

Classification: personnelle
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on fournit des photocopies au prix coûtant

La bibliothèque du musée est habituellement réservée au personnel. Elle possède les manuscrits des fouilles archéologiques faites dans la province. En 1973, le musée a engagé un conservateur d'archéologie.

St. John's

291

Provincial Reference and Resource Library
Newfoundland Public Library Services
Arts and Culture Centre
125 Allandale Road
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3A3

(709) 737-3954 ou 737-3955

Collections sur les autochtones:
±200 livres
8 périodiques
±100 publications officielles

±100 dossiers en classeur
+ manuscrits

Télex: 016-4730

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête

Leur collection est divisée en deux parties: la collection générale de référence et de ressource et la Newfoundland Collection. Dans cette dernière se trouve de la documentation sur les Béothuks, qui comprend trois manuscrits du capitaine David Buchan, qui a exploré la rivière Exploits en 1811.

St. John's

292

Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
Colonial Building
Military Road
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 2C9

(709) 753-9390

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
1 périodique
- publications officielles

+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: non organisée pour le PEB

La bibliothèque possède quelques documents rares et des originaux en langues autochtones.

Stephenville

293

Bay St. George Community College Library
P.O. Box 540
Stephenville (Terre-Neuve)
A2N 2Z6

(709) 643-5161, poste 29

Collections sur les autochtones:
45 livres
1 périodique
±20 publications officielles

20 dossiers en classeur

Adresse: 275 Oregon Avenue

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: limités dû au manque de temps du personnel

Le collège n'a pas de mandat pour recueillir du matériel sur les autochtones. Il n'a collectionné que les livres ayant un rapport avec les cours données en études canadiennes et sur l'histoire de Terre-Neuve.

Les Territoires

	Yukon	T.N.O.
POPULATION	23 074	45 537[1]
POPULATION AUTOCHTONE	4 045	26 430
INUIT	95	15 910
INDIENS INSCRITS	2 770	6 720
INDIENS NON INSCRITS	990	1 205
MÉTIS	190	2 595

PRINCIPALES TRIBUS INDIENNES DES TERRITOIRES[2]

Plats-Côtés-de-Chien	Rae-Edzo, T.N.O. et région
Peaux-de-Lièvres	Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope et Colville Lake, T.N.O.
Loucheaux	Vallées du Yukon et de la Mackenzie
Nahanis	Yukon
Esclaves	Vallée de la Mackenzie
Tagish	Yukon
Tahltan	Yukon
Couteaux Jaunes	Régions du Grand lac de l'Ours et du Grand lac des Esclaves

PUBLICATIONS SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES DANS LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DES TERRITOIRES[3]

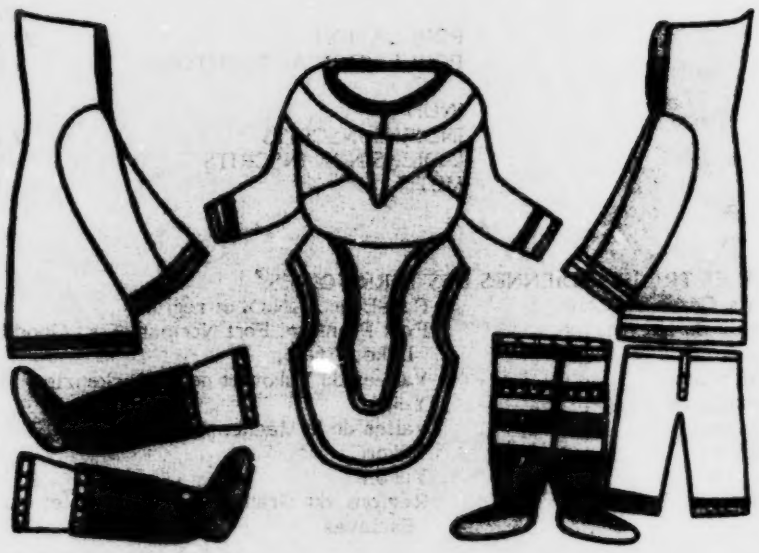
	Yukon	T.N.O.
Universités et collèges	-	1
Bibliothèques scolaires	-	1
Bibliothèques publiques	-	2
Bibliothèques gouvernementales	3	5
Bibliothèques spécialisées	1	3
Bibliothèques autochtones	1	8
TOTAL	5	20

[1] Données telles qu'indiquées dans la note de service, Données - Peuples autochtones; de Pierre J. Hubert, Agent de liaison provincial-recensement, Statistique Canada, 28 janvier 1983. Statistique Canada insiste sur le fait que "comme les totaux sont arrondis séparément, ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement à la somme des chiffres arrondis dans les distributions".

[2] L'adoption et les enfants indiens (Ottawa: Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Canada 1980, page 19-36.

[3] Les chiffres renvoient au nombre de bibliothèques décrites au moment de l'impression de cet inventaire.

On trouve peu de collections sur les études autochtones au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest car les agglomérations sont petites et les distances entre elles, énormes.



Kakulu, "The Clothing I Make," de West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Dorset 81: Cape Dorset Graphics Annual, 1981.

YUKON

Dawson

294

Dawson City Museum Collection
P.O. Box 303
Dawson (Yukon)
Y0B 1G0

(403) 993-5291

Collections sur les autochtones:
20 livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,1 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ artefacts et objets de musée
+ microfiches

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas

La majeure partie de la documentation sur les autochtones consiste en publications officielles.

Whitehorse

295

Library Services Branch
Department of Tourism, Heritage and Cultural Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 2C6

(403) 667-5309

Télex: 036-8-260

La Library Services Branch coordonne le réseau de bibliothèque du Yukon, lequel compte des succursales à Dawson, Faro, Haines Junction, Mayo, Teslin, Watson Lake et Whitehorse. Plusieurs d'entre elles, entre autres la succursale de Faro, comprennent à la fois une école et une bibliothèque publique, où les études autochtones font partie du programme scolaire régulier. On y trouve un catalogue collectif des collections des bibliothèques du Yukon ainsi qu'environ mille cartes, classées sous la vedette générale "Indiens d'Amérique du Nord", avec diverses sous-vedettes se référant toutes à la documentation que possède la bibliothèque publique sur le sujet. À la succursale de Dawson, maintenant la Yukon Regional Library, on trouve des livres sur la culture indienne et sur le rôle des Indiens dans la ruée vers l'or de 1896.

Whitehorse

296

Native Language Studies
Department of Education
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 2C6

On y trouve de la documentation sur la culture et la langue athabascanes, entre autres sur le folklore, et de la documentation traduite en athabascan.

Whitehorse

297

Yukon Archives and Records Services
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 2C6

(403) 667-5321

Collections sur les autochtones:
±300 livres
10 périodiques
50 publications officielles

250 dossiers en classeur
+ documents de photographies
+ manuscrits
+ microfiches
+ films
+ bandes magnétiques

Adresse: 2071 - 2nd Avenue
Télex: 036-8-260

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: ne prête pas; on fait des photocopies au prix coûtant

Les Yukon Archives et les Record Services sont une division du Department of Information Resources du gouvernement du Yukon, et sont chargés de l'acquisition et de la conservation de la documentation sur l'histoire, les cultures et le développement du Yukon, ainsi que de mettre cette documentation à la disposition du public. Cette division commença dès sa création en 1972 à recueillir de la documentation sur les autochtones. Les archives se consacrent à l'acquisition de tout ce qui porte sur le Yukon, sous quelque forme que ce soit, afin de répondre aux besoins de ceux qui font des recherches en histoire ainsi que des habitants du Yukon en général. C'est aux archives que sont déposées les bandes magnétiques du Yukon Native Language Project. Un dépliant décrivant les collections et les services a été publié.

Whitehorse

298

Yukon Indian Resource Centre
22 Nitsutlin Drive, Room 106
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 3S5

(403) 667-7631, poste 24

Le Yukon Indian Resource Centre est un des principaux programmes de la Yukon Indian Cultural Education Society. Le centre a pour tâche de recueillir et de fournir de l'information pour aider les personnes autochtones, leurs organismes et leurs collectivités dans leurs recherches. Le centre travaille en collaboration avec la Library Services Branch et les Yukon Archives. La bibliothèque du centre possède environ 3000 livres, que le grand public peut emprunter. Des périodiques, des journaux et des dossiers pertinents peuvent être consultés sur place. La bibliothèque possède également des films fixes, des films et des microfiches qu'on peut visionner sur place ou emprunter. Elle a également une collection de documentation scolaire mise sur pied par des centres éducatifs indiens de l'Alaska, de la Colombie-Britannique et d'autres parties du Canada et des États-Unis. La bibliothèque achète aussi des livres pour les bandes indiennes des environs et pour les écoles indiennes. Elle publie de temps en temps une liste de lectures suggérées.

TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Cambridge Bay

299 **Kitikmeot Inuit Association**
Cambridge Bay (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0E 0C0

(403) 983-2458

La bibliothèque fut ouverte il y a environ huit ans et possède maintenant quelque 20 mètres de matériel, surtout des publications officielles et des ouvrages de référence. Elle publie Inuit Okaoheet.

Cape Dorset

300 **Pitseolak Public School Library**
Cape Dorset (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0A 0C0

(819) 897-8826

Cette bibliothèque est subventionnée par le Northwest Territories Library Board, de Hay River. On n'y trouve pas de documentation appropriée à la recherche, mais il y a des autobiographies historiques et quelques ouvrages généraux sur le Nord. La documentation qu'on y trouve pourrait intéresser quelqu'un qui ne connaît pas le Nord.

Cape Dorset

301 **West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative Ltd.**
Cape Dorset (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0A 0C0

(819) 897-8944

La coopérative a hérité vers 1981 de la bibliothèque privée de Charles Gimpel, un collectionneur et marchand d'oeuvres d'art bien connu à Londres et à Paris. On y trouve plus de quatre cents livres publiés entre 1940 et 1960 et portant sur l'est de l'Arctique. Entre autres sujets traités mentionnons l'art, l'éducation, le développement politique, l'histoire et la géographie. Cette collection comprend également des périodiques. Malheureusement, elle n'est pas encore cataloguée et il n'y a pas d'endroit adéquat où entreposer les livres rares. Par conséquent le public ne peut pas encore consulter la collection. Pour la documentation générale, on se sert de la Pikeotak Public School Library. Depuis 1959, la West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative publie son propre catalogue annuel d'art esquimau, qui s'est d'abord intitulé Cape Dorset Prints (1959-1974) et plus tard Dorset (1975-). En 1977, avec l'aide de John MacDonald, du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, des enregistrements de chants et de contes traditionnels furent faits. C'était la première fois qu'on tentait d'enregistrer sur bandes multiples au nord du 60e parallèle. On enregistra la chorale Nain du Labrador, des personnes qui racontaient leur vie, des chansons Kataja, et la biographie de trois Inuit: Pitseolak Ashoona, Pudlo Pudlat et Etudlooie Edidlooie. Des entrevues avec des artistes de Cape Dorset furent enregistrées sur cassettes avec le concours de l'Université du Michigan. Leur presse Kingait fut d'abord un atelier de typographie. On a loué l'équipement nécessaire à un typographe du sud et on a mis au point une forme gravée de caractères syllabiques. La bibliothèque a publié Inuit World (1977).

Eskimo Point

302 Resource Centre
Inuit Cultural Institute
Eskimo Point (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0C 0E0

857-2803 (par satellite, par une téléphoniste d'Ottawa)

Le Inuit Cultural Institute se consacre à la préservation de l'histoire, des traditions et de l'identité culturelle des Inuit. L'ICI possède une petite bibliothèque de recherche où on trouve des documents et des périodiques portant sur la culture inuit et l'histoire du Nord. On y trouve aussi des diapositives, des cartes, des manuscrits et des enregistrements ainsi que de la documentation sur les revendications territoriales des Keewatins et les revendications territoriales nationales. L'ICI est en train de rassembler les photographies que lui ont fait parvenir des établissements ou des personnes, afin de les utiliser plus tard dans ses publications. Il possède également une vaste collection d'entrevues et de musique provenant de localités inuit de tout le Nord. Depuis 1975, l'ICI est responsable de la Inuit Language Commission, chargée d'enquêter sur l'usage qu'on fait de l'inuktitut chez les Inuit et de son état. L'un des résultats de cette commission fut la création d'une nouvelle forme d'écriture de la langue.

Fort Smith

303 **Thebacha College**
P.O. Box 600
Fort Smith (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0E 0P0

(403) 872-7223

Thebacha College, école professionnelle encore récemment, a offert pendant plus de douze ans un programme de formation des maîtres. À l'heure actuelle, cet établissement a un programme d'études sociales, des programmes sur les ressources renouvelables, sur l'administration publique et celle des affaires, sur les carrières du secrétariat et du négoce. Les programmes sont contrôlés par le ministère de l'Éducation des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le collège est interdisciplinaire et s'oriente de façon à répondre aux besoins des populations du Nord. Il doit aussi tenir compte des différents dialectes parlés dans la région. La bibliothèque n'est pas très importante mais elle contient certains éléments linguistiques. On trouve aussi quelques films au Northern Lights Museum.

Frobisher Bay

304 **Baffin Region Inuit Association**
Frobisher Bay (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0A 0H0

(819) 979-5391

Collections sur les autochtones:
500 livres
10 périodiques

Frobisher Bay

305

Inuit Broadcasting Corporation
Frobisher Bay (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0A 0H0

(819) 979-6231
(613) 235-1892 (administration)

L'Inuit Broadcasting Corporation possède une collection d'enregistrements de treize minutes chacun en inuktitut. Des copies pourraient être faites pour les personnes intéressées et envoyées au bureau principal à Ottawa (Suite 300, 294, rue Albert, K1P 6E6) aux frais de la personne qui en a fait la demande.

Hay River

306

N.W.T. Public Library Services
P.O. Box 1100
Hay River (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0E 0R0

(403) 874-6531

Collections sur les autochtones:
773 livres
46 périodiques
\+ publications officielles
\+ dossiers en classeur
\+ microfiches
\+ diapositives, films, films fixes
\+ bandes magnétiques
\+ documentation originale en langues antochtones

Adresse: Woodland Drive
Télex: 034-4311

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête tout par l'entremise du PEB

La bibliothèque tente de se procurer la documentation qui intéresse ses usagers, dont beaucoup sont des autochtones.

Igloolik

307

Library
Eastern Arctic Scientific Resource Centre
Igloolik (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0A 0L0

(819) 934-8836

La construction de la bibliothèque n'est pas encore terminée. Celle-ci contiendra des périodiques arctiques spécialisés, des ouvrages courants, des ouvrages portant sur l'est de l'Arctique et des comptes rendus de travaux effectués au laboratoire. On y trouvera également de la documentation sur les Inuit.

Inuvik

308

Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement
P.O. Box 2000
Inuvik (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0E 0T0

La collection du comité d'étude des droits des autochtones (COPE) n'est pas cataloguée. Elle comprend environ mille documents.

Inuvik

309

Library
Inuvik Scientific Resource Center
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord
P.O. Box 1430
Inuvik (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0E 0T0

(403) 979-3838

La bibliothèque possède environ 1000 livres, comprenant des ouvrages de référence courants et sur l'Arctique, des cartes de la région et des photographies aériennes, des livres sur les régions polaires, des rapports scientifiques sur l'ouest de l'Arctique canadien ainsi que des périodiques et des journaux canadiens courants. La bibliothèque et les installations de recherche desservent les groupes itinérants d'usagers du gouvernement et des universités. Ceux qui effectuent des recherches dans le domaine des sciences sociales ont commencé à utiliser les installations en 1967-1968, et la collection en études autochtones n'a cessé de prendre de l'expansion depuis.

Ranklin Inlet

310

Arctic Research and Training Center
Ranklin Inlet (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0C 0G0

(819) 645-2965

Le centre, ouvert en 1967, a connu des temps durs. La bibliothèque est très petite et n'a connu aucune expansion depuis 1975. On y trouve cependant une petite collection de livres que peuvent consulter ceux qui viennent au centre pour faire des recherches.

Ranklin Inlet

311

Keewatin Inuit Association
Ranklin Inlet (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0C 0G0

(819) 645-2800 ou 645-2805

Cette petite association autochtone possède une modeste collection de livres et de périodiques. On n'y trouve pas de documentation originale, mais seulement ce que l'association reçoit d'autres organismes et de bureaux du gouvernement.

Yellowknife

312

Court Library
2nd floor, Court House
4903 - 49 Street
P.O. Box 550
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2L9

(403) 873-7618

Collections sur les autochtones:
3 m livres
9 périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,34 m dossiers en classeur

Télex: n° général du gouvernement 034-45531; 034-45528

Classification: LC (KF modifié pour le droit)
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête, ou on fait des photocopies gratuitement

La Yellowknife Court Library est un réseau de bibliothèques relativement nouveau dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ce réseau compte cinq bibliothèques succursales à travers les territoires, que la cour visite à tour de rôle. Les collections de ces petites bibliothèques sont constituées à la base de textes juridiques et de statuts. On prévoit cependant que dans l'avenir la collection se développera dans de nombreux domaines, notamment sur des sujets concernant les autochtones. Comme la Yellowknife Court Library détient la plus complète collection des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le développement n'est pas limité aux questions autochtones. On trouve actuellement dans ce domaine une collection qui répond amplement aux besoins actuels. Cependant, on tente de l'améliorer encore. Le manque d'espace et les restrictions budgétaires ont toujours été considérées comme partie intégrante de la collection de la Yellowknife Court Library, quoique pas toujours du point de vue sociologique. L'actuelle collection sur les lois concernant les autochtones fut d'abord constituée des statuts, traités et précédents. La collection de livres ne fut créée qu'après la venue d'un bibliothécaire en 1978. Puis la collection s'intéressa à des domaines comme les revendications et les droits des autochtones, les Métis et l'histoire des autochtones. Comme il s'agit de la seule bibliothèque de droit des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, il s'avéra indispensable d'acquérir une collection substantielle dans le domaine de la législation autochtone. La collection de publications officielles comprend divers ouvrages portant sur des questions sociales propres au Nord, entre autres sur les conditions de vie, l'emploi et l'éducation des autochtones. On y trouve également des publications sur des sujets culturels et historiques, les revendications territoriales des autochtones et l'utilisation du territoire, et sur les commissions sur le pipeline.

Yellowknife

313

Government Library
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2L9

(403) 873-7628 ou 873-7694

Collections sur les autochtones:
±350 livres
13 périodiques
+ publications officielles

0,5 m dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits

Adresse: Laing Building, Franklin Avenue
Télex: 034-45531

Classification: CDU
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête aux bibliothèques

La bibliothèque du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a pour politique de fournir des renseignements de référence, ainsi que des services de prêt entre bibliothèques et de circulation de documents à tous les ministères du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au grand public. À cause de la situation géographique de cette bibliothèque, la collection d'études autochtones a suivi la même évolution qu'elle. La bibliothèque collectionne de la documentation sur différentes tribus et est bien pourvue dans le domaine des arts et des revendications territoriales. Elle possède un cours d'inuktitut sur bande magnétique ainsi qu'un cours sur film pour les élèves de niveau primaire. La bibliothèque reçoit toutes les publications officielles du gouvernement canadien et de celui des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et possède par conséquent toutes les publications pertinentes sur les autochtones. La bibliothèque publie tous les mois un bulletin/liste d'acquisitions intitulé Library News.

Yellowknife

314

Library
N.W.T. Métis Association
P.O. Box 1375
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2P1

(403) 873-3505

Collections sur les autochtones:
45 livres
40 périodiques
±60 publications officielles

+ dossiers en classeur
+ dossiers de photographies
+ manuscrits

Adresse: 5121 - 50th Street
Télex: 034-45595

Classification: personnelle, système alpha-numérique simple avec répertoire principal
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: aucun

Cette association collectionne de la documentation depuis sa création en 1972. Une partie de cette documentation se trouve dans la bibliothèque. Une bonne partie des archives ainsi que de la documentation photographique ou sur bande magnétique a été donnée aux Territorial Archives, au Northern Heritage Center à Yellowknife. Les documents et les rapports que contient la bibliothèque portent sur les aspects sociaux, politiques, économiques et culturels de la vie des autochtones et du Nord. La bibliothèque possède une bonne quantité de matériel non relié traitant des affaires des autochtones et du Nord, des rapports d'experts-conseil, des rapports d'organismes autochtones, des bandes vidéo sur les caribous, et leurs propres recherches. La bibliothèque a publié sa liste de classification et sa liste principale (mars 1982). La bibliothèque a été créée pour servir aux recherches du personnel et de la direction de l'association. Cependant, elle est ouverte au public.

Yellowknife

315

Northern Region Headquarters
Reference and Recreational Library
Ministère de la Défense nationale, Canada
P.O. Service 6666
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2R3

(403) 873-4011, poste 43

Cette bibliothèque contient des publications sur les autochtones du Canada, portant surtout sur l'anthropologie, le folklore, l'art, les costumes, la langue, l'histoire et les relations avec le gouvernement. Elle est ouverte au public, avec restrictions.

Yellowknife

316

Bibliothèque
Ministère des Affaires Indiennes et du Nord
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2R3

(403) 920-8144 ou 920-8252

Collections sur les autochtones:
150 livres
28 périodiques
600 publications officielles

100 dossiers en classeur

Adresse: 2nd floor, Bellanca Building, 4914 - 50th Street
Télex: 034-45519

Classification: CDU
Accès: ouvert au public, avec restrictions
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête à d'autres bibliothèques

Cette bibliothèque fut ouverte en 1973 pour servir de service de référence aux employés du ministère dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. À l'origine bibliothèque de documentation géologique, elle a accru et élargi l'éventail de ses collections et elle est fréquenté par des employés d'autres organismes gouvernementaux et d'industries locales, des scientifiques et le grand public. Cette bibliothèque sert également de bibliothèque régionale aux laboratoires de recherche du ministère et des bureaux de district et de sous-district dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Les collections contiennent un nombre croissant de documents dans le domaine des études autochtones. De plus, on est en train d'intégrer la collection des Affaires indiennes et Inuit à celle de la bibliothèque, ce qui augmentera son contenu autochtone. Des listes des acquisitions sont publiées de temps en temps, et une liste des périodiques est en cours de préparation.

Yellowknife

317

Archives
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Center
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2R5

(403) 873-7177

Collections sur les autochtones:
+ livres
- périodiques
+ publications officielles

Télex: 034-45531

Classification: LC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on prête uniquement à d'autres musées des Territoires du Nord-Ouest; on emprunte uniquement pour le personnel

Le centre a ouvert ses portes en avril 1979. La bibliothèque des archives fut créée pour compléter et accroître les archives. Elle acquiert des livres, des périodiques, des journaux, des microfiches ou des microfilms s'il y est question de n'importe quel aspect des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. On peut obtenir une brochure décrivant la bibliothèque et on publie Sources of the N.W.T. History, qui est un guide des collections archivistiques. La bibliothèque a l'intention de publier dans cette revue des bibliographies spécialisées.

Yellowknife

318

Yellowknife Public Library
P.O. Box 694
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2N5

(403) 873-5980

Collections sur les autochtones:
250 livres
10 périodiques
1000 publications officielles

150 dossiers en classeur

Classification: DDC
Accès: ouvert au public, sans restriction
Prêt entre bibliothèques: on étudie toutes les demandes

La documentation sur les autochtones a toujours constitué une part importante des acquisitions de la bibliothèque depuis son ouverture, il y a 15 ans. Les collections se spécialisent sur les autochtones des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

NOTES

D'importantes sources d'information ont été citées dans le répertoire sans toutefois en donner les détails bibliographiques complets et ce, afin de rendre le texte plus concis et d'en faciliter la lecture. La liste suivante fournit les données bibliographiques complètes de ces ouvrages.

Les renseignements sur les publications mentionnées dans le texte se trouvent dans l'une des listes aux pages 215, 266.

Abler, Thomas Struthers, et Sally M. Weaver. A Canadian Indian Bibliography, 1960-1970. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1974. 732 p.

Voir 27, 61

America, History and Life: A Guide to Periodical Literature. Santa Barbara, California, Clio Press, 1964-

Voir 1

Anderson, Anne. Plains Cree Dictionary in the "Y" Dialect. Edmonton, 1971. 102 p.

Voir 30

Anthropological Index. London, v. 1., 1962- Poursuit Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Library. Index des périodiques actuels reçus.

Voir 27

Archaeological Survey of Alberta. Occasional Paper. Edmonton, 1, 1976-

Voir 30

Archives publiques du Canada. Archives ayant trait aux affaires indiennes (RG 10). Compilé par Peter Gillis, David Hume, et Robert Armstrong. Ottawa, 1975. 50 p. (Division des archives fédérales, Collection de l'inventaire général no 1). (Groupe d'archives 10 contient les archives historiques du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. La "Red Series" couvre l'est du Canada et la "Black Series" couvre l'Ouest du Canada.)

Voir 4, 41, 48, 73, 97, 144, 199

Arctic Bibliography. Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1953-1975. 16 v.

Voir 16

Arctic Institute of North America. Library. Catalogue of the Library of the Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1968. 4 v. First Supplement, 1971, 1 v.; Second Supplement, 1974, 2 v.; Third Supplement, 1980, 3 v.

Voir 27

Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs, 1975- . Toronto, Micromedia. (Microfiche clipping service on Canada's North, accompanied by a hard copy KWIC index.)

Voir 1, 33, 107

British Columbia. Archaeological Sites Advisory Board. Occasional Papers. Victoria, no. 1, 1976-

Voir 1

British Columbia. Legislative Library. Index to B.C. Newspapers. Vancouver, Precision Micrographics. (Voici un fichier sur microfiches de deux journaux de Vancouver et de deux journaux de Victoria. La première série comprend les années 1900 à 1970 et la seconde, 1971 à 1980. Il y a eu une refonte en 1980-1982; des refontes annuelles seront effectuées ainsi qu'une cumulation de dix ans.

Voir 1

British Columbia. Provincial Archives. Our Native Peoples. Victoria, 1951-1952. 10 pts. in 2 v. (British Columbia Heritage Series, Series I, vols. 1-10.)

Voir 18

British Columbia. Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia. Report. Victoria, Government, 1916. 4 v. (956 p).

Voir 18

British Parliamentary Papers on Arctic Expeditions: Plusieurs de ces documents traitaient des expéditions du gouvernement britannique dans l'Arctique (Amérique du Nord), au XIX^{e} siècle. La plupart provenait de l'Amirauté britannique et furent présentés à une ou plusieurs chambres du Parlement; ils ont été publiés dans leurs Sessional Papers. Presque tous ces documents traîtent de la recherche de l'expédition Franklin de 1845-1847. Pendant de nombreuses années, ils étaient la source la plus complète d'information sur l'Arctique canadien et, pour quelques régions, l'unique source d'information, jusqu'à ces dernières années. Ces documents sont aussi connus sous le nom de "Arctic Blue Books" ou "Franklin Blue Books". On peut trouver dans Arctic Bibliography (v. 8, 1959, no. 45212-45257, p. 317-352) une liste complète et exhaustive de ces documents. L'index de cet ouvrage donne de nombreux détails. Ces documents possèdent une grande quantité de renseignements intéressants et importants au sujet des autochtones canadiens du Nord.

Voir 27, 144, 132d, 189

Bulletin signalétique: Section 521. Sociologie-ethnologie. Paris, Centre de documentation sciences humaines du C.N.R.S., v. 24, 1970- (Poursuit le volume Bulletin signalétique 521: Sociologie-ethnologie, préhistoire et archéologie.)

Voir 16, 193

Canada. Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. About Indians: A Listing of Books. 4th Edition. Ottawa, 1977. 1 v. (non paginé.)

Voir 24

_____. _____. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program. Consolidation of Indian Legislation. Compilé par Gail Hinge. Ottawa, 1978? 4 v. Volume II: Indian Act and Amendments, 1868-1975.

Voir 12

_____. _____. _____. Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands. Ottawa, 1980. 50 p.

Voir 169

_____. Geological Survey. Annual Reports, New Series, v. 1-16, 1885-1904.

_____. _____. Summary Reports, 1905-1933.

Voir 138

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples Vertical Files, 1968- . Toronto, Micromedia. (La collection sur microfiches couvre 1968-1972, avec des mises à jour 1973-1979.)

Voir 1, 16, 27, 33, 69, 97, 98, 100, 101, 107, 110, 156, 162, 176a, 197, 217, 243, 278

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques, Ottawa. La collection de canadiana antérieure à 1900 de l'institut tente de microfilmer le patrimoine imprimé canadien, c'est-à-dire tous les ouvrages imprimés au Canada, écrits par des Canadiens ou concernant le Canada mais publiés à l'extérieur du pays. L'institut publie un catalogue annuel sur COM (42:1 réduction) intitulé Catalogue d'imprimés canadiens: Répertoire bibliographique avec Index/Canada The Printed Record: A Bibliography Register With Indexes. Ce catalogue est divisé en deux parties; la première est une liste complète des

entrées en ordre numérique et la deuxième contient les cinq index (auteurs/titres/collections, vedettes-matières en anglais, vedettes-matières en français, indice de la classification de Dewey et numéro de la collection ICMH. L'édition de 1984 contiendra la date de publication et le lieu de publication de l'index. Quelques 50 000 notices proviendront de plus de 400 000 points d'accès. Dans cette collection, on peut trouver des renseignements anciens sur les autochtones du Canada.

Voir 48, 98, 113, 156

Champlain Society. Publications. Toronto, v. 1, 1907-

Voir 47

Current and Recent Research and Studies Relating to Northern Social Concerns, v. 1, 1975-1976- Ottawa, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, 1976-

Voir 220

Curtis, Edward Sheriff. The North American Indian, Being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska. Cambridge, Massachussetts, Harvard University Press, 1907-1930. 20 v. et 20 folios contenant 722 planches.

Voir 16, 18, 27, 95, 98, 163, 183

Dempsey, Hugh Aylmer. Indian Tribes of Alberta. Calgary, Glenbow Museum, 1979. 88 p.

Voir 24, 25, 30

Dockstader, Frederick J. Great North American Indians: Profiles in Life and Leadership. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1977. 386 p.

_____. Indian Art in America: The Arts and Crafts of the North American Indian. Greenwich, Connecticut, New York Graphic Society, 1961. 224 p.

Voir 100, 175b

Encyclopedia of the Indians of the Americas. Keith Irvine, general editor. St. Clair Shores, Michigan, Scholarly Press, 1974- 20 v. (prévu)

Voir 100, 133, 163, 175a

Evans, G. Edward, and Jeffrey Clark. North American Indian Language Materials: An Annotated Bibliography of Monographic Works. Los Angeles, AmerIndian Studies Centre, University of California at Los Angeles, 1980. 154 p. American Indian Bibliographic Series, no. 3.

Voir 175c

Glenbow-Alberta Institute. Catalogue of the Glenbow Historical Library. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1973. 4v.

Voir 197

The Handbook of North American Indians. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1978- (Publié à ce jour: v. 6, Subarctic, 1981, 837 p.; v. 8, California, 1978, 800 p.; v. 9, Southwest, 1979, 701 p.; v. 10, Southwest, 1983, 868 p.; v. 15, Northeast, 1978, 924 p.)

See 1, 24, 29, 61, 98, 100, 135, 163, 175a, 175b, 183, 193

Handbook of South American Indians. Julian H. Steward, editor. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1946-1959. 7 v. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 143.)

Voir 25, 61, 98, 100, 135, 175b, 183, 193

Harvard University. Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Library. Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1963- 34 v. et suppléments.

Voir 1, 27, 123, 183, 189, 193

Hodge, Frederick Webb. Handbook of Indians of Canada. Published as an Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1913. 632 p. (House of Commons Sessional Papers. 12th Parliament, 1st Session, 2 George V, v. 15, 1911-1912.)

Voir 163, 175b, 197

Hoover, Alan L. A Selection of Publications on the Indians of British Columbia. Victoria, British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1982. 50 p.

Voir 1

Hudson's Bay Record Society. Publications. London, The Society, v. 1, 1938-

Voir 47

Human Relations Area Files [HRAF Files]. New Haven, Connecticut, Human Relations Area Files Inc. (Collection sur microfiches.)

Voir 1, 16, 27, 98, 108, 135, 175d, 193, 217, 225, 245

Jenness, Diamond. The Indians of Canada. 7e édition. Ottawa, University of Toronto Press et Musée national de l'homme, Musées nationaux du Canada, 1982. 432 p. (Publié à l'origine en 1932, comme Bulletin 65 Collections anthropologiques no 15 des Musées nationaux du Canada.)

Voir 25, 30, 98, 100, 175a

Jesup North Pacific Expedition. [Publications], edité par Franz Boas. New York, AMS Press, 1975. 11 v. in 26. (Publié à l'origine entre 1898 et 1930 comme partie de Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History.)

Voir 18

Leechman, John Douglas. The Native Tribes of Canada. Toronto, Gage, 1957. 357 p.

Voir 25

Leitch, Barbara A. A Concise Dictionary of the Tribes of North America. Algonac, Michigan, Reference Publications, Inc., 1979. 646 p.

Voir 61, 98, 100, 135, 163, 175b

Lejeune, Jean Marie Raphael voir Lejeune, John Mary

Lejeune, John Mary. Chinook and Shorthand Rudiments, With Which the Chinook Jargon and the Wawa Shorthand Can Be Mastered Without a Teacher in a Few Hours. Par l'éditeur de "Kamloops wawa" [sic]. Kamloops, British Columbia, 1898. 15 p.

Voir 18

Liberty, Margot, ed. American Indian Intellectuals. St. Paul, West, 1978. 248 p. (1976 Procès-verbal de American Ethnological Society.)

Voir 175b

Lowther, Barbara Joan Sonia Horsfield. A Bibliography of British Columbia: Laying the Foundations, 1849-1899. Victoria, University of Victoria, 1968. 328 p.

Voir 169

McKenny, Thomas Loraine, and James Hall. The Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs. Nouvelle édition, édité par F.W. Hodge. Edinburgh, 1933-1934. 3 v.

Voir 163

Marken, Jack Walter. The American Indian Language and Literature. Arlington Heights, Illinois, AHM Pub. Corp., 1978. 204 p.

Voir 175c

Morice, Adrien Gabriel. The Carrier Language (Déné Family): A Grammar and Dictionary Combined. St. Gabriel-Mödling near Vienna, "Anthropos"; Winnipeg, The Author, 1932. 2 v.

Voir 18

Murdock, George Peter, and Timothy J. O'Leary. Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. 4th edition. New Haven, Connecticut, Human Relations Area Files, 1975. 5 v. (Behaviour Science Bibliographies.)

Voir 1, 16, 25, 27, 135, 183, 189

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York. Contributions, v. 1, 1913/1915-

_____. Indian Notes, v. 1-7, 1924-1930.

_____. Indian Notes and Monographs, v. 1, 1919-

_____._____. Miscellaneous Series, no. 1, 1920-

Voir 183, 189

Newberry Library, Chicago. Edward E. Ayer Collection: Dictionary Catalog of the Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana and American Indians. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1961, 8v.

_____._____._____. First Supplement, 1970, 3v.

_____._____._____. Second Supplement, 1980, 4v.

Voir 183

The Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian. Bibliographical Series. Bloomington, Illinois, Indiana University Press, 1976?-

Voir 61, 95, 175b

Northern Titles. Edmonton, The University of Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1973-

Voir 33, 107

Peel, Bruce Braden. A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953: With Bibliographical Index. 2d enlarged edition. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1973. 780 p.

Voir 24, 27, 47, 169

Pennsylvania. University. University Museum, Philadelphia. Anthropological Publications, 1-10; 1909-1924.

_____._____._____. Bulletin, v. 1-v.3, no. 4, 1897-1902.

_____._____._____. Bulletin, v. 1-v. 22, no. 2, 1930-1958.

_____._____._____. Expedition, 1, 1958-

_____._____._____. Museum Journal, 1, 1910-

_____._____._____. Museum Monographs, 1, 1949-

_____._____._____. Transactions, 1-2, 1904-1907

Voir 189

Pentland, David H., and others. A Bibliography of Algonquian Linguistics. Winnipeg, University of Manitoba, Department of Anthropology, 1974. 85 p. (University of Manitoba, Department of Anthropology, Anthropology Papers, no. 11). (Un supplément de James Constantine Pilling's Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages, 1891.)

Voir 175c

Pilling, James Constantine. Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1891. 614 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 13.)

_____. Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1892. 125 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 14.)

_____. Bibliography of Chinookan Languages (Including the Chinook Jargon). Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1893. 81 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 15.)

_____. Bibliography of Eskimo Language. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1887. 116 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 1.)

_____. Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office. 208 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 6.)

_____. Bibliography of the Muskhogean Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1889. 114 p. (U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin no. 9.)

_____. Bibliography of Salishan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1893. 86 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 16.)

_____. Bibliography of the Siouan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1887. 87 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 5.)

_____. Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1894. 70 p. (Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin no. 19.)

Voir 176c, 183

Provincial Archives of British Columbia. Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of British Columbia. Boston, G.K. Hall, 1971, 8v.

Voir 1, 21, 197

Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian. Barry Klein, editor. 3d edition. Rye, New York, Todd Publications, 1978. 2 v.

Voir 163

Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C. Annual Report, 1879/80-

_____._____. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, 1965-

Voir 24, 95, 175b, 189

Smithsonian Handbooks voir The Handbook of North American Indians, et The Handbook of South American Indians.

Sound Heritage Series. Victoria, Provincial Archives, Sound and Moving Image Division, 1980-

Surtees, Robert J. Canadian Indian Policy: A Critical Bibliography. Bloomington, Indiana, Indiana University Press, 1982. 107 p.

Voir 61

Symington, Frazer. The Canadian Indian: The Illustrated History of the Great Tribes of Canada, Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1969, 272 p.

Voir 197

Thule Expedition, 5th, 1921-1924. Reports of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24. The Danish Expedition to Arctic North America in charge of Knud Rasmussen. Copenhagen, Gyldendalske boghandel, Nordisk forlag, 1927-1945. 10 v.

Voir 189

U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C. Annual Report, 1879/80-1963/64.

_____._____. Bulletin, 1-200, 1887-1971.

_____._____. Publications of the Institute of Social Anthropology, 1-16, 1944-1953.

_____._____. Contributions to North American Ethnology, by J.W. Powell, 1-9, 1877-1893. (v. 8 non publié.)

_____._____. Introductions, 1-4, 1877-1880.

_____._____. Miscellaneous Publications, 1-15, 1880-1962.

Voir 16, 27, 61, 95, 183, 189, 197, 199

Washburn, Wilcomb E., comp. The American Indians and the United States. New York, Random House, 1973. 4 v.

Voir 100, 175b

Whiteside, Don (sin a paw). Aboriginal People: A Selected Bibliography Concerning Canada's First People. Ottawa, National Indian Brotherhood, 1973. 345 p.

Voir 61

Yukon Bibliography. Compiled by J.R. Lotz. Preliminary Edition. Ottawa, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Northern Coordination and Research Centre, 1964. 155 p. (Yukon Research Project Series, no. 1.)

Yukon Bibliography Update, 1973- Edmonton, The University of Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1973- (Occasional Publication, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies.)

Voir 220

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PÉRIODIQUES

Le dépouillement des bibliographies des publications en série, canadiennes et étrangères, sur les autochtones a été réalisé avec la collaboration de nombreuses bibliothèques. Mentionnons en tout premier lieu la bibliothèque Bata de l'Université Trent qui fourni la liste de contrôle préliminaire. Les bibliothèques du Glenbow-Alberta Institute, du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, le Boreal Institute for Northern Studies de l'Université de l'Alberta, les Archives Deschâtelets à Ottawa et la Bibliothèque nationale du Groënland ont fourni d'autres titres. On a obtenu les fonds du DOBIS et du catalogue collectif des publications en série de la Bibliothèque nationale. On a obtenu d'autres fonds des bibliothèques mentionnées ci-dessus ainsi que de bibliothèques dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et à Terre-Neuve, du Comité canadien des ressources arctiques, de l'Université Laval et de bien d'autres.

Il a été difficile d'obtenir ces fonds; nous espérons que les bibliothécaires signaleront toute erreur ou omission au Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources de la Bibliothèque nationale.

SIGLES UTILISÉS

ABA	Archives of the Canadian Rockies, Banff
AC	Calgary Public Library
ACG	Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary
ACH	Home Oil Co. Ltd., Calgary
ACI	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Calgary
ACIPRD	Production Research Division, Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Calgary
ACM	Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., Calgary
ACSO	SUNCOR Inc., Calgary
ACSP	Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Calgary
ACU	University of Calgary
ACUAI	Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary
AE	Edmonton Public Library
AEF	Centre de recherches forestières du Nord, Environnement Canada, Edmonton
AER	Alberta Research Council, Edmonton
AEU	University of Alberta, Edmonton
AEUB	Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton
ALAG	Agriculture Canada, Lethbridge
ALU	University of Lethbridge
ARS	Centre de recherches pour la défense Suffield, Ministère de la Défense nationale, Ralston
BEPN	Centre de recherches pour la défense Pacifique, Ministère de la Défense nationale, Esquimalt
BKNW	B.C. Native Women's Society, Kamloops
BNND	David Thompson University Centre, Nelson
BNP	Station biologique du Pacifique, Ministère des Pêches et Océans, Nanaimo
BRC	Royal Roads Military College, Victoria
BVA	Vancouver Public Library
BVAINA	Centre de ressources, Services d'information, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Bureau régional de la C.B., Vancouver
BVANH	Direction générale de la protection de la santé, Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, Vancouver
BVAS	Simon Fraser University, Burnaby
BVAU	University of British Columbia, Vancouver
BVIF	Centre de recherches forestières du Pacifique, Environnement Canada, Victoria
BVIP	Legislative Library, Victoria
BVIPA	Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria
BVIV	University of Victoria
MBC	Brandon University
MDW	Delta Waterfowl Research Station
MPW	Établissement de recherche nucléaire Whiteshell, Énergie atomique du Canada, Pinawa
MW	Winnipeg Centennial Library
MWFW	Institut des eaux douces, ministère des Pêches et Océans, Winnipeg
MWHP	Manitoba Department of Health and Community Services, Winnipeg
MWLS	Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
MWP	Legislative Library of Manitoba, Winnipeg
MWU	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
MWUC	University of Winnipeg
NBAB	Station de biologie, Ministère des Pêches et Océans, St. Andrews
NBFU	University of New Brunswick, Fredericton
NBSAM	Mount Allison University, Sackville
NBSM	New Brunswick Museum, Saint John
NBSU	University of New Brunswick, Saint John
NFNLI	Labrador Inuit Association, Nain
NFSCF	College of Fisheries, St. John's
NFSF	Centre de pêcheries de l'Atlantique du Nord-Ouest, Ministère des Pêches et Océans, St. John's

NFSG	Arts and Cultural Library, St. John's
NFSM	Memorial University, St. John's
NFSMM	Health Sciences Library, Memorial University, St. John's
NSAS	St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish
NSCS	Université Sainte-Anne, Church Point
NSDB	Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth
NSH	Halifax City Regional Library
NSHD	Dalhousie University, Halifax
NSHDL	Law School, Dalhousie University, Halifax
NSHF	Ministère des Pêches et Océans, Halifax
NSHK	University of King's College, Halifax
NSHMS	Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax
NSHPL	Nova Scotia Union Catalogue, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Halifax
NSHR	Nova Scotia Research Foundation, Dartmouth
NSHS	St Mary's University, Halifax
NSHT	Technical University of Nova Scotia, Halifax
NSHV	Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax
NSSCG	Collège de la garde cotière du Canada, Sydney
NSTT	Nova Scotia Teacher's College, Truro
NSWA	Acadia University, Wolfville
NWHRN	Northwest Territories Public Library Services, Hay River
NWYWNH	Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Government of the N.W.T., Yellowknife
OBRWI	The Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, Brantford
OBUC	Centre canadien des eaux intérieures, Environnement Canada, Burlington
OCHA	Chatham Public Library
ODR	Dryden Public Library
OEF	Ear Falls Public Library
OGU	University of Guelph
OH	Hamilton Public Library
OHE	Hearst Public Library
OHM	McMaster University, Hamilton
OHMC	Mohawk College of Applied Arts & Technology, Hamilton
OHRB	Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton
OIG	Ignace Public Library
OK	Kingston Public Library
OKE	Kenora Public Library
OKF	Bibliothèque Fort Frontenac, ministère de la Défense nationale, Kingston
OKIT	Kitchener Public Library
OKLN	Northeastern Regional Library, Kirkland Lake
OKQ	Queen's University, Kingston
OKQM	McArthur College of Education, Queen's University, Kingston
OKR	Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston
OKSL	St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology, Kingston
OL	London Public Library
OLH	Huron College, London
OLU	University of Western Ontario, London
OLUM	Health Sciences Library, University of Western Ontario, London
OMCR	Chippewa Resource Centre, Muncey
OME	Erindale College, University of Toronto, Mississauga
OOAECB	Énergie atomique du Canada, Ottawa
OOAG	Bibliothèque centrale, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa
OOAGE	Bibliothèque de recherches entomologiques, Institut de recherches biosystématiques, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa
OOB	Banque de Canada, Ottawa
OOC	Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa
OOCAR	Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Ottawa
OOCC	Carleton University, Ottawa
OOCIT	Collection se trouve à OOMI, OORD et OOSS

OOCM	Centre canadien de documentation sur l'habitation, Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, Ottawa
OOCO	Ministère des Communications, Ottawa
OOCS	Commission de la Fonction publique, Ottawa
OOE	Ministère des Affaires extérieures, Ottawa
OOF	Ministère des Finances, Ottawa
OOFF	Bibliothèque, Environnement Canada, Ottawa
OOFI	Ministère des Pêches et Océans, Ottawa
OOG	Commission géologique du Canada, Ottawa
OOIT	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, Ottawa
OOJ	Ministère de la Justice, Ottawa
OOM	Bibliothèque CANMET, Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada, Ottawa
OON	Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique, Conseil national de recherches, Ottawa
OOND	Ministère de la Défense nationale, Ottawa
OONE	Office national de l'Énergie, Ottawa
OONG	Galerie nationale, Ottawa
OONH	Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, Ottawa
OONL	Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, Ottawa
OONM	Musées nationaux du Canada, Ottawa
OONRT	Division de l'impôt, Ministère du Revenu national, Ottawa
OOO	Direction de la physique de globe, Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et Ressources, Ottawa
OOP	Bibliothèque du Parlement, Ottawa
OOPAC	Parcs Canada, Ottawa
OOPW	Travaux publics Canada, Ottawa
OORD	Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, Ottawa
OOREX	Voir OOTC
OORPL	Centre de recherches sur les communications, Ministère des Communications, Ottawa
OORT	Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes, Ottawa
OOS	Statistique Canada, Ottawa
OOSJ	La Bibliothèque Deschâtelets, Pères Oblats, Ottawa
OOSS	Secrétariat d'état, Ottawa
OOT	Transport Canada, Ottawa
OOTC	Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Ottawa
OOU	Université d'Ottawa
OOUM	Bibliothèque Vanier, Université d'Ottawa
OPAL	Lakehead University, Thunder Bay
OPET	Trent University, Peterborough
OPETP	Peterborough Public Library
OS	Sarnia Public Library
OSTC	St. Catharines Public Library
OSTCB	Brock University, St. Catharines
OSTM	Sault Ste. Marie Public Library
OSTMB	Batchewana Indian Band, Sault Ste. Marie
OSU	Sudbury Public Library
OSUL	Université Laurentienne, Sudbury
OSUU	University of Sudbury
OTAG	Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto
OTAR	Archives of Ontario, Toronto
OTB	Thunder Bay Public Library
OTBCC	Confederation College, Thunder Bay
OTC	Faculty of Education, University of Toronto
OTCAS	Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, Toronto
OTDL	Ontario Ministry of Labour, Toronto
OTDM	Mines Library, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto
OTDR	Centre d'information scientifique, Institut militaire et civil de médecine de l'environnement, Ministère de la Défense nationale, Downsview
OTEPL	Etobicoke Public Library
OTER	Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto
OTF	Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Toronto
OTH	Ontario Hydro, Toronto
OTI	Timmins Public Library
OTL	Legislative Library of Ontario, Toronto
OTLS	Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto

OTM	Service de l'environnement atmosphérique du Canada, Environnement Canada, Downsview
OTMCL	Metropolitan Toronto Library
OTNY	North York Public Library, Willowdale
OTP	Toronto Public Libraries
OTR	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto
OTRF	Ontario Research Foundation, Sheridan Park, Mississauga
OTRM	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
OTRMF	Far Eastern Department, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
OTSP	Scarborough Public Library
OTST	Ontario Science Centre, Toronto
OTSTM	University of St. Michael's College, Toronto
OTU	University of Toronto
OTUD	David Dunlap Observatory, University of Toronto
OTUL	Faculty of Law, University of Toronto
OTV	Victoria University, Toronto
OTW	Wycliffe College, Toronto
OTY	York University, Toronto
OTYL	Law Library, York University, Toronto
OW	Windsor Public Library
OWA	University of Windsor
OWAL	Law Library, University of Windsor
OWTL	Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo
OWTU	University of Waterloo
QCU	Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
QLB	Bishop's University, Lennoxville
QMA	Group Information Centre, Alcan Smelters and Chemicals Ltd., Montréal
QMAC	MacDonald College Library, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue
QMAM	Allan Memorial Institute, Montréal
QMB	Bell Canada, Montréal
QMBM	Bibliothèque de la ville de Montréal
QMBN	Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Montréal
QMCICM	Centre interculturelle Monchanin, Montréal
QMFA	Musée des beaux-arts de Montréal
QMG	Sir George Williams Campus, Concordia University, Montréal
QMH	Hydro-Québec, Montréal
QMHE	École des hautes études commerciales, Montréal
QMJB	Jardin botanique, Montréal
QML	Loyola Campus, Concordia University, Montréal
QMM	McLennan Library, McGill University, Montréal
QMMD	Religious Studies Library, McGill University, Montréal
QMML	Law Library, McGill University, Montréal
QMMM	Medical Library, McGill University, Montréal
QMMNS	Northern Studies Library, McGill University, Montréal
QMMS	Social Work Library, McGill University, Montréal
QMR	Banque royale du Canada, Montréal
QMRAQ	Recherches amérindiennes au Québec, Montréal
QMEB	voir QMSEBJ
QMSEBJ	Centre de documentation, Société d'énergie de la Baie James, Montréal
QMU	Université de Montréal
QQCS	Service de documentation et de bibliothèque du Complexe scientifique, Québec
QQER	Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources du Québec, Québec
QQIAS	Informathèque, Ministère des affaires sociales du Québec, Québec
QQL	Législature du Québec, Québec
QQLA	Université Laval, Québec
QQLAS	Bibliothèque scientifique, Université Laval, Québec
QQRN	Voir QQER
QQS	Séminaire de Québec
QQT	Voir QQER
QQZ	Jardin zoologique de Québec, Charlesbourg
QRU	Université du Québec à Rimouski
QSHERU	Université de Sherbrooke
QSTJ	Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean

QTCE	CEGEP, Trois-Rivières
QTU	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
QWSMM	Westmount Public Library
SMJ	Moose Jaw Public Library
SR	Regina Public Library
SRA	Saskatchewan Archives, Regina
SRGD	Gabriel Dumont Institute, Regina
SRIFC	Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, Regina
SRL	Legislative Library of Saskatchewan, Regina
SRP	Saskatchewan Provincial Library and Union Catalogue, Regina
SRRE	Administration du rétablissement agricole des Prairies, Ministère de l'expansion économique régionales, Regina
SRU	University of Regina
SS	Saskatoon Public Library
SSIC	Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Saskatoon
SSR	Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon
SSU	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
YWLS	Library Services Branch, Government of Yukon, Whitehorse

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OORD 1, 1983-

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ACG [1979-1980]
ACUAI 1977-
AEUB 1, 1977-
NWYWNH
OONL 1-
OORD 1, 1977-

Achimoowin. Kinistino, SK, James Smith Community School, v.1, 1976-v.3, 1977

AEUB [1-3]
SSIC

Achimowin. Sagitawa Friendship Society Newsletter. Peace River, AB, Sagitawa Friendship Society, 1972-

ACG [1976-1981]
OONL 1972-[1973-1975]-
OWA [4]-

Les Activités du gouvernement dans le Nord. Ottawa, ON, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. Voir aussi Government Activities in the North.

OORD 1968-

Affairs. Vancouver, BC, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, BC Region, v.1, 1982-

OORD 1, 1982-

Agenutemagen. Fredericton, NB, Union of New Brunswick Indians, v.1, 1971-

AEUB 7, no.1-4, 1978
NBFU 1-
OBRWI
OONL 1, 1971-
OORD 1, 1971-
OPET 1, 1971-
OTDL last 3 years
OWTU 1976
SSIC

Aglait Illusiavrtut. Hain, NF, 1, 1982-? (Premier journal esquimau canadien).

NFSM no.1, 1982- no.36, 1987, 1988-1915

Ahtahkakoop Indian Day School Birch Bark. Sandy Lake Reserve, ON,

ACG 6, no.4, 1960

Ajagait. Québec, QC, Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec, 1967-

ACUAI 1967-
QQRN 1-3

Ajarnamat Voir Ajurnarmat

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ACG 1977-1979
AEUB 1977-1979
NWYWNH
OONL 1976/77-1979
OONM 1977-
OORD 1977-
OPET 1977-1978
SSU 1978-1979

Akana. Inuvik, N.W.T., C.O.P.E. v.1, 1982- Remplace Atta.

OOCAR 1,1982-
OONL 1-
OORD 1, 1982-

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ACUAI 1956-1957
OONL [1956]

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ACU 1-2 no.3
AEU 1-2 no.3
AEUB 1-2 no.3
BVAS 1-2 no.3
BVAU [1-2]
BVIPA 1-2 no.3
MBC 1-2 no.3
MWU 1-2 no.3
NBFU [1-2]
NFSM 1-[2]
NSHD 2
NSHS 2

OHM 1-2 no.3
OKQ [1-2]
OLU [1]-2 no.3
OOCC 1 -2, 1967-68
OONL 1-2 1967-68
OONM 1-2 no.3
OOU 1-2 no.3
OPET
OTMCL
OTU 1-2 no.3
OWTU [1-2]
QMG 1-2 no.3
SRU 1-2 no.3

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AEU 2-
BVAS 1981-
OONL no.1, 1977-1981
OONM 1-
OPET 2, 1979

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AC
AEU 1-22
BRC 20-22
BVA 1-22
BVAS 1-22
BVAU 1-22
MBC [1, 6-8, 10-11]-22
MWP 1-9, 14-22 no.4
MWU 12-22
NBFU 14-22
NBSAM [5-6]-[9]-[11]-22
NFSM 4-22
NSHD 13-22
NSHPL 1
NSTT 19-22
NSWA 1969-1976
OGU 14-22
OHM 1[2], 6-8, [11]-22 no.4; indexes: 1/25
OKQ 16-22
OLH
OOCC v.1-22, 1953-76
OONL [1,3]-22 1953-76
OONM [4], 6-22
OOP 1-22
OOU 14-22
OPAL 1, 4-22; indexes: 1953-1976
OPET 12-15
OSUL [4-5]-[9-12]-[16]-22
OTP 1-22
OTU 1-22
OTY 1-22
OWA 12-22
QMG 14-22
QMU [6-7, 13, 17, 19-20]
QSHERU 13-22
SRL 1-[8-9]-22

Alberta History. Calgary, AB, Historical Society of Alberta, v.23, 1975- Remplace Alberta Historical Review.

AC
ACU
AEU 23-
BRC 23-
BVA 23-
BVAS 23-
BVAU 23-
MBC 23-
MWP 23; indexes: 1975-77
MWU 23-27
NBFU 23-
NBSAM 23-
NFSM 23-
NSHD 23-
NSHS 23-
NSTT 23-
NSWA 23-
OGU 23-
OHM 23-
OKQ 23-
OLU 23-
OOCC v.23- 1975- Index: v.23/25, 1973/75
OOFF 23-
OONL 23- 1975-
OONM 23-
OOP 23-
OOPAC 23-
OOU 23-
OPAL 23-; indexes: 1975-77
OPET
OSUL 23-
OTMCL
OTP 23-
OTU 23-
OTY 23-
OWA 23-
QMG [23]-
QMM 23-
QMU [23-24]-
QSHERU 23-
SRL 23-
SRU 23-
SSU 23-

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AEU 1, 1877- 3, 1880
BVAS 1, 1878- 2, 1879
OONL 1, 1877- 3, 1880
OPET 1, 1877- 3, 1880
OTY 1, 1877- 3, 1880
QMG 1-3

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OONL 1, no.1-3, 1978
OTMCL

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OONL 6, 1981-
OPAL 6, 1981-
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OONL [1, 1972- 5, no.4, 1980]
OPAL 4-5, no.4
OTMCL 4, no.1, 1978- 5, no.4, 1980

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AEUB 5, 1978-
OBRWI 1977-
OONL 1, 1974-
OSTMB
QMCICM
QMRAQ

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OOSJ 1905-1908

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OBRWI
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OONM 1-

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OOSJ 1924-1961.

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OOSJ 1877-1886

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ACUAI
OOCC nouvelles séries [1, 1877-1923]
OOSJ 1887-1923

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ACU N.S. 1-
ACUAI 1-
AEU N.S. 4-
AEUB [1-8]-
ALU N.S. 1-
BVA 1-
BVAS N.S. 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIV 1-
MWU 1-
NBSAM 1-8; N.S.1-
NFSM 1-
NSHPL N.S. 5-
OGU 1-8; N.S. 1-
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-7 N.S. 9-
OME
OOCC nos 1-8; N.S 1-
OOFF 9-
OONL 1-8; N.S. 1-
OONM 1-
OOPAC 23, 1981-
OOSJ
OOU 1-
OOUM 1-
OSTCB N.S. 1, [2]-
OSUL 1-8, N.S. 1-
OSUU 2, 1956-7, 1958
OTER N.S. 1-
OTP 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-8; N.S. 1-
OWA 1-
QMG 1-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QQLA 1-7; N.S. 1-
QQLAS N.S 1-
QQRN N.S. 14-
QSHERU 1-

SRU 3-
SSIC
SSU 1-8; N.S. 1-

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QMRAQ

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MWUC 1978-
OLU 1969-
OONL [63, 65]- 1963-
OONM [1962-68]-
OPAL [75]-
OPET [1956-1967]; 1968-1969; 1971-
OSUL [1974]-
OTEPL 1971-
OTMCL 1968-
OTU 1963-
OWA 1968-
OWTU 1972-
QMM 1977

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ACU 1-9, 12-
AE 7-
AEU 1964-
BVA 1-
BVIP 4-
BVIPA 1-
OONL 1, 1964- 32, 1976
OONM nos 1-10, 12-24, 26-
OPET 1, 1964-32, 1976
OTMCL 29-
OTU 1-
OTRM

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ACU 1-
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OOFF 1973/76-
OONL 1-
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OOP
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ACG 1-60
NBSM
OOFF 2, 28, 66, 85
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OOP
OOPAC 2, 66, 85
OOSS
OPET [1-
OTMCL 1-

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OPAL 1975-79, 1981
OPET 1975-1980
OTY
SRP 1978
SSU 1977

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AC [4]-
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ACSO 22-
ACSP 1-
ACU 1-
ACUAI 1-
AEF 13-
AER 7-
AEU 1-
ALU 3-
ARS 3-
BEPN 19-

BNP 7-
BRC 25-
BVA 2-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIF 28-
BVIP 1-
BVIPA 1-14
BVIV 1-
MBC 1-
MDW [12]-
MPW 25-
MW 5-
MWFW 1-
MWP 1-14, 29-30
MWU 2-
NBAB [1]-
NBFU 1-34
NBSAM 1-
NFSF 1-
NFSM 1-
NSDB 1-[2]-[7]-
NSHF [6-7]-[10]-
NSHR 3-
NSHT 1-18
NSSCG [1-4]-
NWYWNH
OBUC 21-
OCHA 18-
OGU 5 années courrantes
OH [2]-
OHM 1-
OKF [1]-9
OKQ 2-
OL 2-
OLU 1-
OOAG 1-
OOAGE 2-
OOC 27-
OOCAR 24-
OOCC 1, 1948-
OOFF 1-
OOG 1-
OON 1-
OOND 2 années courrantes
OONE 2 années courrantes
OONL 1, 1948-
OONM [2]-
OOO 1-[13]-[17]-29, 31-
OOP 1-
OOPW 22-
OORD 1-
OORPL 1-[2]-
OOT 1-
OOU 1-
OOUM 1-
OPET 6, 9-10, 12
OSTCB 1-
OSUL [1-2]-
OTDS 24-
OTF 1-[4]
OTM 1-
OTP 2-
OTRM 1-
OTU
OTUD [1-8]
OTY 1-
OW 21-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-27
QMBM 1938-
QMH [1979]-
QMJB 1-
QMM 1-
QMR 3-
QMU 1-[3-6], [16], 18-
QQCS 10-
QQLA
QQLAS 1-
QQRN 1-
QQZ 1-
QSHERU 1-3, 5-
QSTJ [1-3], 4, 8-
QWSMM 19-
SRL 14-
SRU 1-
SSU 1-

Arctic Ambassadors. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada,

OONL [1976]

The Arctic Howel. Voir Kamanituak Klarion

Arctic in Colour. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Government of the Northwest Territories, 1972-

ACSP 2-
ACU [2-3]-[6]
BVAS 1-
BVAU
MBC 2-
MWP 1-[5]6
NSH 1972-
NSHS 3-6
NSWA [2]-
OHM 1,3-[5-6]
OOB 1972-
OOE [3]-
OONE 1973-
OONL [1-3]-6
OONM 2-
OORD 1972-
OPAL 1972-
OSTCB 1-4
OTMCL
OWA 2-6
OWTU 2[3]-6
QQRN 2-

Arctic News. Toronto, ON, Diocese of the Arctic, Anglican Church of Canada, 1961-

ACUAI [1948]-
AEUB 1961-
BVIPA [1906-1958]-
NWYWNH
OONL [1959]
OPET [1961-1976]

OTU 1959-
OTW [1952-1953]-
SSU

Arctic Québec/Nouveau Québec. Lévis and Ville St-Laurent, QC, La Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau Québec, 1972-1975

Pas de localisations trouvées

Arjungnagimmat. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Inuit Cultural Institute, 1980- Remplace Ajurnarmat.

ACG 1980-
AEUB 1980-1981
OONL 1980, 1981
OONM 1980-
OORD Summer 1980, Winter 1981
OPET 1980-
SSU 1980-

Arrows to Freedom. Drumheller, AB, Alberta Native Brotherhood of Indian and Metis, 1972-

ACG 1, no.5, 1972; no.9, 1973, no.10, 1973

Arviap Nipinga. The Voice of Eskimo Point. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., 1971-1976//? Remplace Messenger/Tusautit.

NWHRN
NWYWNH

Assembly of First Nations. Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, National Indian Brotherhood, 1, 1982-

OORD 1983-

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OONL [4] 1963-5, 1964

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OONL 1, 1974-4, 1977
OORD 1983-

Atchimowin. Hodgson, MB, Peguis Reserve,

Pas de localisations trouvées

The Athabscan. St. Paul, AB, Saddlelake/Athabasca District, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, v.1, no.1-

OORD 1, no.1- 1 no.4

Athapaskan Quarterly. Williams Lake, BC, v.1, 1979-1980//

ACG 1, no.1, 1979- 1, no.4, 1980

Atta. Inuvik, N.W.T., Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, no.1, 1981-1982// Remplacé par Akana

AEUB 1981-
OONL 1981-1982
OORD 1982

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AEUB 1979-1980
OONL 1979-1980
OORD 1979-1980
QMRAQ

Autochtones et actualité. Ste-Foy, QC, Revue de Presse, L.L. Inc.,

QMRAQ

Awasis. The Journal of the Indian/Native Education Council. Regina, SK, 1, 1981-

OONL [1]- 1981-
SRU 1-
SSU 1-

Baffinnews. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Government of the Northwest Territories, v.1,

OORD 1, no.9

Baker Lake. Baker Lake, N.W.T., Sanavik Cooperative, (Editeur change), 1970-1982.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Band Training Digest. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1982- Voir also Répertoire trimestriel de formation

OORD 1982-

Banks Land Letter. Sachs Harbour, N.W.T., 1968-1969. Remplacé par Bankslander/Sachs Echo.

Bankslander/Sachs Echo. Sachs Harbour, N.W.T., no.1, 1968-? no.25, 1970// Remplace Banks Land Letter.

AEUB 1, 1968- 25, 1970

The Banner of Mary Immaculate. Ottawa, ON, 1894-1897//;1904-1908//

OOSJ 1894-1897; 1904-1908

La Bannière de Marie-Immaculée. Ottawa, ON, 1893-1968//

OOSJ 1893-1968

Battleford, SK. Indian Health Centre. Newsletter.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Bear Hills Native Voice. Hobbema, AB, v.1, 1970?-v.2, 1972//

OONL	1, 1970?- 2, 1972
OORD	[1969-1971]

Bear Hills Native Voice. Hobbema, AB, v.1, 1977-

ACG	[1, no.20, 1977- 4, no.45, 1980]
OONL	5, 1980

The Beaver. Winnipeg, MB, Hudson's Bay Company, v.1, no.1, 1920-v.6, no.4, 1926; outfit 257, no.3, 1926-

AC	
ACI	1957-
ACSP	296- 1966-
ACU	265-
ACUAI	258-265, 270, 272-
AE	[1920]-
AEF	[302]-
AEU	[1-4]-[6]; [257-273]-
ALU	[1970/71]-
ARS	années courrantes seulement
BRC	[1955-56], [1958]-
BVA	4-
BVAS	1-5; 258-
BVAU	1-
BVIP	1-
BVIV	[3-6]; 257, 260-262, 264-
MBC	[274]-[277-289], 291-
MW	261-
MWFW	[1946-51, 1958]-
MWP	1-
MWU	1920-[1932, 1937]-
MWUC	1920-
NBFU	1-6 no.4; 257-291
NBSAM	[266]-[271]-276, 282-
NBSM	[1955-60]
NFSG	1967
NFSM	1-4; [257]- [294], 298, 300-
NSHD	279-
NSHK	269-271
NSHMS	1964-
NSHPL	[1938]-[1941], 1944-
NSHS	1920-
NSHV	[305]-[307]-
NSSCG	304-
NSTT	1971-
NWYWNH	
OCHA	1949- [1953]-[1962]
OME	
OGU	[272]-[288]-[292-293]-
OH	[264]-
OHM	[1-2]-
OHRB	290-299, [300, 302-30]
OKF	1948-
OKQ	1-
OKR	283-
OL	[1942]-
OLH	1920-1969
OLU	[1920]-
OOAG	1949-
OOAGE	283-
OOB	1972-[1978]-
OOC	[264-266]-
OOCC	[276] - 1946-
OOE	
OOF	[1947]-
OOFF	1967-
OOFI	[1948-]
OOG	1-[2]-
OON	[1929-]
OOND	1949-[1951]-
OONG	[1940, 1942, 1945]-[1947-49]-
OONL	[1920-1930]-
OONM	1, [2]-
OOP	[1-4]-
OOPAC	1952-
OOPW	299-
OORD	1920-
OOREX	2 années courrantes
OORPL	1954-
OOSS	[1967]-
OOT	[1934-54]-
OOU	[1-4]-[6]; [258]-[280-
OPAL	[1920-1960], 1962
OPET	246-296
OS	1940-
OSTCB	[258-67]-270, 272-[279-80]-
OSUL	269-[271-72]-
OSUU	1979-
OTAG	1975-
OTAR	1-
OTBCC	1963-
OTC	[276, 78]-
OTER	1967-
OTH	1951-
OTL	1941-
OTM	[1943-48]-[1951-1972]-
OTMCL	[1-2]-
OTP	[1-2]-
OTRM	[1921-52]-
OTU	[1-2]-
OTV	274-
OTY	1920-74
OW	1934-[1935-1956]-[1958]-
OWA	[258-262, 265, 267-68]-
OWTU	1-
QLB	1947, 1952-
QMA	278-
QMAC	278-
QMB	1978-
QMBM	[1921, 1923] 1933 [1934]-[1945]-
QMBN	[1921-25]-
QMFA	274, [277-306]
QMHE	1951-[1956]-[1962]-
QMM	1-
QMU	[1936-37], 1941-[1944]-1946
QQER	[264, 284]-
QQL	1933-51
QQT	1969-
QQZ	265-
QRU	1953-
QSHERU	1966

Q5TJ 1955-
QTU 1968-
SRL 1-
SRU [270, 273, 275, 278, 280]-
SSIC
SSU 264-

The Beaver News. Toronto, ON, 1970?-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Beaver Tales. Toronto, ON,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Beverly Kaminuriak Cariboo Management Board. Press Release. (Lieu de publication change), 1982-

OOCAR 1982-

Big Dipper News Voir Tuttutuit

Birchbark News. The Pas, MB, Indian and Métis Centre,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Bismay, Peterborough, ON, Department of Native Studies, Trent University, v.1, 1983-

OORD 1, 1983-

Black-foot News. Gleichen, AB,

ACG [1977, 1978]

Boréal: Journal of Northern Ontario Studies/Revue du nord de l'Ontario. Hearst, ON, University College of Hearst/Collège universitaire de Hearst, no.1, 1974- // Remplacé par Northward Journal.

ACU 1-11/12
ACUAI 8-11/12
NSHD 10-11/12
OLU 1-11/12
OONL no.1-12 1974/75-78
OOU
OPAL 1975-1978
OPET
OSUL 1-11/12
OTU 2-11/12
OWA 1-11/12
OWTU 1-11/12
QLB

Boreal Institute Vertical Files on Northern Affairs, Toronto, ON, Micromedia, 1975-

OONL [1979-1980]
OPET

British Columbia and Yukon Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, v.1, 1961-

BVIP 1966-
BVIV [6]-
BVIF 7- 1968-

British Columbia Historical Quarterly. Victoria, BC, v.1, 1937- v.21, 1958//

ACUAI 8-19
AE 1-18
BVAS 1-21
MWP 1-21
MWU 1-20
OKQ 1-21
OOCC 1-21
OONL 1-21
OTP 1-21
OTV 1-21
OTY 1-21
OONM 1-21
SRU [1-21]

B.C. Indian Advisory Committee. Newsletter. Victoria, BC, Department of the Provincial Secretary,

OONL [1965-1968]
OORD [1965-1968]

BC. Native Women's Society [Newsletter]. Kamloops, BC, 1978?-

OORD 1982-

Brotherhood Report. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T., v.2, 1971-?// Remplace Dene; Remplacé par Native Press.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Brothers of Time. Bath, ON, Native Brotherhood of Millhaven,

Pas de localisations trouvées

Bulletin d'information. St-Roch, QC, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Région de Québec, no.1-

OORD no.1-

Bulletin of the National Indian Council. Winnipeg, MB,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

CAPA Bulletin d'information. Hull, QC, Comité d'action du personnel autochtone, v.1, no.1-1978//Remplacé par Une revue trimestrielle sur l'emploi des autochtones.

OONL 1, 1978-
OORD 1, no.1

CASNP Voir Canadian Association in support of the Native Peoples.

CRARA Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, Canadian Rock Art Research Associates, no.1, 1970-

OPET 5, 1974-

Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Voir Elbow Drums.

Calgary Indian Newsletter. Calgary, AB, Calgary Indian Services Committee, 1965-

ACG no.1, 1965

Calumet. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians, v.1, 1968- v.2, 1970// Remplacé par Ontario Native Examiner.

OONL 1, 1968- 2, no.2, 1970

Cambridge Echo Voir Imianik

Camsell Arrow. Edmonton, AB, Charles Camsell Hospital, v.1, 1947- v.22, 1969//

AEU 1-22
OONL [9-22]
OPET 1-22

Can Kaga Otina Wotanin. Beaulah, MB, Bird Tail Sioux Band, 1973-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Canada. Archaeological Survey Voir Archaeological Survey of Canada.

Canada au nord du 60°. L'actualité... sur le développement économique du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ottawa, ON, Direction de l'expansion économique du Nord, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1969-

ACU 1971-
ACUAI 1970-
BVAS 1972-
BVAU
BVIF 1-
OOB 1969-
OOND 1972-
OONL 1970-
OORD 1969-
OOT 1971-
OW 1969-

Canada. Department of National Health and Welfare. Northern Health Service Voir Canada. Northern Health Service

Canada. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. Education-Operations Branch. The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register/L'annuaire des diplômés indiens et inuit, Ottawa, ON, 1975-1977//

ACUAI 1976-
BVAS 1976-
OONL 1975-1977
OTER 1975-
OTY

Canada North of 60. A Periodic Review of the Activities of the Federal Government in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1971-1972//

ACUAI no.1, 1971-
OOCAR 1970-72
OON 1972-[1973-74]
OTY [1973]
QMRAQ

Canada. Northern Health Service. Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories. Ottawa, ON, 1960-

ACUAI 1961-
NFSM
OONL 1960-
OOP 1979-

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Annual Report. Ottawa, ON, 1974/75-1977/78//

ACUAI 1975/76-
BVIP
MWU 1974/75-1977/78
OKQ 1974/75-1977/78
OONL 1974/75-1977/78
OONM 1974/75
OOP
OTDL 1975/76-1977/78
OWA 1974/75-1977/78

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Bulletin. Toronto, ON, v.15, 1974- v.18, 1978. Remplace Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. CASNP bulletin.

ACU 15, no.3-
AEUB 15-18
BVA 15, no.3-18, no.4
BVAS 15, no.3-18 no.4
BVAU 15, no.3-
MBC 15, no.3-
MWU 15, no.3-
NBFU 15, no.3-18 no.4
NFSM 15, no.3-
NSHD 15, no.3-18
OLU [15-18]
OOCC 15, no.3-
OONL 15, no.3-[18], 1974-77/78
OONM [15]-
OOP
OORD 15-18
OPAL 15, no.3-
OPET 15-18
OSUL
OSUU 16, no.3-18, no.4
OTDL 15, no.3-16

OTEPL	[15]-
OTER	15, no.3-
OTNY	15, no.3-
OTSP	année courrante seulement
OTU	15, no.3-
OTY	15, no.3-
OWA	15-[18]
OWTL	15, no.3-
QMG	16-
QMM	[16]
SRL	15, no.3-
SRP	15, no.3-
SSIC	15, no.3-
SSU	15, no.3-

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. CASNP Bulletin. Toronto, ON, v.13, 1972-v.15, 1974//Remplace Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada; Remplacé par Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Bulletin.

ACU	14-15, no.2
ACUAI	14-15, no.2
AEUB	13-15
BVAS	13, no.4-15 no.2
BVAU	14-15, no.2
BVIV	14-15, no.2
MBC	15, no.2
MWU	[14-15]
NBFU	[13]-15, no.2
NFSM	13, no.4-15, no.2
NSHD	14-15, no.2
OKQ	14-15, no.2
OLU	[13-15]
OOCC	14-15, no.2
OONL	13, no.4-15, no.2
OOP	15, no.3-
OORD	13-15
OOU	
OPAL	13, no.4-15, no.2
OPET	13-15
OTDL	14
OTEPL	[15]
OTER	13, no.4-15, no.2
OTSP	14-15, no.2
OTU	13, no.4-15, no.2
OWA	13, no.4-15, no.2
OWTL	14-15, no.2
OWTU	14-15, no.2
SRL	13, no.4-15, no.2
SRP	13, no.4-15, no.2
SSIC	14-15, no.2
SSU	13, no.4-15, no.2

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, no.1, 1973?-no.19, 1978//

AEUB	[2, 1974- 19, 1978]
BVAS	2-19
OONL	2, 1974-19, 1978
OONM	2-19
OOP	1974-1978
OORD	[1974-1978]
OSUU	17-19, 1978
OTDL	[1974]-1978
OWA	1-19
SSIC	

Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Source Materials on the Native Peoples of Canada. Toronto, Micromedia, 1973-1979//

BVAS	
MWU	
NFSM	
NSWA	
OORD	1973
OPAL	
OPET	1973-1979

Canadian Ethnology Service. Papers. Ottawa, ON, 1974-

ACUAI	1974-
NBFU	no.17
OTMCL	

Canadian Indian. Owen Sound, ON, Canadian Indian Research and Aid Society, v.1, no.1, 1890- no.12, 1891// Remplace Our Forest children.

AEU	1890/91
NSHP	
OONL	1, no., 1890-no.12, 1891
OPET	1890-1891
OTAR	
OTL	1890-1891
OTP	
OTU	[1890]
OTY	1890/91
OWA	1890-1891
OWTU	1890-1891
QMG	1890/91

Canadian Indian Artcrafts. Ottawa, ON, National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation, v.1, 1974-v.5, 1979//

ACG	[1, 1974-5, 1979]
ACU	[1]-
AEUB	1, 1974-5, 1979
BVAU	2-
BVIV	1-
MBC	[2]-[4-5]
NFSM	1-
OK	année courrante seulement
OKQ	1-
OONL	[1], 1974-5, 1979
OONM	année courrante seulement
OPET	[1]-
OSUL	1-[2]-[4-5]-
OSUU	1, 1975-5, 1979
OTEPL	3-
OTMCL	3-
OTY	1-
OWTU	[1]-[4], 5
QMG	2-
QTCE	1-
SR	[2]-

SRL 1-
SRP 1-
SS 1-
SSIC

Canadian Indian Centre News. Toronto, ON,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Canadian Indian Youth Council. Bulletin. Ottawa, ON,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Canadian Indians and Eskimos of Today. Toronto, ON, Indian Eskimo Association of Canada, no.3, 1966- Remplace Canadians Indians of Today; Amalgamé par Indian Eskimo Association of Canada. Bulletin.

ACUAI 3-
AEU 3-
AEUB 3-
BVAS 3-
OLU 3-
OONL 3-5
OOP
OTU 3-
OWA 3-5

Canadian Indians of Today. Toronto, ON, Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, no.1, 1965-1966//Remplacé par Canadian Indians and Eskimos of Today.

ACG 2, 1965; 3, 1966; 4, 1966
ACUAI 1-
AEU 1-2
AEUB 1, 1965-5, 1966
BVAS 1-2
BVAU 1
OLU 1-2
OONL 2, 1965
OOP
OTU 2
OWA 1-2

Canadian Journal of Anthropology/Revue canadienne d'anthropologie. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Department of Anthropology, v.1, no.1, 1980- Remplace Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology.

ACU
AEU 1-
BVAS 1
MWP 10
MWU 1-
NSHD 1-
NSHS 1-
OLU 1-
OOCC 1- 1980-
OONH 1-
OONL 1- 1980-
OONM 1-
OOU 1-
OPAL 1-
OPET
OSUL 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMM 1-
QMU 1-
SRU 1-

Canadian Journal of Native Education. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Dept. of Educational Foundations, v.8, no.1, 1980- Remplace Indian Ed.

ACG 8-
ACU
AEU 8-
AEUB 1980-
OLU 8-
OONH 8-
OONL 8-
OONM
OORD 1980-
OPET 8-
OTBCC
OWA 8-
QMU 8-
SSU 1980-

Canadian Journal of Native Studies. Brandon, MB, Brandon University, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1, 1981-
AEU 1-
AEUB 1, 1981-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
MBC 1-
NSHD 1-
NWYWNH
OHM 1-
OLU 1-
OOCC 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OORD 1982-
OOU 1-
OPAL 1-
OPET 1-
OSUU 1. 1981-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-

Canadian Native Friendship Centre [Newsletter]. Edmonton, AB, 1963?-1970// Remplacé par Edmonton Native News.

OONL [1970]
OORD 1982

Canadian Native Law Bulletin. Saskatoon, SK. Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, v.1, 1977/78- v.4, 1977/78// Remplacé par Canadian Native Law Reporter.

AEU [1]
AEUB 1-

BVAS [1]
MWLS 1-
NSHDL 1-
OLU 1977-78
OOCC 1-2
OOJ 1977-78
OONL 1, 1977/78
OORD 1, 1977-1978
OTLS 1
OTUL 1977-
OTYL
QMML 1977-
QMU 1-
QSHERU
SSU [1977-]

Canadian Native Law Reporter. Saskatoon, SK, Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan, no.1, 1979- Remplace Canadian Native Law Bulletin.

ACG 1, 1979-
AEUB 1, 1979-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
MBC 1-
OLU 1-
OOJ 1-
OONL 1-
OOP
OORD 1-
OPET 1-
OSUU 1, 1979-
OTLS 1-
OTYL
OWAL
OWTU 1-
QMML 1-
SSU 1979

Canadian Native News Service. Ottawa, ON, [v.1] 1977-v.2, 1978//

AEUB no.11, 1977 - no.31, 1978
MWP [1] 2
OONL [1] 2

Canadian Native Prints Ltd. Newsletter. Vancouver, BC,

ACG [1980-1981]

Canadian Native Society of Regina. Newsletter. Regina, SK,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Canadian Plains Area Studies Bulletin. Regina, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, v.1, no.1, 1970- v.1 no.2, 1973// Remplacé par Canadian Plains Bulletin.

ACU
ALU 1, no.1-2
OON 1, 1-2
OONL 1, 1970/73
OONM 1, no.1-2

Canadian Plains Bulletin. Regina, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Canadian Plains Research Centre. Regina Campus, v.1, 1973- Remplace Canadian Plains Area Studies Bulletin.

AC [4]-
ACU 2-
ALAG
MWFW [2]-
MWP 4-
MWU 8-
MWUC 1980-
NFSM 2 années courrantes
NSHD années courrantes seulement
OLU 6-
OOAG [9]-
OOCC 4- 1976-
OOCM [4]-
OOFF [10]-
OON 2,1-
OONL 2- 1974-
OONM 2-
OOP
OOPAC 7, 1976-
OORD 1, 1973-
OOREX 2 années courrantes
OPAL 10-
OTU 4-
OWA 4-
OWTU [6]-
QMM 2-
SRRE 3 années courrantes
SSR 2-
SSU [5]-

Canadian Trapper North Bay, ON, Ontario Trappers Association, I, 1972-

OONL 1, 1972-

Canup Awaka Wo Oyake/Pipestone Newspaper. Pipestone, MB, Oak Lake Band,

Pas de localisations trouvées

Cape Dorset. Cape Dorset, N.W.T, West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, 1971// Remplace Eskimo Graphic Art. Les arts graphiques esquimaux Remplacé par Cape Dorset Prints. Cape Dorset estampes.

NBSAM 1971
OONL 1971
OTMCL 1971

Cape Dorset News. Cape Dorset, N.W.T., 1974//?

NWHRN [1974]

Cape Dorset Prints. Cape Dorset estampes. Cape Dorset, N.W.T., West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, 1972-1974// Remplace Cape Dorset, Remplacé par Dorset. Cape Dorset Annual Graphics Collection.

ACU 1973
NBSAM 1972-74

OH 1972
OHM 1972
OLU 1972
OONL 1972-74
OOU 1972
OPET 1972
OTY 1972-74
OWTL

Carcajou/Wolverine. Huron Village, QC, no.1 and 2, 1972?//

OONL no.1&2, 1972
QMRAQ no.1&2

Caribou. Voice of the Newfoundland Micmac. St. George's, NF, v.1, 1980-

NFSM 1981

Caribou News / Tutuk tusaratsait. Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design Ltd., v.1, 1981- Remplace Keewatin Caribou.

AEUB no.1, 1981-
NWYWNH
OOCAR 1981-1983
OONL 1981-
OORD 1981-

Carrier Review Voir Toestloes-Nahwoehnoek

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ACG 2, no.2, 1963
OONL no.3

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NWYWNH

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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BKNW

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QMRAQ

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ACG March, November 1981

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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OONL 1973

Clyde River. Clyde River, N.W.T., Igutaq Group, 1981

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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ACG 5, 1967
OONL 1
OOP 1-6

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BVAU
NBSM
OONM
OPET 1-
OTMCL

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ACG
MWU [1974]
OONL [1972-73]-1974

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OOCAR 1982-

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OONL 1959-1960
OORD 5-6
OPET 4, 1958- 6, 1960

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OONL 3
OPET 3, 1956

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OONL 1-2
OPET 1, 1954- 2, 1955

Confluence. Fort Smith, N.W.T., Canarctic Publishing Ltd., 1977.

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NWHRN

Contes amérindiens. LaSalle, QC, Éditions Hurtubise,

QMRAQ

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AEUB 1, no.4, 1980-
OONL 1, 1979-

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OORD [1973-1978]

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

Counterpoint. Toronto, ON,

OONL 1-

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AEUB 4, 1977-
OBRWI
OONL 1-
OORD 1983-
OPET [3, 1976-
OSTMB

Cree Ajemoon. Chibougamau, QC, Cree Indian Centre of Chibougamau,

OORD 1983-

Cree Monthly Guide. Cardston, AB, Church of England in Canada, 1927?//

OONM 1927?

Cree Review. Hobbema, MB Voir Kitchitwa Miteh.

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ACG [1939-1979]
OONL [1906-1972]

Cree Witness. Prince Albert, SK, Northern Canada Evangelical Mission,

ACG [1971-1977]

La Croix de Ste-Anne. Lac Ste-Anne, AB, no.1, 1900- no.58, 1905// Remplace L'écho de Ste-Anne; Fusionné à Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa.

AEU 1, 1900-58, 1905

Cross of Saint Anne Voir La Croix de Ste-Anne

DOTC News Voir Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council

Dakelh Dustl'us. Prince George, BC, Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, v.1, 1982?-

OORD 2, 1983-

Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council News. Brandon, ON,

OBRWI
OSTMB

Delaware Indian News. Thamesville, ON, Moravian Band Office,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Dene: Northwest Territory Indian Brotherhood, Native Bulletin. Yellowknife, N.W.T. v.1, 1971- v.2, 1971//Remplacé par Brotherhood Report.

OPET 1, no.1, 1971- 1, no.2, 1971

Dene Express. Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., no.1, 1975- no.8, 1977// Remplace Hare Express.

AEUB 1, 1975- 8,1977
NWHRN

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ACG 1, 1980-
AEUB 1, 1980-
NWYWNH 1982
OOCAR 1-
OORD 1983-
QMRAQ

Dene Nation. Press Release. Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

OOCAR 1982-

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ACG 2, 1977

Denosa. La Ronge, SK, v.1, 1975-

AEUB 1, 1975-
OONL 1-
MWU année courante seulement

Dialogue. Ottawa, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1973-1976//

OORD 1973-1976
SSIC

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ACUAI 1976-
OONL 1-
OORD 1973-1979

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AEUP 6, 1978- 9, no.4
OKSL [1973-75]-
OOCAR [5]-9
OONL [1]-[3]-[9] 1972-81
OORD 1973-1980
OPAL 2-
OSUL [6]-
OTB 1973-
OTBCC
OTDL 1972-
OTP [2]-
OTRM [2]-
OWA 4-8

Dimensions, Special Editions. Willowdale, ON, Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indian Association, v.8, 1980- Remplace Dimensions.

OOCAR 8-
OS
OTAG
OTDL [9]-
OWA 8-

Dorset: Cape Dorset Annual Graphics Collection. Toronto, ON, Feheley, 1975- Remplace Cape Dorset Prints. Cape Dorset estampes. (De 1975-1978 anglais et français; 1978- anglais, français et inuit).

ACU
AE 1975-
AEU 1975-76
BVA 1975-
MWU 1975, 1978
NBSAM
OOC 1976
OONL 1975-
OOP
OORD 1975, 1978
OOU 1975
OPAL 1978, 1980
OPET 1975-
OTU
OWA 1975
OWTU 1975-
QMG 1976, 1978-
QMU 1975-
SSU 1975-

The Drum. Inuvik, N.W.T., v.1, 1966- v.13, no.13, 1978// Remplacé par The Inuvik Drum.

ACUAI 1-
BVA 8-13
BVAU 1968-69
BVIPA 1-13
MBC 11-13
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OOSS 5, no.21, 1970
OONL [1966-1973]; 1973-
OORD 1973-1978
OTY [1969], 1971-1977
OWTU 7-13
YWLS [1968-69]; [1971-1975]

Drum Beat Newsletter. North Battleford, SK,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

The Eastern Arctic Newsweek. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., 1968-1969//?

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Eastern Arctic Star. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., 1970-1972//

ACUAI 1, no.11-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1970-1972

L'Écho de Ste-Anne. Lac Ste-Anne, AB, v.1, no.1, 1897-?// Remplacé par La Croix de Ste-Anne 1900-1905; Fusionné à Kitchiitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganiss

AEU 1, 1897-

Edmonton Native News. Edmonton, AB, Canadian Native Friendship Centre. 1970-1975// Remplace Canadian Native Friendship Centre [Newsletter].

AEUB 1972-1974
OONL [1970-1971]
OORD 1971-1973
OPET 1972-

Éducation indienne. Ottawa, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OORD [1973]

Ehnwheot/Native News. Sudbury, ON, Ehnwheot Native Communications,

AEUB 1977

Elbow Drums. Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Calgary, AB, 1966?-1979// (Titre change: Calgary Indian Friendship Centre Newsletter; Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Elbow drums Newsletter; Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter).

ACG [1966-1979]
BVA 1973-79
MBC [1977]-1979
OBRWI
OONL [1968-69, 74]-[1977-78]-1979
OPET 1971-
OTRM [1972]-1979
OWTU [1972]-1979

Enoch Echo. Winterburn, AB, Enoch band,

OORD 1983-

Ermineskin Indian School [Yearbooks]. Hobbema, AB, Erimineskin Indian School,

ACG 1961-1969

Eskimo; country, inhabitants, catholic missionaries. Churchill, MB, Oblate Fathers of Hudson Bay Vicariate, 1945- Remplace The Link. Oblate Fathers of the Hudson Bay Vicariate; aussi Le Trait d'union oblats du Vicariat de la Baie d'Hudson. (Nouvelle collection publiée par les Pères Oblats du diocèse de Churchill 1967-1970; puis par les Pères du diocèse de Churchill-baie d'Hudson.)

Édition anglaise

ACG 1946-
ACUAI 1946-
AEUB 1946-
BVAU [1946-1963], [1974]-
BVIV 1946-[1957]-[1959]-[1964-65]-[1968, 1971]-
MBC 5-
MWU 5-16, 18-33, 35-36, 38-82
OOG 1946-
OON 52-
OONL 1946-[1951]-[1954-55]-[1957]-[1960]-
OONM 1946-
OOP ns no.1-
OORD 1952-
OOSJ
OOU [1947], 12, 15, 18, 45, 53-58, 60-64
OPET 38-80; n.s. no.1, 1971-
OTU
OWTU ns no.10-11
SRP 1946-[1971]

Édition française

OONL [1946]-[1954]-
OONM 1-
OOP 71-
OOSJ
OOU 1-
QQL [1963]-
QQRN 1-3, 5-29, 31-67

Eskimo Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Department Resources and Development, Northern Administration and Lands v.1, 1953- v.7, 1956// Remplacé par Inuttituat.

ACUAI 1-
OONM 1-7
OONL 1-7

Eskimo Graphic Art. Les arts graphiques esquimaux, Cape Dorset, N.W.T., West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative/La coopérative esquimaude de Baffin Ouest, 1962-1970// Remplace Eskimo Graphic Art; Remplacé par Cape Dorset.

ABA 1963-65
AC
ACU
ACUAI 1966, 1969
AE 1963-66
AEU 1963, 1966, 1968-69
AEUB 1966, 1968
BVIV 1968
MW 1963, 1966-68, 1970
NBSAM 1962-1970
NFSM 1964/65
OH 1970
OHM 1963
OKQ 1968
OOCC 1964/65
OONF 1968
OONG 1964/65
OONL 1962-70
OOP 1962, 1964/65, 1967
OORD 1962-63, 1966-67
OTMCL 1962-1970
OTU
OTY 1963, 1966, 1968-1970
OW 1963, 1966-68
OWA 1964/65, 1968
OWTU 1964/65
QMG 1963, 1967
QMM 1968
QQLA 1964-65

Eskimo Graphic Art. Cape Dorset, N.W.T., West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative, 1959-1961// Remplacé par Eskimo Graphic Art. Les arts graphiques esquimaux.

ABA 1961
ACU 1960
BVA 1960
BVIPA 1960
BVIV 1960
MWU 1959-1960

NBSAM	1961
OHM	1960-61
OOC	1961
OOCC	1961
OONG	1960-61
OONL	1959-61
OONM	1960
OORD	1959-1961
OTMCL	1961
OWTU	1960
QMG	1960
QMM	1960
QSHERU	1961

Eskimo Point, Newsletter, Eskimo Point N.W.T.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Études inuit Studies. Inuksiutiit Katimajiit. Québec, QC, Université Laval, Département d'anthropologie, v.1, 1977-

ACU	
ACUAI	1, 1977-
AEU	2-
AEUB	1, 1977-
BVAS	1-
NBFU	1-
NSHS	3-
NWYWNH	
OLU	1-
OOCC	1, 3- 1977-
OONL	1- 1977-
OONM	1-
OORD	1977-
OOU	
QMCICM	
QMH	1979-
QMM	2-
QMU	1-
QQLA	1-

Eyapanhan. Sioux Valley Reserve, MB,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Voir Outlook.

File Hills Band Newsletter. Lorlie, SK,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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ACG	11, 1970-1972
OONL	1, 1969-19, 1972
OORD	1-19

The First Citizen Profiles. Vancouver, BC, 1, 1973//Remplace The First Citizen.

OONL	1, 1973

The First People. Lac La Biche and Kikino, AB, 1976-

OONL	1976-

The Forgotten People. Les oubliés. Ottawa, ON, Native Council of Canada/Le Conseil des autochtones du Canada, (Métis and non-Status Indians/Métis et Indiens sans statut), v.1, 1972- // (Titre change: Forgotten People/Les oubliés 1972-1973; Forgotten People/Peuple oublié, May/mai 1973-

ACG	6, no.3/6, 1977- 8, no.2, 1981
AE	1974-
AEU	1973-
AEUB	2, 1973- 8, 1981
BVAS	7-
BVIPA	
MWU	1-
NBFU	année courante seulement
NSHD	2-[3]6
NSHS	[7,8]
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	1977/78
OBRWI	
OLU	3-
OOC	[2]-
OOCAR	1977-1981
OOJ	1-
OONL	1, 1972- [4]-8, 1981
OOP	1-
OORD	1972-1981
OPET	[1, 1972-
OSTMB	
OSUU	1979-1980
OTBCC	
OTDL	[1972]-
OTLS	1-
OTMCL	
OWTU	2-
QMG	3-
QMRAQ	
SSIC	
SSU	[6]-

Fort Simpson Journal. Fort Simpson, N.W.T., Canarctic Publishing Ltd, 1976-1978//

AEUB	1, no.12-13, 1977; 20, no.1-4, 7, 1978
NWHRN	

Fort Smith Journal. Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1978/

AEUB	1, no.1-4, 1978; 1, no.7, 9, 1978
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	

Fort Smith News. Fort Smith, N.W.T., Canarctic Graphics, 1-32, 1979//

NWHRN	1, 1979- 23, 1979; 27, 1979- 32, 1979
NWYWNH	

Friendship Centre Info, Voir Regina Friendship Centre.

Friendship Centre Newsletter. Voir Canadian Native Friendship Centre Newsletter.

Gesgapegiagewei Agntmagann. Maria, QC, Centre des programmes éducationnels et culturels,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Gigmanag. Charlottetown, PE, Native Council of Prince Edward Island, 1976-

OONL 1980-
PCU 1976-

Goinaiday: Telling the News. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, v.1, 1972- no.3, 1975// Remplacé par The Interpreter.

ACG 2, 1973- 4, 1975
AEUB 1, 1972- 4, 1975
OORD [1972-1975]

Government Activities in the North. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. 1953- Voir also Les Activités du gouvernement dans le Nord.

AEU 1976/77
MWHP 1976/77
OOAECB
OOAG 1968-
OOB
OOCAR 1968-
OOG 1959-1960
OON 1955-
OOND
OONL 1-
OONM 1957-
OONRT
OOO 1979/80-
OOP
OORD 1953-
OPAL 1968-
OTER 1968-
OTY
SSU 1964, 1966, 1970-71

Hare Express. Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., 1973-1974//Remplacé par Dene Express.

AEUB 1, 1973- 26, 1974
NWHRN
NWYWNH

Ha-shilth-sa. Port Alberni, BC, Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council West Coast District Council of Indian Chiefs, 1974-

OONL 1, 1974-
OORD 1983-

Hay River News. Hay River, N.W.T., 1967-1972//

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OTY 1968-1969

Hechukowe Wasayuseven. Spiritual Light. Norway House, MB, 1943- Voir Spiritual Light.

Heritage. Alberta's Ethno-Cultural Magazine. Edmonton, AB, Cultural Heritage, v.1, 1973-

AC

Hobbema Parish Bulletin. Hobbema, AB,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Holman. Holman, N.W.T., Holman Eskimo Cooperative, (publisher varies), 1965-1970, 1972-1977, 1979-1982

Pas de localisations trouvées.

The Hub. Hay River, N.W.T., North 60 Publications, 1973-

ACUAI 1977-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1973; 1975-
OORD 1975-

I-C. Weekly. The Pas, MB, Department of Northern Affairs,

OORD [1972-1974], [1977]

ICI Newsletter Voir Inuit Cultural Institute

I.E.C. Metchosin, BC,

OPET [1973]

ITC News. Ottawa Voir Inuit Tapirisat of Canada

Ialentasetatha Kahnawakeha. Almanach Iroquois. Montreal, QC, 1, 1899-1903//?

OOA
OONL 1, 1899-3, 1901

Ialentasetatha kahnawakeha tsini kahswis nonwa iseserate....Almanac iroquois pour l'année.... Montreal, QC, 1899-

OONL 1, 1899-3, 1901

Ideas, a Business Newsletter for the Indian and Eskimo Community. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973-1976//

ACG 3, no.4
AEU 1975-
BVAS 1, 1973-
MWU 1-
OKF
OON 2 années courantes

OONL 1-
OOP
OORD [1973-1976]
OOS 1, 1973
OTY
QMG 1973-1976
QMRAQ

Idées: bulletin d'affaires pour la collectivité indienne Voir Ideas: a business newsletter for the Indian community

Igalaag: A Window on the World of Inuit Training. Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design Ltd, v.1, 1978- v.5, no.2, 1983//

ACG 2, no.2, 1979-
AEUB 1, no.1, 1978-
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1979, 1982
OOCAR 1979-
OONL 1, 1978-
OORD 1, 1978-
OPET 4, no.7, 1982-

Ilavut. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Diocese of the Arctic, Spring 1973- Voir aussi Our Family/Ilavut.

NWHRN [2, no.3, 1977-]

Ilisarniq Voir Igalaag

Illunairartut. Nain, NF.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Imianik. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., 1971-1972//

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Indian. Hagersville, ON, 1885-1888?//

AEU 1885-1886
BVAS
OLU 1885-1886
OONL 1, 1885- 24, 1886
OPET
OTAR 1885-1886
OTMCL 1885-1886
OTU
OTY 1885-1886
OWA 1885-1886
SRU 1885-1886

Indian. Metchosin, BC, 1967-1969// Remplacé par The Messenger.

OONL [1967, 1969]
OPET 1969

The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register. Voir Canada. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. Education operation Branch. The Indian and Inuit Graduate Register.

Indian and Inuit Supporter. St. John's, NF, Indian and Inuit Support Group of Newfoundland, v.1, no.1-2, 1979//

AEUB 1, no.2, 1979

Indian and Métis Brotherhood Organization. IMBO Newsletter. Stony Mountain, MB, 1976?- Remplacé par Talking Leaves.

OONL [1976]

Indian and Métis Conference. Newsletter. Winnipeg, MB, Indian and Métis Conference,

ACG no.23, 1969
MWP 21-25

Indian and Métis Conference. Proceedings. Winnipeg, MB, 7, 1961- 13, 1967//? Community Welfare Planning Council. Remplace Conferences on Indians and Métis. Proceedings; Remplacé par Manitoba Indian and Métis Confederation. Proceedings.

OONL 1960-13, 1967
OORD 7-12
OPET 7, 1961- 13, 1967

Indian Brotherhood News. Chilliwack, Kamloops & Richmond, BC, 1961-

ACG [1961-1964]
OORD [1961-1965]

Indian Country. Hobbema, AB, Mel Harrison Buffalo,

OORD 1983-

Indian Echo. New Westminster, BC, 1965-1973//

OONL 1970-1973
OORD [1968-1972]

Indian Echo Indien. St-Roch, QC, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, région du Québec,

OORD [1969-1970]

Indian Ed. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Education Centre, v.1, 1973-v.7 no.4, 1980// Remplacé par Canadian Journal of Native Education

ACG 6, 1978- 7, 1980
AEU 1-
AEUB 1, 1973-1980
MBC 1-
OBRWI
OLU 1 [2]-[5]-[7]
OONL 1, 1973-7 , 1979
OONM 7-
OORD 1, 1973- 7, 1979
OPET [1, 1973- 7, no.4, 1980]
OTBCC
OWA 1-7

OWTU 1-
QMG [2]-
QMU [6]
SSIC

Indian Education. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, v.1, 1970- v.4?, 1974//

ACG [1, 1970- 3, 1972]
OORD 1970-1974
OTER [1-2]-
SSU [1-2]-

Indian Education Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, University of British Columbia, Indian Education Resources Centre, v.1, 1970- v.6, 1977//

ACG [1, 1970- 5, 1974/75]
AEUB 1, 1970- 5, 1975
BVA 1-5 no.4
BVAU 1-6 no.1
OONL [1, 1970-6, no.1, 1977]
OPET 1, 1970-5, 1975
OORD [1970-1974]
OTY année courante seulement
QMMNS

Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada. Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, The Association, v.1, 1960- v.13, 1972// Remplace National Commission on the Indian Canadian Bulletin; Remplacé par Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, CASNP Bulletin for Concerned Canadians; Amalgamé par Canadian Indians and Eskimos of Today.

ACG 1, 1960-13, no.4, 1972
ACUAI 1-13no.3
AEUB 1, 1960-13, 1972
AEU [8]-13 no.3
BVA 1-13 no.3
BVAS 1-[9]-13 no.3
BVAU [1]-[5]6
BVIP [4]-[6]
BVIPA
BVIV 1-[3]-13 no.3
MBC 1960-1972
NBFU 11-[13]
NFSM 1-13 no.3
OLU [8-13]
OOCC 12-13 no.3
OONL [1, 1960-13, no.2, 1972]
OOP 1-13 no.3
OORD 1-13
OOSS 1-13 no.3
OOU
OPAL 12-13 no.3
OPET 1, 1960-13, 1972
OSUL 1965-1972
OTDL 1-13 no.3
OTER 1-13 no.3
OTMCL 13 no.3
OTU 1-13 no.3
OTY 1-13 no.3
OW 2-13 no.3
OWA [6-7,10-13]
OWTL [6]-13 no.3
OWTU 8-13 no.3
QQRN 1-[7]-10
SRL [5-10]-13 no.3
SRP 1-13 no.3
SSU 1-13 no.3

Indian Free Press. London, ON, London's Indian Friendship Centre, January to August 1971// Remplace N'Amerind Friendship Newsletter,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Sault Ste Marie, ON,

OBRWI
OORD 1982-
OSTMB

Indian Health. Vancouver, BC, Pacific Region Medical Services, v.1, 1978-

BVANH 1, 1978-
OONH

Indian Magazine. Toronto, ON, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Northern Service, 1967?-1970// Remplacé par Our Native Land.

ACG [1967-1970]
ACUAI 1968-1970
OORD [1967-1970]
OPET 1970
OTDL 1967-1970
OTY 1970

Indian Missionary Record. Winnipeg, MB, etc., Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, v.1, 1938- v.19, 1956// Remplacé par Indian Record.

AEUB 1, 1938-
OONL 1, 1938- 19, 1956
OORD 1953-1956
OOSJ 1, 1938-
OPET 17, 1954- 19, 1956

The Indian News/Nouvelles indiennes. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development/Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, v.1, 1954- v.23, 1982//

ACG 1, 1954- 19,no.9, 1979; [21]; 22, no.1, 1981-
ACUAI 11, 1963-
AEUB 1, 1954-
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1970-1974, 1980
OBRWI
OL
OOCAR 20, 1979- 23, 1982
OONL 1, 1954-
OORD 1954-1982
OOSJ 1956-1972

OPET [1, 1954- 23, 1982]
OTBCC
OSTMB
OSUU 19, 1978-
QMCICM
SSIC

Indian Outlook. Regina, SK, Federation of Indians in Cooperation with the Provincial Committee on Minority Groups, v.1, 1960-1969?// Remplacé par Saskatchewan Indian.

OONL 1, 1960-1963
OTU 1

Indian Record. Winnipeg, MB, Oblate Fathers, v.20, 1957- Remplace Indian Missionary Record.

ACG [1945-1956]; 20, no.1, 1957-
AEU 28, no.1, 1965- 37, no.12, 1974
AEUB 1, 1938-
BVAU
MWU [33, 1970-38, 1971]
OONL [20-23, 27]-, 1957-
OONM [22-26]
OORD 1957-
OOSJ 1957-
OOSS 31, 1968-
OOU 16-[17]-[19-20]-[23-25]-[27-29]-
OPET [23, 1960- 38, 1975]; 40, 1977-
OTBCC
OTRM 35, no.5-6, 1972-
OWA 38, 1975-
OWTU 31, no.10-1968-
QMRAQ
SRU [4, no.1, 1941]-[31, no.7, 1968]-31 no.9, 1968-
SSIC

Indian Rights for Indian Women. Edmonton, AB, Indian Rights for Indian Women National Office,

BKNW

Indian School Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Education Division Indian Affairs Branch, 1946-

ACG 10, no.3, 1956

Indian Time. Vancouver, BC, Official Organ of the Allied Tribes of BC, The Pan-American League Kee-Way-Din Lodge (North-west-Wind-Land) Canadian Sioux Association, v.1, 1950-

ACG [1950-1959]
BVA 1-
BVAU
BVIP [1]-3, 1950-59
OONL 1-[2]-3, 1950-58

Indian Times Newsletter. Lillooet, BC,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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AEUB 3, 1971-
BVAINA [1977-1983]
OBRWI
OOCC
OONL 1, 1969-
OOP
OORD 1970-
OPET [6, 1974-
OSTMB
QMRAQ

Indian World Voir UBCIC News.

Indians of Quebec. Indiens du Québec. Caughnawaga, QC, Confederation of Indians of Quebec, Confédération des Indiens du Québec, v.1, 1977-

AEUB 4, 1980-
OONL 1, 1977-
OORD 1977-
OPET 4, 1980-
OSTMB
OTU
QMCICM

Indiens du Québec Voir Indians of Quebec.

Information Nord Québec/Information North Quebec. Montreal, QC, Comité de recherche sur les populations nordiques/Committee on Northern Population Research, Département de démographie, Université de Montréal, 1981-

NWYWNH
OLU
OOAG 1-
OOCAR 1-
OOG 1-
OON 1-
OONL 1- 1980-
OONM 1-
OOREX 2 années courantes
QMRAQ

Inoucdjouac. Ville St-Laurent, QC, La fédération des coopératives du Nouveau Québec, 1976

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Inside and Outside. Beaver Crossing, AB, Le Goff School, 1972?-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Intercom. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development/Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1957-

OONL 1-
OORD 1957-
QMRAQ

Interesting News Voir Ha-shilth-sa

Interior Indian Federation Centre. Newsletter. Kamloops, BC,

BKNW

Interpreter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Information, Government of N.W.T., 1975- Remplace Goinsiday and Tukisiviksat

ACUAI 1, 1975-
AEUB [1, 1975- 4, 1978]
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1978
OONL 1-
OORD 1978-

Inuit Art and Craft/L'art et l'artisanat inuit Voir About Arts and Crafts/L'art et artisanat

Inuit Cultural Institute. Newsletter. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., no.1, 1978-1981//

ACG 1, 1978-
OONM 1-
OONL 1-2
OPET année courante seulement

Inuit Monthly. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, v.1, 1971- v.4 1975// Remplace Tapirisat Newsletter/Tapirisat Nipingit; Remplacé par Inuit Today.

AE [2]-4 no.2
AEUB 2, 1973-
BVA [1]-[3]
BVAS [3]-4 no.2
BVAU [3]-4 no.2
BVIPA [2-3]-4 no.2
OHM [3]-4 no.2
OLU
OOCC [3, 1974- 4, 1975]
OOIT 1973-1975
OONL [1, 1971- 4, no.2, 1975]
OOP 3-4, no.2
OORD 1973-1975
OOU
OPET 3, 1974
OTU 4
OTY 3-4, no.2
OWTU [3]-4 no.2

Inuit Nipingat. Baker Lake, N.W.T., 1977?-1978//

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Inuit Nipingit/Keewatin Echo. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., 1969-1975// Remplace Nutat Tusainatut. Adult Education Staff of the Keewatin Region. Govt. of N.W.T. Voir Keewatin Echo for holdings

Inuit North. Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design, 1979-1980//

ACG July, 1979, January, 1980
AEU [1979]-
AEUB 1979-1980
BVAS 1980-
BVAU 1-
BVIF 1-
OHM 1, 3
OOCAR 1979-1980
OONL 1979-1980
OONM 1979-
OORD [1979-1980]
OPET 1, 1979- 2, 1980
OTU 1-
QMMNS
SSU 1

Inuit Okaoheet. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., Kitikmeot Inuit Association, v.1, 1981-

OOCAR 1981-
OORD 1982-

Inuit Ooplumi. Ottawa, ON, 1972- Voir Inuit Monthly

The Inuit Speaks His Mind. Extraits traduits des émissions en esquimau diffusées par le service nordique de Radio-Canada.) 1, 1972-1973?//

AEUB 1, 1972- 19, 1973

Inuit Studies/Études Inuits Voir Études Inuit Studies

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Annual Report. Ottawa, ON, 1974-

ACU
BVAS 1974/75-
NFSG
OHM 1980/81-
OLU 1975-
OOCC 4-
OONL 1974-
OOP
OOPW 1976
OPET 1977-
OTMCL
OTU 1974/75-
OTY 1975-
OWA 1978-1980
QMM 1976-

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. ITC News. Ottawa, ON, 1976?-1980?//

ACG [1976-1980]
AEUB 1976-1980
BVAU [1977]-
NSH [1977]-
OHM numéro courant seulement
OLU 1976/77-
OOCAR [1976]-1980
OOCC
OONL [1976-1980]
OORD 1976-1980
OSUU [1979]
OTY
OWTU 1976-

Inuit Today. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1975-1982// Remplace Inuit Monthly; Amalgame Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. ITC News; Remplacé par Inuit Ublumi.

ACG	4, 1975-
AEUB	1975-
BVAS	[6]-
BVAU	4, no.3-
MWU	6
NWYWNH	
OHM	4, no.3-
OLU	4, no.3-
OOCAR	[4]-
OOCC	4-1975-
OOIT	1975-1982
OONL	[4-5]-1975-
OONM	9-
OORD	1976-
OORT	5 années courantes
OOU	
OPET	4, 1975-
OTU	4, no.3-
OTY	4, no.3-
OWA	[8]-
OWTU	[4]-
QMM	[6]-
QMMNS	

Inuit Today Newsletter Voir Inuit Ublumi

Inuit Ublumi/Inuit Today. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, v.1, 1983- (Premier numéro intitulé Ublumi Tusagatsangit/Inuit Today Newsletter)

OOCAR	1, 1983-
OOIT	1983-

Inuit Unity Voir Pivalliajut

Inukshuk. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., 1973?-1976// Remplacé par Nunatsiaq News.

ACG	1974-1976
ACUAI	1974-1976
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OONL	1973-1976
OORD	1973-1976

Inukshuk News. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1980-1981?//

OOCAR	1980-

Inuktitun. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northern Welfare Service. Ethnology Section 1959-1971// (Western Arctic Edition of Inuktitut, printed in Standard orthography) (Inuktitun 1959-1971; Inuttituut Inuktitun 1972-1977//; Remplacé par Inuttituut/Inuktitun.

ACUAI	1961-1971
OONM	59-60-61
OORD	1959-1971

Inuktitut. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Welfare Service, Eskimology Section, Summer/Fall 1977- Remplace Inuttituut (Eastern Arctic Edition printed in syllabics).

ACG	1977-
ACUAI	1977-
AE	1977-
AEU	1977-
AEUB	1977-
BVAS	[1979]-
BVIV	1977-
NWYWNH	
OOCAR	1977-
OONL	1977-
OONM	
OOP	
OORD	1977-
OPET	1977-
OTBCC	
OTER	1977-
OTLS	1977-
OWTU	1977-
QMMNS	
QQRN	1977-

Inulirijut. Ottawa, ON, 1974//

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Inummarit. Igloolik, N.W.T., Inummarit Cultural Association, 1972-1977// Publié en français, anglais et Inuktitut.

ACG	[no.1, 1972-1977]
AEUB	1972-1977
OONL	1972-
OORD	[1972-1975]
OPET	1972-

Inungnun. Institut de Missiologie, Ottawa, ON, 1964- Remplace Inungnut Tamenut.

OOSJ	1964-1968

Inungnut Tamenut. Ottawa, ON, Institut de Missiologie; 1941-1963// Remplacé par Inungnun.

OONL	[1962-1963]
OOSJ	1941-1963

Inuttituut. Ottawa, ON, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Welfare Service, Eskimology Section, 1959-1977// Remplacé par Inuktitut (Eastern Arctic edition printed in syllabics).

ACUAI	1959-1977
AE	1976-1977
AEUB	1967-1977
BVAS	1967-1977
BVIV	1965-1977
OONG	
OONL	1959-1977
OONM	1959-1977
OOP	1959-1969

OORD 1972-1977
OPET [1959-1977]
OTBCC
OTER 1975-1977
OTLS 1969-1977
OTY
OWTU 1969-1977
QQRN 1965-1977

Inuttituut/Inuktitun. Ottawa, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1972-1977//Remplace Inuktitun.

ACUAI 1972-1977
OORD 1972-1977

Inuvialuit. Inuvik, N.W.T., Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, 1975-

ACG no.6, 1976-
AEUB no.3, 1976-
MWU 2-
NWYWNH
OOCAR 1981-
OONL 1975, [1976]-
OORD 1975-

Inuvik Drum. Inuvik, N.W.T., v.13, no.14, 1978- Remplace The Drum.

ACUAI 13-
BVA 13-
BVIPA 13-
MBC 13-
NWHRN
OORD 1978-
OWTU 13-
QMMNS année courante seulement
YWLS

Issumavik. Keewatin Inuit Association, May/June, 1977- Sept/Oct, 1977//

OONL 1977

Jibkenyan. Wallaceburg, ON, Walpole Island Band Office,

OORD [1978-1981]
OSTMB

Le journal alliance; la voix des Métis et Indiens sans statut du Québec Voir Alliance

Kahnawake Environment. Kahnawake Mohawk Territory, QC, Kahnawake Development Research Program,

OOCAR juin 1983

Kainai News. Cardston and Standoff, AB, Indian News Media, 1, 1968-

ACG 1, 1968-
ACU
AEU 2-
AEUB 1, 1968-
BVA [1]-
BVAU [2]
MBC [3-4]-
MWU [2-3]- 5, 9-
OBRWI
OKQ
OOCAR 13-, 1979-
OONL [1]-1968-
OORD 1968-
OPET 1, 1968/69-
OSTMB
OSUU 13, no.21
OTBCC
OTMCL [5]-
OTW 1-8
OWA 4-
SSIC

Ka-kis-now-ma-to-now. Edmonton, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, no.1, 1969// Remplacé par Métis News, Métis Newsletter (épuisé; maintenant fusionné au journal Native People, Edmonton).

OONL no.1, 1969-

Kamanituak Klarion. Baker Lake, N.W.T., 1970-1973?// (Titre change The Local Rag and the Arctic Howel)

NWHRN 1, 1970-1972
NWYWNH

Kamloops Wawa. Kamloops, BC, 1891-1905?//

BNND [1-14]
BVAS no124-135, 144, 148-159
BVIV [5[6,10]
OONL [4-7] 1895-98
OONM [3-5]
OTP [3-4]

Kanatha: revue nationaliste amérindienne. Village Huron, QC, Centre socio-culturel amérindien du Village Huron, v.1, 1974- v.4, 1977//

OONL 1, 1974- 4, 1977
OONM 3, no.1-
OORD [1974-1977]
OPET 1, 1974; 3, no.1, 1976
QMRAQ

Kanawake News. Caughnawaga, QC,

OONL 1964-1975
OORD automne, 1971
OWA printemps, 1971

Katajjaq. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Baffin Region Inuit Association, no.1, 1981-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Kateri. Caughnawaga, QC, Office of the Vice Postulation (The Kateri Centre)

OBRWI
OONL 1, 16 (Édition anglais)
1957, 58, 1961/62, 1966 (Édition française)
QMRAQ

Katujivugut. Ottawa, ON, Co-operative Union of Canada, 1967- Autre nom We co-operate.

OONL 1, 1967- 6, 1970
OORD 1, 1967- 6, 1970

Kawhennoke News. Cornwall Island, ON, North American Indian Travelling College,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Keewatin Breeze. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., Keewatin Inuit Association, 1967?-1974?; 1981-

AEUB 1, no.7, 1981

Keewatin Caribou/Tutuk tusaratsait. Ottawa, ON, 1980// Remplacé par Caribou News.

OONL 1980

Keewatin Echo. Churchill, MB, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OORD [1969]

Keewatin Echo. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Keewatin Region Adult Education Staff, Government of the Northwest Territories. Voir aussi Inuit Nipingit; Supersedes Nutat Tusainatut/New News.

ACG 48, 1972-77, 1975
ACUAI 1970-
AEUB 1971-1975
BVAU no.36, 1971-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1-
OORD [1970-1974]

Keewatin Journal. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., Keewatin Inuit Association, 1980-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Kenomadiwin News. Indians of Northwestern Ontario. Thunder Bay, ON, Thunder Bay Friendship Centre, v.1, 1968- v.2, 1972// Remplace Lightbulb.

ACG 1, 1971- 2, 1972
OONL 1968-1972
OORD [1968-1972]
OPET 1, 1969- 2, 1972
OTMCL 1968-1972
OWA 1970-1972
OWTU 1971-1972

Kermode Communications. Newsletter. Terrace, BC, Kermode Friendship Centre,

BKNW

Ketiwin. Sandy Lake, ON,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Kinatuinamot Illengajuk. Nain, NF. Labrador Inuit Association, 1, 1972-

AEUB 2, 1978-
NFSM 1, 1972
OONL 2, 1978-
OORD 1980-
QMMNS

Kisaut. Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., 1968//

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Kitchitwa Miteh. La petite revue du Sacré-Coeur. Hobbema, AB, 1917-1977// (Lieu de publication change); Remplace Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa.

AEU 1917-1972
OOSJ 1917-1977

Kitchitwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa. Lac La Biche, AB, etc., no.1, 1906- no.44, 1917// Remplacé par Kitchitwa/Miteh; Fusionné à Cross of Saint Anne.

AEU 1, 1906- 44, 1917
OOSJ 1912-1917

Kitiwin/The Call. The Newspaper of Sandy Lake. Sandy Lake, ON, 1969-

OTY 3 mois courants seulement

Kla-How-Ya? Vernon, BC, United Native Nations,

BKNW

The Klondike Miner. Whitehorse, YK, v.1, 1969-

ACUAI 1, 1969-
OONL 1-2

Koglotomiut News. Coppermine, N.W.T.,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Kwandur. Whitehorse, YK, Council for Yukon Indians, v.1, 1982- (Supplément à Yukon Indian News).

OOCAR 1, 1982-
OONL 1, 1982-
OORD 1982-

Labrador Craft Procedures Association. Newsletter. Happy Valley, Goose Bay, NF,

OONL [1978-1979]-
OORD 1982-

Labrador Friendship Centre. Newsletter/Illatornet. Happy Valley, Goose Bay, NF.

OORD 1982-

Labrador Inuit Association Community. Bulletins. Nain, NF, 1981-

NFNLI

Labrador Moravian. Nain, NF, Moravian Mission Station, 1976-

NFSM 1976-

Land Claims Monthly. Ottawa, ON, Nunavut Land Claims, 1980-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Lettre du ministre Voir Minister's letter

Lexyem. Kamloops, BC, Kamloops Indian Band,

BKNW

Lightbulb. Thunder Bay, ON, 1967-1968. Remplacé par Kenomadiwin News

OONL 1967-1968
OTMCL 1967-1968

The Link. Churchill, MB, Oblate Fathers of the Hudson Bay Vicariate, v.1, 1944- v.3, 1945?// Remplacé par Eskimo.

ACUAI 1-3
AEUB 1944-1945
BVAU
MWU 2-3
OONL [1945]
OPET

Listen to me Voir Natotawin

The Listening Post. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Baffin Region Adult Education Office, Voir Tusaqvik pour fonds

Local 101 News. Calgary, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, 1972?-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

The Local Rag. Baker Lake, N.W.T. Voir Kamanituak Klarion.

The Log. Vancouver, BC,

OONL 1935-1974

Longhouse News. Caughnawaga, QC, Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy, 1, 1965-1972//

OPET no.62, 1971- no.78, 1972

Mackenzie Drift. Inuvik, N.W.T., v.1, no.1, 1979-v.2, no.23, 1980//

AEUB 1, no.1, 1979- 2, no.23, 1980
NWHRN
NWYWNH

The Mackenzie News. Fort Simpson, N.W.T., 1972-1976//

AEUB 1, no.3, 1973; 2, no.18, 1973; [2, no.20, 1973- 6, no.12, 1976]
NWHRN
OONL 1972-
OTY Juillet 1973; avril 1974

Mackenzie Pilot Voir The Pilot.

The Mackenzie Press. Hay River, N.W.T., 1961?-1963//

ACUAI 1, no.18-

Makavik Corporation. Press Release. Kuajjuaq, QC,

OOCAR 1981-

Makivik News. Fort Chimo, QC, Makivik Corporation.

QMMNS

Mal-I-Mic News. Fredericton, NB. New Brunswick Association of Métis and Non Status Indians, 1973- (1978-1979 appelé Nouvelles Mal-i-mic,)

NBFU 1979-
OONL 7- 1979-

Ma-Ne-Sa-Gen. Winnipeg, MB, Indian and Métis Friendship Centre,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Le Manitoba. St. Boniface, MB, 1881-1900. Remplace Métis (Le Manitoba)

OPET 1881-1900
QMG 1881-1900

Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Archaeological Society, v.1, 1964-v.12, no.3/4, 1975// Remplacé par Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly.

AC année courante seulement
ACU 1-12 no.3/4

AEU 1-12 no.3/4
BVA 1-12 no.3/4
BVAS 1-12 no.3/4
BVAU 1-12 no.3/4
BVIPA 1-12 no.3/4
MBC 1-12 no.3/4
MPW 1-9
MWP 1-12 no.3/4
MWU 1-12 no.3/4
MWUC 1-12
OONL 1-12, no.3/4 1964-75
OONM 1[2-10]-12 no. 3/4
OPAL 1-4
OPET [5]-7,9-12
OTMCL 1-[6]-12 no. 4
OTU 1-12 no.3/4
OWA 6-12 no.3/4
OWTU 1-12 no.3/4
QMM 1-12 no.3/4
QMU 1-12
SRP 1-12 no.3/4
SRU 7-12 no.3/4

Manitoba Archaeological Quarterly. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Archaeological Society. v.1, 1977- Remplace Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter.

ACU 1-
AEU 1979-
BVAS 1-
MBC 1-
MWP 1-
MWUC 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-
QMU 1-
SRU 1-

Manitoba Indian and Métis Conference. Proceedings [Report]. Winnipeg, MB, Community Welfare Planning Council, no.14, 1968-1974// Remplace Indian and Métis Conference. Proceedings.

OONL 14, 1968-15, 1969
OPET 14, 1968-15, 1969

Manitoba Indian News. Winnipeg, MB, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, 1971-

ACG 1, 1971- 2, 1972
MBC 1-
OTMCL
OORD [1971-1973]
OPET 1, 1971- 2, 1972

Manitoba Métis Federation News. Winnipeg, MB, 1972- 1974// Remplacé par Le Métis.

OONL 1, 1972-1974

Manitoba News. Winnipeg, MB, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

OORD 1980-

Manitoulin Expositor. Little Current, ON,

OSUL
OSUU 99, 1978-

Many Voices. Sudbury, ON, 1972-

OONL 1972

Masenayegun: Voice of Winnipeg Friendship Centre. Winnipeg, MB, Indian and Métis Friendship Centre of Winnipeg, 1980-

ACG 1, 1980-
OSTMB

Mazinigan. Muncey, ON, Chippewa Resource Centre, 1977-

OMCR 1977-

Meadow Lake Sun. Meadow Lake, SK,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Message. Ottawa, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1969- . (Bulletin produit pour la région du Québec arctique par le personnel de l'éducation des adultes des quartiers généraux régionaux.)

ACUAI 1969-
NWYWNH [1971]

Messenger. Metchosin, BC, Indian Educational Club, 1969-1972// Remplace Indian.

OONL 1969-1972
OPET 1970-1972

Messenger/Tusautit. Eskimo Point, N.W.T., Eskimo Point Community Newspaper, 1966 - Fall 1970//Remplacé par Arviap Nipinga.

ACUAI 1969-1970
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1968-1970
OPET 1969-1970

Metamorphoses. Ottawa, ON, v.1, 1980-

OSUU 1, no. 3, 1980-

Métis (Le Manitoba) 1871-1881// Remplacé par Le Manitoba.

BRC 1871-1881
OOU
OPET 1871-1881
QSHERU 1871-1881

Le Métis. Organe des populations du Nord-ouest. Montréal, QC, 2-23 May 1885// (Seulement deux numéros publiés.)

OONL 1885
QMBM 1885
QMBN 1885
QQS 1885

Le Métis. Winnipeg, MB. Manitoba Métis Federation Inc. 1974-1978// Remplace Manitoba Métis Federation News.

ACG [1, no.6-7, 1975- 7, no.11-12, 1978]
AEUB no.13, 1974- 7, no.12, 1978
OONL 1974-

Métis Newsletter. Edmonton, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, no.1, 1974- no.12, 1975// Amalgamé à Native People; Remplace Métis News.

OONL no.2, 1969
OWTU 1971-1972

Métis Newsletter. Edmonton, AB, Métis Association of Alberta, no.1, 1974- no.12, 1975// Incorporated in Native People; Remplace Métis News.

OOCAR
OONL no.1, 1974-no.12, 1975
OSTMB
OWTU 1974-1975

Métis Newsletter. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Métis Association of the Northwest Territories, 1980-

ACG 1, no.3, 1980-
AEUB 1, no.4, 1980-
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1982
OOCAR 1980-

Mic Mac Journal. Restigouche, QC, Restigouche Institute of Cultural Education,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Micmac-Maliseet Education. Fredericton, NB, Micmac-Maliseet Institute, v.1, no.1, 1982-

NBSAM 1-
OBRWI
OONL 1, 1982
OORD 1982-

Micmac Messenger Voir Setaneoei Migmaoi Solnaltjitj

Micmac Missionary Society. Annual Report of the Nova Scotia's Micmac Missionary Society. Toronto, ON, 1850-1868.

OONL 13, 1861/62

Micmac News. Sydney, NS, 1965-1966?//

OONL 1, 1965- 2, 1966
SSIC

Micmac News. Sydney, NS, Native Communications Society of Nova Scotia, v.1, 1971-

AEUB 1978-
NBFU 1974-
NBSM 1972-1973
NSHD 1971-
OBRWI
OONL 1971-
OORD 1970-
OPET [1973-1977]; 1978-
OSTMB
OTDL 2 années courrantes
OTU 1972
SSIC

Midnight Sun. Igloolik, N.W.T., 1968?-1974?//

ACG Novembre, 1972- avril 1974
ACUAI 1969-
AEUB 1972-1974
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1969-1974
OORD 1968-1974
OPET 1973-1974

Minister's Letter/Lettre du ministre. Ottawa, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, 1, 1982-

OOCAR 1982, 1983
OONL 1982-
OORD 1982-

Ministikok. A monthly newsletter about people and events on Moose Factory Island. Moose Factory, ON, v.1, 1968?-1974?//

ACG janvier, 1968
OONL 1968, 1974
OORD 1971-1976
OPET [1972-
OSUL 1974

Miramichi News. Chatham, NB, Miramachi Indian Agency.

OORD [1969-1970]

Miskamok News. The Pas, MB, Information Communication Program, 1972-1975?//

OONL [1-2], 3, 1972-1975
OORD [1972-1973]

Missinipe Achimowin: Churchill River Information. Churchill, MB, Public Participation Centre, Churchill, River Study, v.1, no.1, 1973- v.1, no.6, 1975?//

AEUB 1, no.1, 1973- 1, no.6, 1975

Mission Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Mission, BC, Mission Indian Friendship Centre, 1982?-

OORD 1982-

Moccasin Monthly. Edmonton, AB, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OORD [1976-1977]

Moccasin News. Hobbema, AB, Ermineskin Indian School, 1937-

ACG juin, 1960
OTU

Moccasin News. Ohsweken, ON, Six Nations Reserve,

OORD [1968-1969]

Moccasin Telegram. Flin Flon, MB, Flin Flon Friendship Centre, 1973-

Pas de localisations trouvées

Moccasin Telegram. Fort Chippewyan, AB, 1976-

AEUB [3, no.1, 1978- 4, no.16, 1978]

Moccasin Telegraph. Quesnel, BC, Quesnel Tillicum Society, Native Friendship Centre, 1982-

OORD 1982-

Moccasin Telegraph. Regina, SK, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

BKNW
NBFU 16-
OPET 1975-
OSTMB
QMMNS

Moccasin Telegraph. Toronto, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OBRWI
OORD 1972-

Moccasin Telegraph. Winnipeg, MB, Hudson's Bay Company,

ACUAI 1941-
OORD 1941-1975

Mod-Nu Set. Calgary, AB, 1978-

ACG 1, 1978

The Moose Call. Prince Albert, SK, Prince Albert Indian and Metis Service Council, 1965-

ACG [May, 1963]
OORD [1970]

Moraviamiut Labradorime Voir Labrador Moravian

Morley News and Bulletin. Morley, AB, Stoney Indian Reserve, Stoney Cultural Education Program, 1974-1975// Remplacé par Stoney News and Bulletin and Stoney News.

ACG [no.1, 1974- no.14, 1975]

Morning Star. Monthly Newsletter for the Indian Students of Regina and District, Regina, SK, University of Regina,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Museum of Indian Archaeology. Newsletter. London, ON, University of Western Ontario, The Museum, v.1, 1979-

OONL 1, 1979-
OONM 1-
OPET 1, 1979-
QMU [1]-

Muskeg Moccasingraph. Cornwall, ON, Thompson, MB, Continental Mission Inc., v.1, 1962?-

ACG 17, no.2 1979-
OBRWI
OONL [16], 1978-

Muskoka Free Press. Huntsville, ON, 1976-

OONL 1977-1981

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ACSP 4-
ACUAI 1-
AEF 1-
AEU 7-
AEUB 1-
ALU 1-
BRC 1-11
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 4
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 1967-
MBC 1-
MWFW 14-
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU 1-
NFSM 1-
NSCS 2-
NSDB 22-

NSHD 1-
NSSCG 15-
NWYWNH
OGU 1-
OH 1-2
OLU 1-
OOCAR 1975-
OOCC no.1- 1967-
OOE
OOFF 7-, 1970-
OOG 2-
OON 1-
OONL no.1- 1967-
OONM 1, 5, 7-
OOO 1-
OOP 1-4
OORD 1967-
OOS 1968-
OPAL 1967
OPET 2-3, 6-9
OSTCB 1-
OSUL 1-25
OTC 4
OTDR 10-
OTER 11-
OTM 9-
OTMCL 1-
OTP 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 4
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMG 1-
QMM 5-
QMMNS
QMRAQ
QMU 1-
QQER 1-
SRL 1967
SRRE [1967-68]-[1975-76]-
SRU 1-
SSIC
SSR 2-7, 9-

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NDP voir New Democratic Party Native Network

NPRC News voir Native Peoples Resource Centre News

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Nainemiok. Nain, NF, 1955-1957.

NFSM no.1, 1955

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OONL 1981-

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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OORD 1982-

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ACG 1, 1968- 11, 1981
ACU 2-
AEU 1-
AEUB 2, 1969-
BVA [1]-
BVAS 2-
BVAU
BVIV 1-
MBC [4]-
MWU 2-
NBFU 2-
NBSAM 1-
NFSM 3-
NSHD 2-
OLH [3]
OLU 1-
OME
OOCC 3, 1971/72-
OONL 1, 1968-
OONM [1-2]-
OOP 1
OORD 1968-
OPAL 3-
OPET 2, 1969-
OSTMB
OSUL [2-3]-
OTMCL 2-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWA [1]-
OWTU 1-
QMG 2-
QMRAQ

Napi News. Pincher Creek, AB, Napi Friendship Association, 1969-

ACG [1969/70-

OBRWI
OONL 1974, 1977-1980
OORD juillet 1982-

NARP Newsletter. Vancouver, BC, Native Alliance for Red Power,

BVAS 1968-
OWTU 1968-

Naskapi Newsletter. Schefferville, QC, Naskapi Band Council, 1981//

QMMNS

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ACG 1, 1957
BVA 1-10
OONL 1958
OONM 3-10
OORD [1957-1960]
OTER 1-10
OWTU 1-

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ACG 1, no.1, 1977-3, no.6, 1980
AEUB 1, no.1, 1977
BVA 1-
BVAS [1]-
OOCAR [1], 1977-1980
OONL 1, 1977- 3, no.6, 1980
OORD 1, 1977- 2, no.11, 1979
OPET 1, 1977/78-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-[3]
OWTU [1-3]
SSIC

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ACUAI 1976-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
OOCC 3-
OONL 1977-
OOU 3-
OTV 1-
QMU 3-

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OORD 3, no.1, 1982-
OSTMB

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OONL 1, 2, 1975

Native Brotherhood News. Mission, BC, Mission Medium Security Institute,

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ACG [1968-1975]
OONL [1968-1976]
OORD [1969-1976]
OPET [1972-1976]
OWTU 1971-1978

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OORD [1970]

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OORD [1979-]

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ACG 1, 1976-
OONL 1976-

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OORD 1982-

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OORD [1976]

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OOCAR 1983-
OONL 1980-

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ACG 1, no.10, 1969-
ACU 1971-
ACUAI 1969-
AEU 1968-
AEUB 9, 1976-
ALU année courante seulement
BVA 2-
BVAU 2
MBC [3]
MWU 3-
MWUC 1969, 1970
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1970-1974, 1978/79
OBRWI
OLU [10]-
OME
OOCC [2]-
OONL 1-
OOP 1-
OORD 1968-
OPAL [10]-
OPET 6, 1973-
OSTMB
OSUU 14, no.11, 1981-
OTBCC
OTDL 1968-
OTMCL 1973-
OTRM [5]
OWA [7]-
OWTU [1]-9
QMG [7]-
QMRAQ
SRU [2]-12
SSIC

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OPET août 1972

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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ACUAI 1975-
AEUB 1, 1975- 3, 1978
AEU 1-2
BVA [1]-3 no.2
BVAS 1975/76-78
BVAU 2-3 no.2
MBC [1-3 no. 2]
MWU 1975-78
NBFU 1[2-3]
NSHP [1]-3 no.2
NSTT
OHM [1]-3 no.2
OLU [1975/76-78]
OOCAR 1, 1975- 3, 1978
OOCC 1-? . 1975/76- no.3, 1978
OONL 1, 1975/76- 3, no.2, 1978
OONM 1
OOP 1975-78
OORD 1975-1978
OOU
OPET 2, 1976- 3, 1978
OSUL 1-[3]
OSUU 2, 1977- 3, no.2, 1978
OTDL [1]-3 no.2
OTEPL [2]3 no.2
OTNY 2-3 no.2
OTU 1975/76-78
OW [1]-3 no.2
OWA [1]-2
OWTL [2]3 no.2
OWTU [1-3]
QMG 1-3 no.2
QMRAQ
SRU [1]-3 no.2
SSIC

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ACG 1971-
ACU
ACUAI 1971-
AEUB 1971-
BVA [4]-
BVAS 1973, 1978-
BVIV [3-8]
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OBRWI
OOCAR année courante seulement
OONL [1971-]
OORD 1971-
OPET 1971-
OSTMB
OTBCC
OTY 1971-1979
OWA [1977]-
QMMNS
SSIC

Native Sisterhood. Kingston, ON, 1975-//?

OONL 1976-1978
OPET [1975-

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OKQ 1972
OONL 1969-1975, 1981
OTDL 1972-
OTMCL 1973-
OWA 1970-

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ACG [1, no.1, 1946- 22, no.8, 1968] 1, no.3, 1971-
AEUB 8, 1978-
OKQ
OONL 1946-
OORD 1, 1946- 22, 1968; 1, 1970- 9, 1979
OOSJ 1946-1958?
OPET 1946-1975; 6, 1976-
OTMCL

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BKNW
OORD 1982-

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ACG 1, 1981-
NWYWNH [1982]
OOCAR 1981-
OORD 1982-
QMMNS

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OONL 1971-1973

Native Youth Movement Voir Native Youth News.

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ACG [1972]
OWTU 1972

Natotawin. The Pas, MB. Pas Indian Band Office 1975-

SSIC

Nawican Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Dawson Creek, BC,

OORD 1983-

Nesika. The Voice of B.C. Indians. Vancouver, BC, United Native Nations, v.1, 1972-1977//

ACG [1, 1972-1977]
AEUB 1972-1977
BVAU 1972-
NSHD année courante seulement
OONL 1972-1977
OORD 1972-1977
OTDL 3 dernières années
OWTU 1972-

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ACG 1969-1982
AEUB 1974-1982
MWU 1977-
OBRWI
OOCAR 1977-1982
OONL 1970-1982
OOP 1970-1982
OORD 1976-1981
OOREX 3 dernières années
OPET [1971-1977]; 1978-1982
OSTMB
OSUU 1980-1981
OTMCL
SSIC

New Breed Journal. Regina, SK, Saskatchewan Native Communications (Wehta Matowin) Corporation under the auspices of the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), v.13, 1982- Remplace New Breed.

ACG 1982-
AEUB 1982-
MWU
OOCAR 1982-
OONL 1982-
OOP 1982-
OORD 1982-
OOREX 3 dernières années
OPET 1982-
OSTMB
OTMCL
SSIC

New Credit Six Nations Reporter. Brantford, ON, Woodland Indian Cultural Educational Centre, 1967-1968. Remplacé par Tekawennake.

OONL 11-12, 1968

NDP Native Network. Ottawa, ON, New Democratic Party's Federal Caucus. 1980-1982// Remplacé par Native Network.

ACG [1980-1982]
OOCAR 1980- no.6, 1982
OONL [1980]-

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OKQ 1972-
OONL [1973]
OWA 1975-[1981], 1982

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ACG 1972-1982
AEUB 1978-
BVAU 1971-
MWU 1977-
NBFU 1982-
NSHD 1973-
OKQ 1972-
OLU [1972-, [1-3]-[8]-11
OORD [1972-1982]
OPET [1974-
OWA 1974-
OWTU 1972-
QMRAQ

New News. Churchill, MB. Voir Nutat Tusainatut/ New News

New Views. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Pangnirtung Settlement Council. 1971-1972.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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OORD 2, 1979- 3, 1980

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OONL 1978
OPET 1977-

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OSUU 1, 1977-

News for Saskatchewan Indian Women. Regina, SK, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OORD [1968-1969]

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ACSP 6-
AEU 6-
OHM 6-113
OLU 1972-1980
OON 18-113
OONL no.6, 1972-113, 1980
OONM 18-113
OORD 6, 1972- 113, 1980
OOU
OPAL 6-113
OTMCL 11-
OTY 30-
OWA 30-113
OWTU 18-
SRU [54]
SSIC
SSU 27, 30-

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OHM 1-5
OONL no.1-5, 1971
OOU

News Inuit. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1979-1980?// Remplace News Release ITC.

OOCAR 1979-

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News North. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Northern News Services,

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OLU 1982-
OORD 1980-
QMMNS

News of the North. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1945-

ACUAI 18, no.50, 1963-
AE 1968-
AEU 1960-
BVAS 1971-
OKQ 1967

OOC 3 derniers mois
OOG 5 dernières années
OONL 1945-1947; 1948-1974; 1975-
OOP
OORD 1971-
OTMCL 1972-
OTU numéro courrant seulement
OTY 1964, 1968-1969
OWA 1971-
OWTU 1971-
YWLS [1945-

News Release. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada 1975-1979// Remplacé par News Inuit. ITC

OOCAR 1975-1979

Newsweek of Pond Inlet. Pond Inlet, N.W.T., 1971?-1973// Remplacé par Suvaquq

AEUB 1972, 1973
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1972
OONL 1972, 1973

Nicola Indian. Merritt, BC, Nicola Valley Indian Administration, 1978-?//

OONL 1979-1982
OORD [1979-1980]

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Noract. Nordinord. Hearst, ON, v.1, 1979-

OSUU 1, 1979-

Norpinion. Yellowknife Department of Information. Government of the Northwest Territories,

OORD [1968-1975]

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ACUAI 7, no.3/4, 1960-1971
OME
OOFF 8, 1961-1971
OORD 1960-1971
OPET 8, 1961-1971

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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AC 7, no.4/5-
ACH [7-8, 10]-[12, 14-15]-[19]-
ACI 9-[16]-[21]-
ACIPRD [22]-
ACM [11, 13-15] 16- [18]
ACSO [10-12] 13-
ACSP [13-15]-[17]-
ACU [14]-
ACUAI [7], 9-[16]-[22-26]-
AE 1960-64
AEF 15-
AEU 7, no.4/5-[11]-[16]-
AEUB 7, no.4/5-
ALU [10]-12, 14-
ARS 2 dernières années
BRC [18]-
BVA 7, no.4/5-
BVAS [9-10]-
BVAU 7, no.4/5-
BVIPA [7]-[10-11]
BVIV 7, no.4/5-[10]-[13]-
MBC [18]-
MWFW [9]-
MWU 7, no.4/5-
MWUC 1962-
NBFU 7, no.4/5-
NBSAM 7, no.4/5-
NFSCF 2 dernières années
NFSM [7]-
NSHPL [7]
NSHT 7, no.4/5-
NSSCG 19-
NSWA 7, no.4/5-[11-12]-
NWYWNH
OCHA [18]-
OGU 7, no.4/5-
OHM 7, no.4/5-
OHMC 1974-
OKF 9-
OKQ 13-
OKR 8, 11-
OLU 7, no.4/5-
OOAG [8]-
OOC [7])
OOCAR [21]-
OOCC [12]-
OOCM [22]-
OOCO 2 dernières années
OOCS 9-
OOFF [7]-
OOFI
OON 7, no.4/5-
OOND 2 dernières années
OONE 3 dernières années
OONH 8-
OONL 7, no.4/5-
OONM 7, no.4/5-
OOO 10-[11]-[16]-[20-21]-[25]
OOP 7, no.4/5-8
OOPAC 1981-
OORD 1971-
OOREX 3 dernières années
OORT 5 dernières années
OOS [1972]-
OOSS 7, no.4/5-
OOT 7, no.4/5-

OPET	11-
OS	[18]-
OTBCC	1970-
OTC	3 dernières années
OTDL	5 dernières années
OTER	14-[17]-
OTLS	14
OTM	[10-11]-[13-14]-[18]
OTMCL	[18]-
OTP	7, no.4/5-
OTR	[15-22]-
OTRF	2 dernières années
OTU	7, no.4/5-
OTV	[8]-
OTY	8-
OW	8-
OWA	19-22, 25
OWTU	7, no.4/5-
QLB	11-
QMAC	7, no.4/5-
QMB	année courante seulement
QMH	1979-
QML	1964-
QMM	7, no.4/5-
QMMS	15-
QMMNS	
QMU	[21-22]-
QQER	7, no.4/5-[9]-[11]-
QRU	17-
SRL	7, no.4/5-
SRRE	5 dernières années
SRU	7, no.4/5-[10]-[12-13], 14-
SSIC	
SSU	[18]-

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ODR	
OEF	
OH	
OHE	
OIG	
OKE	
OK	
OKLN	
OKIT	
OL	
OOC	
OONL	
OPETP	
OSTC	
OSTM	
OSU	
OTB	
OTCAS	
OTI	
OTMCL	
OTY	
OW	

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ACUAI	1964-1967
NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OON	4, no. 100-6
OONL	1964; 1967; [1970-1971]
OORD	1963-1967
OTY	1968
YWLS	1966-1967

Northern Affairs. Toronto, ON, Ministry of Northern Affairs.

OONL	v.1-

Northern Affairs Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, v.1, 1954-v.7, no.3, 1960// Remplacé par North.

AC	[6]-7no.3
ACH	[6-7]
ACU	[7]
ACUAI	[1]2-7 no.3
AE	1959-60
AEU	[4-5], 6-7
AEUB	[7]
BRC	[6-7]
BVA	[1-7 no.3]
BVAU	3-7 no.3
BVIV	[6]-7 no.3
MWU	6-7 no.3
NBFU	[4-6]-7 no.3
NBSAM	[6]-7 no.3
NFSM	[7]
NSHPL	[6]-7 no.3
NSHT	[6]-7 no.3
OCHA	6-7 no.3
OGU	5-7 no.3
OHM	[6]-7 no.3
OLU	1-7 no.3
OOFF	[6]-7 no.3
OON	6-7 no.3
OONL	6-7 no.3
OONM	1954-60
OOP	[6]-7 no.3
OORD	1, 1954-7, 1960
OOS	1-7 no.3
OOSS	[5-7 no.3]
OOT	7 no.1-3
OPAL	
OS	7 no.1-3
OTC	[5-6]
OTP	6-7 no.3
OTU	[2-3] 4-7 no.3
OWA	1-7 no.3
OWTU	7 no.1-3
QMAC	7, no.1-3
QMM	6-7 no.3
QQER	[6]-7 no.3
SRL	[6]-7 no.3
SRU	[6]
SSU	

Northern Air. Prince Albert, SK, North Central Saskatchewan Regional Library, 1969?-

AEU 1, no.1, 1969-
OONL [1969]-[1982]-
OORD 2, 1970- 5, 1973
SRP 1, 1969-

Northern Breed. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1976-

ACUAI 1977-
OONL 1-2, no.2 1976/77-1978
SSIC

Northern Community Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, Centre for Community Studies,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Northern Decisions. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, v.1, 1983-

OOCAR 1983-
OONL 1983-
OOP

Northern Lights. Berens River, MB, February 1, 1967- December 1978//

MBC [5]-
MWU [7]-[9-11]-
OONL 1967, [1970-73]-[1976]-1978

Northern Lights. Whitehorse, N.W.T., The Diocese of Yukon,

OORD [1963-1969]

Northern Lights. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation Limited,

NWHRN [1974]
NWYWNH [1974]
OORD 7, no.1, 1978
OTW 1954-

The Northern Lights Bulletin. Ottawa, ON, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, 1961-

ACUAI 1965-
NWHRN [1970-1973/74]
OORD 1962, [1965-1971]

Northern News Report. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Northern News Services Limited,

BVA 1977-
OOCAR 1977-1979
OONL [1977-1979]
OORD [5, no.15- 5, no.33]

The Northern Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, College of Education, Indian and Northern Curriculum Resources Centre, no.1, 1968- no.43, 1975//

OONL 1969-
OORD no.1, 1968- no.43, 1975

Northern Notes. Ottawa, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien,

OORD 1959-1969

Northern Perspectives. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. Ottawa, ON, v.1, 1973-

AC [3]-
ACI [5]-
ACU 1-
ACUAI 1-[3]-[5-7]
AEU [6]-
ALU 2-
BVA 1-
BVAU 3-
BVIF [7]-
MWFW [1]-
MWP [7-8]-
MWUC 2-
NBFU [1]-
NFSM [1-2]-[5]-
NSHD année courante seulement
NSHS
NWHRN 1978
NWYWNH
OHMC 1978-
OHRB [6-9]
OKQ 1-
OLU 1-
OOCAR 1-
OON 1-
OONE 1-
OONL 1- 1973-
OOP 1-
OOREX année courante seulement
OPAL 10-
OPET
OSUU 7, no.8, 1979-
OTF 3-
OTM 1-
OTMCL [1]-
OTY 1-
OWA 3-
OWTU [1-6]-
QCU 1-
QMH 1982-
SSIC

Northern Quebec Inuit Elders Conference. Proceedings, 1981- Ottawa, ON, Nortext Information Design Ltd, 1983-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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OONL 1-

Northern Star. Fort Chimo, QC, 1961-1965?//

ACUAI 2, 1962- 3, 1963
NWYWNH 1952-1954
QQRN

The Northern Style. La Ronge, SK, Department of Education, Northern Branch, 1974-

SRP

Northern Titles Kwic Index: Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, 1973-

BVAU
OLU 1977-1978
OON 1973-
OONL 1973-
OOU 1981-
OWTU 1973-

Northian. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, College of Educaton, Indian and Northern Curriculum Resources Centre, v.1, 1964- v.13, 1978//

ACG 1, 1964- 13, 1978
ACUAI [2]-
AEU [1]-
AEUB 1, 1964- 13, 1978
BVA 6-
BVAS 1-9
BVAU [1]-
BVIPA [2-4]-
BVIV 1-
MBC [2]-[4-6]-
NBSAM [7-8]
NSHD 8-13
OKQ 1-
OKQM 2-
OLU 9-
OOCC 1, 1964- 5, 1968
OONL 1, 1964- 13, no.3, 1978
OONM 6-
OOP 1-
OOSS [5]-
OPET 1, 1964-
OSUU
OTBCC
OTC 1-
OTDL [1965], 1968-
OTER [5]-
OTU 1-
OTY [7]-
OWA 1-12
OWTU [1-3]-
QMG [6]-
QMU [1], 5-[7]
SRL [3], 5[6]-
SRU 5-9
SSU 2-

Northian Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK. University of Saskatchewan, Society for Indian and Northern Education, v.1, 1968- v.44, 1975// (Supplément à Northian)

ACG 7, 1969-44, 1975
ACUAI 1-43
AEU 1-43
AEUB 1, 1968-44, 1975
BVA 8-43
BVAS 2-43
BVAU
BVIPA 1-43
MBC 1-43
NBFU 1-43
NBSAM 16-27/28
NSHD 6, 9-12, 16-19, 28-44
OLU 25-43
OONL 1, 1968- 44, 1975
OONM 3-43
OOP 1-43
OPET [1971-1975]
OSUL 6-7, 11-15, 19-44
OTDL 1-43
OTY 1-43
OWA 1-43
OWTU 1-43
QMG 1-43
QMU 1-12, 14-15
SRU 1-2, 4, 6-37
SSU 1-43

Northland News. La Ronge, SK,

AEU

Northline. Ottawa, ON, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, v.1, no.1, 1981- (Titre français Point Nord)

OORD 1, no.1, 1981-
OPAL 1981

Northward Journal. Moonbeam, ON, Penumbra Press, no.13, 1979- Remplace Boréal.

ACU 13-
NBFU 13-
NBSAM 13-
NSHD 13-
OLU
OONL 13, 1979-
OORD 23, 1981-
OOU 13-
OPAL 13-
OPET
OSUL 13-
OTAG
OTU
OWA 13-16
OWTU 13-
QLB

Northwest Explorer. Yellowknife, N.W.T., v.1, 1981-

OONL 1, 1981-
OORD 1982-

[Northwest Territories]. Department of Information. Bulletin. Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

OORD 1983-

Nouvelles indiennes Voir Indian News

Nouvelles Mal-I-Mic News. Fredericton, NB, New Brunswick Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians, 1978-1979// Voir aussi Mal-i-mac News.

NBFU 1978-1979
OONL 6, 4-7, 1978- 7, 1979

Nuna. Inuinain Makperaksan/Magazine for Eskimos. Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., Oblate Missionaries of the Canadian Arctic, no.1, 1960- no. 15, 1964//

ACG 1960-1964
ACUAI 1960-1964
OONL no.10, 1963
OOP 1960-1964
OORD 1960-1964
OOSJ 1960-1964
OPET 1962-1963

Nunasi Report. Ottawa, ON, Nunasi Corporation, v.1, 1982-

OOCAR 1982-

Nunatsiaq News: News from North of the Treeline. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., v.4, 1976- Remplace Inukshuk.

ACG [4, no.23, 1976- 7, no.33, 1979]; 9, no.2, 1981-
ACUAI 1976-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OOCAR année courante seulement
OONL 1976-
OORD 1977-
QMMNS

Nunatsiaq Report. Ottawa, ON, 1980-

OOCAR 1981-
OORD 1980-

Nunavut Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1982-

OOCAR 1982-

Nunavut Onipkaat Voir Inuit Okaoheet

Nutat Tusainatut/New News. Churchill, MB. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1967-1969// Remplacé par Inuit Nipingit.

NWYWNH 1967/68
OORD [1967-1969]

Oblate Missions. Ottawa, ON, 1941-

OOSJ 1941-

Oblate News. New Westminster, BC, 1959-1965//

OOSJ 1959-1965

Okausit. Toronto, ON, Diocese of the Arctic

Oke Nape. Cluny, AB, Crowfoot Mission and School, 1937-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Okuruk. Calgary, AB, Petroleum Industry Committee on the Employment of Northern Indigenes, v.1, 1969-

ACG 1, 1969- 7, no.6, 1976
NWHRN
NWYWNH 1970-1976
OONL [1-2], 1969/70-7, no.6, 1975/76
OORD 1969-
OTY 1970-1975
QMRAQ

On the Areas : Metis Rehabilitation Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, Dept. of Public Welfare, Métis Rehabilitation Branch, 1958-

ACG [1958-1959]

One Sky Report. Saskatoon, SK, One Sky, The Saskatchewan Cross Cultural Centre Inc,

OONL 1980-

Onkweonwe. Ottawa, ON, 1900// (Un seul numéro publié)

OONL no.1, 1900

Ontario Archaeological Society. Publications. Toronto, ON, Ontario Archaeological Society, v.1, 1954-v.5, 1958// Remplacé par Ontario Archaeology.

AEU 4
BVA 4
BVAS 4
BVAU 1-2, 5
BVIP 4-5
NFSM 4
OKQ
OONL [1, 1954- 5, 1958]
OONM 4
OPET 4
OTMCL 1-5
OTRM 2-5

OTU 1-5
OTY 4
QMU 4
SSU 4

Ontario Archaeology. Toronto, ON, Ontario Archaeological Society, no. 6, 1962- Remplace Ontario Archaeological Society. Publications.

ACU 12-
AEU 6-
BVA 7, 9-13, 15, 17-
BVAS 7-10-
BVIP 6-9
MWUC 1978-
NBFU 13-
NFSM 7, 9-16, 20-
OH
OKQ
OONL no. 6-21, 23- 1962-, 1-30 (INDEX)
OONM 6-
OPET 7-
OSTCB 30-32
OSUL no.4, 7, 9-
OTDM 29-
OTMCL 6-
OTRM 6
OTU 6-
OTY 6-
OWA 6-
OWTU 6-
QMM 16-17, 28
QMU 6-7, 10-12, 14-16, 18-
SSU 7-8, 10-11

Ontario Indian. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians, v.1, 1978- v.5, 1982// Remplace Algonkian's, and Union of Ontario Indians Newsletter; Remplacé par Sweetgrass.

ACG 3, no.8, 1980-
ACU
AEUB 3, 1980-
BVAS [3]-
MBC [2]-
OLU
OOCC 2-3 , 1979-
OOF [4], [1981]-
OONL 1- 1978-
OONM 5-
OORD 1, 1978- 5, 1982
OPET 1-
OSTMB
OSUL [2]-
OSUU 1, 1978-
OTDL 1-
OTMCL
OTU 2-
OWA [2]-

Ontario Native Examiner. Toronto, ON, Union of Ontario Indians, v.1, 1972- v.2, 1973?// Remplace Calumet.

OKQ
OONL 1972-
OTDL 1972

Ontario Native Experience. Toronto, ON, Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres, 1973-1976//

AEUB 2, no.1, 1974- 3, no.11
BVA 1-3
OONL 1-3
OONM 2-
OTDL [1-3]
OWA [1-3]
OWTU [2]

Ontario Native Women's Association. Newsletter. Thunder Bay, ON, 1977-

BKNW
OORD 1978, 1982-

Ontario Provincial Museum. Annual Archaeological Report. Toronto, ON, 1st, 1886/87- 36th, 1926/28//

ALU 1893-1907, 1911-1925, 1928
BVIP 1-36
NFSM 28
OH 1886-88, 1890/91-1921
OL [1896-1907]-[1911-1928]
OONL 1887/88-1928
OONM 1-36
OPET 1889-1928
OTMCL 1-36
OTU 1-36
QMM 1877/1888, 1894/95, 1896/97-1928

Oookpik. Ottawa, ON, The Arctic Society, 1, 1984-

OOIT 1-

Oracle. Ottawa, ON, National Museum of Man. Musée national de l'Homme, v.1, 1975- (Numéros en français ou en anglais, tour à tour)

NBFU
OONL 1975-
OONM 1979-
OOP

Original Peoples Library Association. Newsletter. Ottawa, ON,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Les oubliés Voir The Forgotten People

Our Family/Ilavut. Baker Lake, N.W.T., The Family Newspaper of the Diocese of the Arctic, 1975?-

AEUB 2, no.3, 1976; 2, no.5, 1977; 3, no.3, 1977; 4, no.1 1978; 4, no.4, 1978

Our Forest Children. Owen Sound, ON, v.1, 1889-v.4, 1890// Remplacé par Canadian Indian.

AEU 1889-1890

BVAS 1889-1890
OONL [1-2]-[4] 1887/88-90
OPET 1889-1890
OTAR [3-4]
OTP [3], 4
OTU [3], 4
OTY
QMG 1889-1890

Our Native Land. Montreal, QC, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1970-1974// Remplace Indian Magazine.

BVA 1970-1974
BVAS 1971-
OORD [1970-1972]
OPET 1970-1974
OTDL 1970-
OTRM 1972

Outlook. Regina, SK, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 1967-

OORD [1967-1970]

Pacific Advocate. Coquitlam, BC,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Pah-sway-way. Fort Francis, ON, United Native Friendship Centre,

OBRWI

Pangnirtung. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Pangnirtung Eskimo Cooperative (Éditeur change), 1973, 1975-1979, 1982.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Pangnirtung News and Views. Pangnirtung, N.W.T., 1971-1972// Remplacé par Tusarasapit Nutat.

NWHRN 1971-1972

The Parish Record of St-Paul's Church and School. MacLeod, AB, Blood Reserve, 1911-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Parry Sound Indian Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Parry Sound, ON,

OBRWI

Pax Newsletter. Rose Prairie, BC, Pax Ranch, 1, 1962?-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Peel River Press. Fort McPherson, N.W.T., 1970-?//

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL [1970-1971]

Peep of Day Voir Petaubun

The Pemmican Journal. Winnipeg, MB, Pemmican Publications, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1981-
MBC 1981-
OONL 1981-
OORD 1981-
OPET 1981-

People Say. Whitehorse, YK, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, région du Yukon,

OORD 1982-

Petaubun. Sarnia, ON, 1961?-?//

OONL mars, août 1962

Peter Morgan. Ville St-Laurent, QC, La fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec, 1976

Pas de localisations trouvées

La petite revue du Sacré-Coeur. Sadelle Lake, AB Voir Kitchiwan Miteh Atchimomasinahiganisa

Pivalliajut. Ottawa, ON, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 1974//

AEUB avril, mai, juin, 1974

The Pilot, in the Heart of Muffaloose Country. Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1973- (Titre change: Mackenzie Pilot 1975-1976)

NWHRN 1973-1974
NWYWNH
OONL 1973; 1975-
OTY 1973

The Pine Creek Newsletter '73. Camperville, MB, Pine Creek Reserve, 1973//

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Pine Pointer. Pine Point, N.W.T.,

NWHRN
NWYWNH

Polaris Vision. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Cominco Ltd, 1980-

OOCAR [1980]-

Pond Inlet News Voir Newsweek of Pond inlet

Povungnituk. Lévis and Ville St-Laurent, QC, La fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec (Éditeur change), 1960-1970; 1972; 1973; 1975-1978; 1980; 1982.

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Povungnituk Newsletter from the Vallees. Povungnituk, QC,

OORD [1962-1963]

Pow Wow Trail. Hobbema, AB, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1, 1981-

The Prairie Call. Winnipeg, MB, The Indian Métis Council of the Indian and Métis Friendship Centre, 1961-

ACG [3, no.1, 1963-1968]
OORD 1961-1979

Press Clippings on Greenland. Ottawa, ON, Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1, 1969?-

ACUAI 1, 4-
BVAS 1977-
OONL 1-
OTY 1970-
QMM 1970-

Project North. Newsletter. Toronto, ON, Project North/Plan nordique, v.1, 1977-

ACUAI 1-
MBC [3], 5-
OONL 1976-
OORD 1983-
OSUU 2, 1978-
QMCICM

Propagation de la foi. Québec, QC, 1961-1977. Remplacé par Univers; Remplace Annales de la propagation de la foi.

OOSJ 1961-1977

QCNC Voir Quaker Committee for Native Concerns

Quaker Committee for Native Concerns Newsletter, 1980- Toronto, ON,

OBRWI
QMCICM

Quetico Centre. Current News for Friends. Atikokan, ON

OONL 1975-77

Quicksilver Messenger. Moose Jaw, SK, Palliser Regional Library,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Rankin Inlet Newsletter. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., 1972-?//

NWHRN

Rankin Times. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. 1973-1976//

NWHRN
OONL 1973-1976
OORD [1975-1976]

Rapport de l'Association de la propagation de la foi établie à Montréal en vertu d'un indult du saint siège. Montréal, QC, 1839-1876// Remplacé par Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal.

OOSJ 1839-1874

Rapport sur les Missions du Diocèse de Québec qui sont secourues par l'Association de la propagation de la foi. Québec, QC, no.1, 1839-1874// Remplacé par Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal.

OOSJ no.1, 1839?-1874

Raven. Faro, YK,

OORD [1977-1979]

Recherches amérindiennes au Québec. Montréal, QC, Université Laval, Société de recherches amérindiennes au Québec, Centre d'études nordiques, v.1, 1971-

ACU [1]-
ACUAI
AEU [1]-
AEUB 1, 1971-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
MWU 1-
OKQ [4]-
OLU 1-
OOCC 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OOP [1]-
OORD 1-
OPET 1, 1971-
OSUL 1-
OTMCL 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWTU 1-
QMBN 1-
QMCICM
QMG [1]-
QMM 1-
QMMNS
QMRAQ
QMU 1-
QQIAS 7-
QSHERU 3-

Regina Friendship Centre. Regina, SK, 1971?-?//

OONL [1974]-1977

Rencontre. Quebec, QC, Ministère du Conseil exécutif, SAGMAI, v.1, 1979-

AEUB 1, 1979-
OOCS
OONL 1, 1979-
OOP
OORD 1, 1979-

Répertoire trimestriel de formation. Hull, QC, Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, v.1, 1981- Voir aussi Band Training Digest.

OONL 1-
OORD 1, 1981

Resource News: A Service of the Legal Resource Centre. Edmonton, AB,

AEUB no.1-2, 1982

Revue Autochtone/Native Review. Île du Grand Calumet, QC, Alliance Laurentienne des Métis et Indiens sans status, v.1, 1979-?//

OONL 1, no.1, 1979

Une revue trimestrielle sur l'emploi des autochtones. Hull, QC, 1, 1979// Remplace CAPA Bulletin d'information.

OONL 1, 1979

Reynoldston Research and Studies. Victoria, BC, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1972-1973//Remplacé par Sound Heritage.

ACU 1972-73
BVA 1972-73
BVAS 1973
BVAU
OLU 1972
OONL [1]-2, 1972-73
OONM 1972-73
OOU
OPET
OTMCL
OTY 1972-73
SRU 1972-73

The Rezz. Cornwall, ON, Cornwall Island,

OORD [1980]

Riel Project. Riel Project Bulletin/Bulletin du Projet Riel. Edmonton, AB, no.1, 1979-

AEU 1-
NBFU 1-
NSHD 2-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1, 1979-
OTU 1-
QMU 1-

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Annual. Toronto, ON, 1959-1962// Remplace Royal Ontario Museum. Bulletin.

BVA 1959-1962
NBFU 1959-1962
NSHD 1959-1962
OHM 1959-1962
OOCC 1959-1962
OPET 1960
OTMCL 1959-1962
OTRM 1959-1962
OTU 1959-1962
OWA 1959-1962
OWTU 1959-1961

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Archaeology Monographs. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1974- (continue partiellement Occasional Paper)

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Archaeology Papers. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1973- (continue partiellement Occasional Paper)

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Bulletin. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1923- no.27, 1958//Remplacé par its Annual.

AEU 1-27
BVA 7-27
BVAU 1-27
OKQ [1-23]
OLU [1-23]
OOCC 24-27
OONL [7-23], 24-27
OONM 1-27
OTAG 25-27
OTMCL 1-23, 24-27
OTRMF 24-25, 27
OTU 1-27
QMM 1-11
SSU [1-11]

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Ethnography Monographs. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1973- (continue partiellement Occasional Paper)

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Museum Studies. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1939- no.5, 1956//

OONM
OTRM

Royal Ontario Museum. Art and Archaeology Division. Occasional Paper. Toronto, ON, no.1, 1959-1972//?

(En 1973, les Occasional Paper Series ont été divisés en 3 parties: archéologie; ethnographie; histoire, technologie et art.)

MBC	no.12, 16, 24
NBFU	1-3, 5-
NFSM	1-14, 16-
OHM	1-
OOCC	
OONM	1-
OTRM	1-
OTU	1-
OWTU	1-5, 11, 14, 17, 19, 22-26
QMM	1-
QSHERU	1-25, 89-
SSU	1-

Sachs Echo Voir Bankslander/Sachs Echo

Sagkeeng News. Fort Alexander, MB, 1963- (Nouvelle numérotation 1974-)

AEUB	[1, no.8, 1974- 1, no.14, 1976]
OONL	1963-1977

SAGMAI. Quebec, QC, Gouvernement du Québec, 1981-

QMCICM

Saint Paul University. Reports. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, 1967-

ACUAI	1966/67-

Saint Paul University. Documents. Ottawa, ON, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, 1968?

ACUAI	1968

Sallumiut Uqausingit. Sugluk, QC, 1973-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Sarcee Smoke Signal. Squaw Village, Sarcee Territory, AB,

ACG	63, 1963

Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, v.1, 1980- Remplace Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter.

ACU	1-
AEU	1-
BVAS	1-
MBC	1-
OONL	1-
OONM	1-
OPET	1-
OWA	1-
SRU	1-
SSU	1-
QMU	[2]

Saskatchewan Archaeology. The Journal of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Saskatoon, SK, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, v.1, 1980-

ACU	1-
AEU	1-
BVAS	1-
MBC	1-
OOFF	2-
OONL	1-
OONM	1-
OPET	1-
OWA	1-
QMU	2-

Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter. Regina, SK, Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, 1963-1979//Remplacé par Saskatchewan Archaeological Society. Newsletter.

ACU	1965-1969
AEU	1-
BVAS	51-54
MBC	1-
OONL	1-12, 16-54
OPET	1, 1963- 54, 1979
OTMCL	1-
OTU	1-
OWA	1963-1979
OWTU	16-
SMJ	1-
SR	1-
SRL	1-
SRP	1-
SRU	31-
SSU	3-

Saskatchewan Indian. Prince Albert, Saskatoon, SK, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, v.1, 1970- Remplace Indian Outlook.

ACG	2, 1971-10, 1980
ACU	
AEUB	2, 1971-
BVA	1-
MBC	
MWU	4-
OKQ	[2]-
OONL	1-
OONM	11-
OORD	1, 1970-
OPET	1, 1970-
OSTMB	
OTMCL	
OTU	1-
OTY	1-
OWA	1-
OWTU	2-
SRU	2-
SSIC	
SSU	1-[3]-

Saskatchewan Native Library Services Newsletter. Saskatoon, SK, University of Saskatchewan, Native Law Centre, v.1, 1981-

AEU année courante seulement
OONL 1, 1981-
OORD 1, 1981-

Saskatchewan Native Women's Association. Newsletter. Regina, SK,

Pas de localisations trouvées

Saugeen News. Chippewa Hill, ON,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Sault Ste Marie Indian Friendship Centre Voir Indian Friendship Centre

The Scout. Brandon, MB, Indian-Métis Friendship Centre, 1973-

MWU [1973-1977]
OBRWI
OONL [1973-1982]
OORD [1968], 1982

Sekani Tsoo Deh He. Fort Ware, BC, Fort Ware Indian Day School, 1974-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Setaneoei Migmaoi Solnaltjitj. Restigouche, QC, 1903-1925//

OONL [1908-1920]

Shuswap Nation News. Kamloops, BC, Shuswap Nation Tribal Council,

BKNW

Skolohejehso. Rupert House, BC, Waskaganish School, (une seul numéro publié),

QMRAQ

Skookum Jim News. Whitehorse, YK, 1969-

OORD [1969-1973]

Slave Lake Native Friendship Centre. Newsletter. Slave Lake, AB,

OORD 1982-

Slave River Journal. A Repository of News Information and Features. Fort Smith, N.W.T., 1977-

AEUB 1977-
NWHRN
NWYWNH

Smoke Signal. Roseau River Band, MB,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Snowdrift News. Snowdrift, N.W.T.,

NWHRN [1970]

Société d'archaéologie de Québec. Bulletin. Québec, QC, 1966-

ACUAI 1966-
OTU 1966

Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Voir Annales de la propagation de la foi pour les Provinces de Québec et de Montréal

Sound Heritage. Victoria, BC, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1974- Remplacé par Sound Heritage Series; Remplace Reynoldston Research and Studies.

BVA 3-
BVAS 3-
BVAU
BVIPA 3-
BVIV
NSH [3-4]5
NSHD 3-8
NSWA 3-
NWYWNH
OLU 3-8 no.4
OOCC 3-4, 7 ; 1974-75, 1978
OONL
OONM 3-
OOU
OPET
OTMCL
OTU 3-
OTY
OWA 3-8
QMG 3-
QMU 3-8
SRU 3, 5-6

Sound Heritage Series. Victoria, BC, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, no.28, 1981- Remplace Sound Heritage.

ACU 28-
NSHD 28-
QMU 28-
SSU 32-

Southern Indian Cooperative News. Calgary, AB, United Grain Growers,

ACG [1968]

Southern Support Group Newsletter. Ottawa, ON, Dene Southern Support Group, v.1, 1975-

OONL 1, 1975- 10, 1977

Spiritual light. Norway House, MB, United Church Board of Home Missions. Voir aussi Hechukowe Wasayusewen

ACG printemps, automne, 1943
OONL no.1, 1932- no.32, 1941

Statistics Quarterly. Northwest Territories. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Dept. of Information, Government of the Northwest Territories, v.1, 1980-

OORD 1, 1980-

Stó:lō Nation News. Sardis, BC, Coqualeetza Education Training Centre, 1976?-

BKNW
OORD 7, 1982-

Stoney Country. Morley, AB, Stoney Cultural Education Program, Stoney Indian Reserve, 1972-

ACG [1972-1975]
ACU

Stoney Echo. Morley, AB, Stoney Tribe, v.1, 1981-

ACG 1, no.4, 5, 1981
ACU
OORD 1983-
OPET 1, 1981-

Stoney News. Morley, AB, Stoney Indian Reserve, no.1, 1977- no.8, 1978// Remplace Morley News and Bulletin and Stoney News and Bulletin.

ACG no.1, 1977- no.8, 1978

Stoney News and Bulletin. Morley, AB, Stoney Indian Reserve, Stoney Cultural Education Program, 1975-1977// Remplace Morley News and Bulletin, Remplacé par Stoney News.

ACG no.16, 1975- no.26, 1976

Strength in Unity. Ottawa, ON, Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, v.1, 1982-

OORD 1, 1982-
OSTMB

The Sun Dance Echo. Cardston, AB, The Local Press, v.1, 1964-

ACG 1, 1964- 3, 1966
AEU 3-
OORD [1, 1964- 3, 1966]

Suvaguq. Pond Inlet, N.W.T., 1974-1978// Remplace Newsweek of Pond Inlet.

NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1974; 1976-
OORD [1974-1976]

Suvaguuq. Rankin Inlet, N.W.T., Inuit Developmet Corporation, 1980-

OORD no.1, 1980-

Sweetgrass. Toronto, ON, 1983- Remplace Ontario Indian.

OORD 1983-

Syesis. Victoria, BC, British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1968-

ACSP 1-
ACU 1-
ACUAI 1968-
AEU 1-
ALU 1-
BRC 1-
BVA 1-
BVIF 1-
BVIV 1-
NBFU 1-
OONL 1-
OONM 1-
OOG 1-
OWA 1-
QMU 1-
QQCS 5-
SSU 9-

TNT. Toronto Native Times. Toronto, ON, Canadian Indian Centre of Toronto, 1969-1970// Remplacé par Toronto Native Times.

OONL 1969?

Taiga Times. Churchill, MB, v.1, 1971- v.3, 1974//Remplace Taiga Times and Tides.

ACUAI 1971-
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1972-1974
OPET 1971-1974
OORD [1972-1973]

Taiga Times and Tides. Churchill, MB, v.1, 1965-v.7, 1971// Remplacé par Taiga Times.

ACUAI 1965-1971
NFSM 1968-1971
OONL 1966-1971
OPET 1965-1971

Takusee. Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., 1972.

NWHRN

Talking Leaves. IMBO Newsletter. Kingston, ON, Native Brotherhood, 1971-1974// Remplacé par Trail of Letters.

OONL 1974
OORD [1971, 1972]

Talking Leaves. Indian and Metis Brotherhood Organisation Newsletter. Stony Mountain, MB, 1977//Remplace Indian and Métis Brotherhood Organisation. IMBO Newsletter (Stony Mountain).

OONL 1977

Tansi. Regina, SK, Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres and the Native Courtworker Services of Saskatchewan,

OORD June 1982-

Tapirisat Newsletter/Tapirisat Nipingit. Edmonton, AB, v.I, 1971// Remplacé par Inuit Monthly/Inuit Ooplumi.

OONL 1, no.1-2, 1971

Tapirisat Nipingit Voir Tapirisat Newsletter.

Tapwe. Hay River, N.W.T., Boreal Press Ltd., v.1, 1963-

ACUAI 1963-1968
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL 1963-
OOP 3 mois
OORD 1971-
OTMCL 3 mois
OTY 1969-1975
OWTU 1971-
QMMNS
QQLA 1968-1973
SSIC

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AEUB 1974-1978
OORD 1974-1978
QMMNS
QMRAQ

Taqralik. Kuujjuaq, QC, Makivik Information Department/Département d'information de la société Makivik, 1978- Remplace Atuaqnik.

OOCAR 1981-
OORD 1982-

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ACUAI 1, 1970-
AEUB 1, 1970-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1-
BVIV 1-
MWU 1-
NBFU
NSH 1-
NSHS 1-
OBRWI
OL
OOFF 1-
OONG 1-
OONL 1-14
OONM 1-
OORD 1-
OPET 1, 1970/71-
OSTMB
OSUU 5, 1978-
OTBCC
OTC 1-
OTER 1-
OTMCL 1-
QMG
QMM 1-
QMMNS
QMRAQ
QQRN [1]-
SSU [3]-

Le Tebwe. Lac Simon, QC,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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AEUB 6, no.1, 1980-
OBRWI
OKQ 1972-
OONL [1968]-
OORD 1969-
OPET 1973-
OSUU 4-
OWA [1970-72]
OWTU [1971]-
SSIC [1973]-

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OONL [1968-69]
OORD 1968-1969

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OORD 1978-
QMCICM
QMMNS
QMRAQ

Tetlit Tribune. Fort McPherson, N.W.T., v.1, 1976.

AEUB 1, no.1, 1976- 1, no.4, 1976

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OONL 1- 1978-
OONM 1-
OORD 3, 1980-
QMCICM
QMMNS

Tewegan. Val d'Or, QC, Société Tewegan,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Them days. Happy Valley, NF, Labrador Heritage Society and Old Timers League, v.1, 1975-

OORD 1, 1975-

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OORD 1982-

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BVAU 5 volumes
BVIPA 3
BVIV 5
OONL [1]-[3-5] 1946-49
OORD [1949-1955]
QMG 1-

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OONL 1-2, 1965
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OORD [1, 1963]

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AEU 1969-1971
OORD 1, 1969- 3, 1971
OPET 1969-1971

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Tillicum. Kakawis, BC, 1947-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Tipatchimowin. Moosonee, ON, Missionary Oblate of Mary Immaculate, v.1, 1955- v.20, 1959. Nouvelle collection v.1, 1960- v.11, 1974.

OOCC Nos.1-20, 1955-59
OONL 1, 1955- 20, 1959; 9, 1972- 11, 1974
OOSJ 1962-1963
OPET no.1, 1955- no.20, 1959

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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ACG 1-15, 19-21, 23-24

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AEUB 2, 1971- 12, 1982
OONL 1970-
OORD [1970-1979]
OPET 1, 1970- 12, no.5, 1981
OSTMB
OSUU 12, no.1, 1981- 12, no.5, 1981
OTU

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OORD 1967-1969

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ACG décembre, 1953

Touch the Earth. Hamilton, ON, Hamilton Regional Centre, 1983-

OORD 1983-

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SRA 1966-1968

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OONL 1974

Le Trait d'Union. Churchill, MB, 1944-1945// Remplacé par Eskimo.

OONL 1944-[1945]
OOSJ 1944-?

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OONL 1974-1975
OORD [1972-1973], [1977-1978]

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OONL 2, 1972- 3, 1973

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

Tse'Kalum. Port Hardy, BC, Kwakiutl District Council, 1, 1981-

BVAINA 1, 1981-

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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Tukisiviksat. Yellowknife, N.W.T., Department of Information, Government of the N.W.T., v.1, 1971-v.5, 1975// Remplacé par The Interpreter.

ACG [1, 1971- 3, 1973]
NWHRN
OORD 1, 1971- 5, 1975

Tulita. Fort Norman, N.W.T., 1973-1978//? (Numéro d'automne intitulé Tulita News)

AEUB 1973-1978
NWYWNH

Tumik. Resolute Bay, N.W.T., Resolute Bay Settlement Council, 1974?-1975//?

NWHRN

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NWHRN
NWYWNH 1971, 1972

Tusagaksat. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Department of Information, 1973-

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Tusaqvik/Listening Post. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Bureau de l'éducation des adultes, région Baffin, 1968-1971//?

ACG février 1970; avril 1971
AEUB no.17, 1971- no.22, 1971
NWHRN
NWYWNH
OONL

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NWHRN
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OONL 1973

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Pas de localisations trouvées.

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AEUB 2, 1980- 4, 1981
BKNW
OSUU 1981
OTMCL

The Ulu. Holman Island, N.W.T., 1970, 1971

NWYWNH

The Ulu News. (Lieu de publication change. Publié par le Arctic Winter Games.)

AEUB 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
OONL [1] 1970

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BKNW
OBRWI
OTDL 1975-

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OONL 1983-
OORD 1982-

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BKNW
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OORD [1, 1971]
OWTU 1-

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BVAS 1-
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OOP
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Univers. Québec, QC, 1978- Remplace Propagation de la foi.

OOSJ 1978-

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OORD [2, 1964- 4, 1970]
OOSJ 1957-1970
QQRN 1, 1957-

Vignettes. Winnipeg, MB, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, région du Manitoba,

OORD 1982-

Wampum. Muncey, ON, Indian Missionaries Association of Western Ontario, 1939?-

BVIP 4, 1943- 11, 1950
OLU
OOG 4, 1943
OONM 4, 1943- 6

Warpath. Ottawa, ON,

OHM 1
OONL 1, no.1 1974

Wa-Wa Voir Kamloops WaWa

Wawatay News. Sioux Lookout, ON, Wa-Wa-Ta Native Communications Society, 1974-

AEUB 4, no.3, 1978-
OBRWI
OOCAR année courante seulement
OONL 13, 1975-
OORD 9, 1983-
OSTMB
OSUU 3, 1978-
OTBCC
OTDL 2-
QMMNS

We co-operate Voir Katujivugut

We understand. Pond Inlet, N.W.T., 1973?//

OONL février 1973

Weendamahgawin News. Thunder Bay, ON, Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre, 1974-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology. Edmonton, AB, University of Alberta, 1969-1979// Remplace Alberta Anthropologist; Remplacé par Canadian Journal of Anthropology.

ACU	1-8
AEU	1-
AEUB	1-
ALU	1-8
BVA	1-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
BVIPA	1
BVIV	1-
MBC	1-
MWP	[1-2]-[4]-8 no.2/3/4
MWU	1-
MWUC	1969-1970
NBFU	1-
NFSM	1, [2]-
NSHD	1, 3-8
NSHS	1-8
NSHV	4-
OGU	1-
OKQ	1-
OLU	1-8
OOCC	1-8, 1969/70-1978
OONH	4-
OONL	1- 1969/70-
OONM	1-[8]
OOSS	1-
OOU	1-
OPAL	1-
OPET	1-2
OSUL	1-8 no.2/3/4
OTMCL	[2]-
OTRM	1-
OTU	1-
OTY	1-
OWA	1-8
OWTU	1-
QMG	1-
QML	1-
QMU	1-8 no.2/3/4
SRL	6-
SRU	[2]-
SSU	1-

Whale Cove Country News. Whale Cove, N.W.T.,

Pas de localisations trouvées.

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ACU	2 semaines
ACUAI	1901-1916; v.67, 1967-
AE	1968-
AEU	1961-
BVA	2 mois
BVAS	1901-
BVAU	1901-1950
BVIPA	1966
NBSM	1982
OKQ	1901-1916
OLU	1901-1916
OOC	1 mois
OOF	3 mois
OOG	5 années
OONL	1901-
OOP	3 mois
OORD	6 semaines
OTU	1901-1916
OTY	1967-1968, 1974
QMG	1901-1916
YWLS	1901-

Window into Ontario Indian Affairs. Toronto, ON, Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, v.1, 1966-

OORD [1966-1969]

Winnipeg Indian Times. Winnipeg, MB, 1970-

Pas de localisations trouvées.

Wrigley Drumbeats. Wrigley, N.W.T., 1972

NWHRN

Yellowknife Blade. Yellowknife, N.W.T.,

OORD [1960-1961]

Yellowknifer. Yellowknife, N.W.T., 1972-

NWHRN	
NWYWNH	
OONL	1972; 1974-
OORD	1973-
OTMCL	1974-
OTY	1972-1977

Your Paper Needs a Name Voir Ha-shil'th-sa

Yukon Daily News. Whitehorse, YK, 1960-

ACUAI	1962-
OONL	[1966-1970]; 1974-
OORD	3 derniers mois
OTU	dernier numéro
YWLS	1962-

Yukon Indian News. Whitehorse. YK, Sa To Communication Society, 1974-

ACG	3, 1976-
AEUB	1, 1974-
OOCAR	année courante seulement
OONL	1975-
OOP	3 derniers mois
OORD	v.2, 1974-
OTMCL	
QMMNS	
SSIC	

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*A University Microfilms International. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
*C Clearwater Publishing Company. New York.
*GR Microfilming Corporation of America. Glen Rock, New Jersey.
*K Kraus Thompson. Millwood, New York.
*M State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin.
*W Library of Congress. Photo Duplicating Service. Washington, DC.

ANCSA (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) News. Anchorage, Alaska, v.1, no.1, 1978-

AEUB 1, 1978-

Acta Americana. Washington, DC, v.1, 1943-v.6, no.3/4, 1948//

AEU 1-6
BVAU 1-6
BVIP 1-6
OLU [1-2]-6
OOFF [1]
OONM 1[3]-6
OOU [1-2]-6 no.3/4
OTU 1-6
QMM 1-6

Agence Romaine (A.R.O.M.I.) Agence Romaine des Oblats Marie Immaculée. Rome, Italy, 1928-1966//

OOSJ 1928-1966

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ACG [1-1969-
AEU 11
BVA [2]-
BVAS 33, 49, 69, 89, 117, 148, 172, 194, 223
NBFU 1-
MBC 1-[3]-
MWP [4-11]
MWU [1]-
OGU [5]-7
OKQ [3]-
OL
OLU [4-5]-
OME
OOCC 4-
OONL 1, 1969-
OOP
OBRWI
OPET 2, 1970-
OSUL
OSUU
OTBCC
OTDL 5-
OTY 4-
OWA 1-
OWTU 2-
QMG 4-
SRU 2-11
SSU 3-

Alaska. University Voir University of Alaska.

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ACUAI 1, 1971

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OPET 1, 1970- 6, no.2, 1975

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ACU 20-
AEU 27-
BVAS 3-18-19, 22-23, 27, 29, 32
BVAU [1-2]-
BVIV 1-26, 28-
MBC [5]-7, 37-
MWU 30-
MWUC 1-16, 27-29, 31-32
NBFU [1]-[12]-[16], 28-[32]-
NSHD 27-34
OHM 1-29, 32-
OKQ [8-9]-[16-17, 22]-
OLU 30-
OOCC 28-39, 1968-79
OON 1-
OONM [1]-[22, 24-26]
OORD 18-
OPET 1, 1941-
OWA 1-[40]-
OWTU 1-
QMM 5-15
QMRAQ
QMU 1-27, 30, 32-34, [40]
SSU 1-

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ACU	ns v.1-
AE	1961-65
AEU	1-11; ns v.62-
ALU	ns v. 1-
BVA	11; ns v.4-17, 53-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
BVIP	75-
BVIPA	1-
BVIV	1-
MBC	ns [v.2-60]
MWU	ns v.1-
MWUC	1888-
NBFU	1-
NBSAM	32-
NBSU	70-
NFSM	1-11; ns v.1-[62]-
NSAS	51-52, 54-55, [58-59]-[65]-
NSCS	ns [75]-[77]-
NSHD	1-11; ns v.1-[64-65]-[68]-
NSHK	50 [51-54]
NSHS	1-11; ns 1-38, [39-53] 54-
NSHV	64-[72]-[74]-
OGU	5 années courrantes
OHM	1-
OKQ	ns v.1-12, 21-36, 64, 66
OLU	ns v.1- [61], 65-
OOC	76-81
OOCC	v.1-11, ns., v.1- 1888-98; 1899- Index: v.1/71. 1888/1969
OOG	1-
OONL	no.52-68, 70-84, 87-93 (Suppl.); 1-55-[60]-[69]- 1899- 1959-69
OONM	1-
OOP	ns v.1-50
OORD	59-
OOSS	69-
OOU	1-
OPAL	1-11; ns v.1-69
OPET	1-11; ns v.1- 1888-1969 (index);
OSTCB	[4]-7, [12-13], 14, [19-20, 37-46]-
OSUL	ns v.1-
OTEPL	77-
OTER	77-
OTMCL	1-11; ns v.1-10, 20-23, 27-
OTR	76-
OTRM	[42], 64-
OTSTM	70-
OTU	1-
OTY	1-
OWA	1-
OWTU	1-
QLB	[62]-
QMAM	[52-57]-[60-61]-[63-68]-[73]-[76-77]
QMG	50-
QMM	ns v.1-
QMMM	52-
QMU	46-[50]-[52]-
QSHERU	1-11; ns v.1-50
QTU	70-
SRU	1-
SSU	1-

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ACU	1-
ACUAI	
AEU	7-
ALU	1-
BVA	16-
BVAS	1-
BVAU	1-
BVIP	22-[25]
BVIV	1-
MBC	10-[33-34]-
MWP	21-22, 24-25, 32-43; indexes: 1-30
MWU	1-[18]-
MWUC	1-
NBFU	1-
NBSAM	41-
NBSM	1-[25]-
NFSM	1-
NSHD	1-
NSHMS	9-
NSHS	37-
NSHV	43-
NSWA	1968-
OHM	1-
OKQ	1-
OLU	1-
OOCC	v.1- 1935/36- Index: v.1/30, 1935/65
OOG	1-8
OONL	[2-31]. 33- 1937- 1-30 (INDEX)
OONM	1-
OOU	32-
OPAL	1-33
OPET	1- 1-30 (index);
OSTCB	[9, 14]-42
OSUL	[2-3]. 15-
OTEPL	[30-34]. 36-
OTMCL	1-
OTRM	1-[17-18]-
OTU	1-[3-21]-
OTY	21-
OWA	1-
OWTU	1-
QMM	1-10, 14-
QMU	1-
SRU	1-
SSU	1-13, [31]-

American Indian. Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1, 1926-

ACG	[1, 1926- 5, 1931]

American Indian Art Magazine. Scottsdale, Arizona, v.1, 1975/76-

ACG	1, 1975/76-
MBC	6-
MWU	[3-4]-
NWYWNH	
OPET	1, 1975/76-
OSUU	
OWTU	6-

American Indian Basketry. Portland, Oregon, 1980- Remplace American Indian Basketry Magazine.

ACG
AEUB 1, no.1, 1980
BVAU
OONM

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ACG 1, 1979-
BVAU 1-
OONM 1

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ACG [3, 1969-8, 1974]
AEU 7, 1973-8, 1974]
AEUB 5, no.1, 1971-8, no.5, 1974
OONM [3, 1969-8, 1974]
OPET 3, 1969-8, 1974
OTY 8 volumes
OWTU 5-8, no.6
QMM [5-7]

American Indian Culture and Research Journal. Los Angeles, California, American Indian Culture Centre, UCLA, v.1, 1971- Remplace American Indian Culture Centre. Journal.

AEU 1-
NBFU 1-
OBRWI
OOCC v.1-4, 1974-80
OONL 1- 1974/75-
OONM 1-
OPET [1, 1971-
OWA 1-
QMM [1]-
SRU 1-2

American Indian Culture Centre. Journal. Los Angeles, California, 1970-71// Remplacé par American Indian Culture and Research Journal.

OONL [3]04, 1971/72-73
SRU 2-4

American Indian Culture Research Centre. Newsletter. Marvin, South Dakota, Blue Cloud Abbey, v.1, no.14, 1970-no.7, 1970// Remplace Tekawitha Conference Newsletter; Remplacé par Blue Cloud News. *GR.

OPET 1, no.4-7, 1970

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OONM 1-[3]-[5]-7
OPET 1, 1956/57-7, no.1, 1963
OTRM 6-7

American Indian Hobbyist. Los Angeles, California, Society of American Indian Tradition, v.1, 1954-v.7, no.2, 1960// Remplacé par American Indian Tradition. *GR.

ACG 1, 1954-7, 1960
AEU 1-6
OPET 1, 1954-6, no.4, 1959

American Indian Index. River Grove, Illinois, no.1, 1953-1968?// *C.

MWU
OONL 1-141, 143-148, 1953-68
OPET
OTU 5-8, 10-78
OWA 109-148

American Indian Journal. Washington, DC, Institute for the Development of Indian Law. v.1, 1975- Auparavant Education Journal.

ACU 3-
AEU 1-
BVIV 3-
MWLS 1-
OLU 1-
OTYL 1-
QMM 1-

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AEU 1-
BVAU 1-5
MWU
OLU 2-
OONL 15, no.5- 1982-
OORD
OOSS 2-
OPET 8, 1976-
OTLS 1-
OTUL 1-

American Indian Libraries Newsletter. Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1, 1976/77-

NSHD 4-5
OONL 1, 1976/77-
OTMCL

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AEU
BVIPA 4, 1916-5, 1917
OOG
OONM 4, 1916, 6-7
OPET 4, 1916
OTV 1917

American Indian News. New York, New York, 1970-1973?// Remplace Ilotan. *C.

AEUB 23, 1971- 48, 1973
OPET ser 3, no.20, 1970- no.48, 1973

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ACG 1, 1974/75-
ACU 1-
AEU 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIV 3-
OHM 1-
OME 3, 1977-
OONL [3]-1977-
OONM 1-
OPET 1, 1974/75-
OTU 1-
OW 3-
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ACG [7, 1960- 8, 1962
AEU
OONM 6-9
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ACG [7, 1959- 23, 1974
AEU [1-18]-22
AEUB 19, no.2, 1970- 23, no.1, 1974
BVA 20-23
BVIVA
MBC 1-22
OLH
OPET [1, 1952-23, no.1, 1974]
OTY 20-[23]
OWA 1-23
OWTU 1-[4]-[6-11]-[13-15]-[18]-[23]
QMBM 1973-74
QMM [21]-

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OONL 1- 1976-
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QMM 1-
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AEU 1-
ALU 21-
BVA 1-
BVAU 1-[12]-
BVIV 1-
MBC 1-3, 6, 8-12, 14-15, 17-22, 24-[26]-33
MWU 1-
MWUC 28-
NBFU 1-[4]-
NBSAM [1,5]-
NBSU 19-
NFSM [1-4]-[7]-[9]-[19-20]-
NSAS 10-12, 14-15, 17, 19
NSHS [13], 18-21, [22-24], 25-
NSWA 13-
OGU 23-
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-
OKQM [8-28]
OLU 1-
OOC [26]-33
OOCC v.1- 1948-
OONL [1-20]-[23]-[31]-1948-
OONM [1-4], 10-
OOU [12]-16, 20-
OPAL [28]-
OPET 12- 11-26 (index);
OSTCB [1-9]-[13-14]-
OTC [3]-

OTEPL [18]-
OTMCL 1-[20-26]
OTNY 10-
OTP [13-14]-16, 18[19]-[24-26], 28-
OTRM 1-[13]-[15]-
OTSTM 6-
OTU 1-
OTY 1[2]-[4-6]-16, 20-
OW 20-
OWA 15-[30]-
OWTL 1-
OWTU [10]-[12]-
QLB 2-
QMJB 1-
QML 1965-
QMM 7-
QMU 1[2]-[4-5]-[7]-[18]-20
QQLA 20-
SR [19]-
SRU [23]-
SS 22-
SSU [13-14]-[18]-[25-26]

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BVAS 1-
MBC 2-5
MWU 2-7
NBFU [1]
NSHS 7-
OONM 1-
OPET [1, 1973-
OTMCL 1-
OTU 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMU 1-

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ACSP 6-7
ACU 2-
ACUAI 1-[15-16]
AEU 4-
AEUB 1-
ALU 1-
BVA 2-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 1-
MBC 4-7, 9-18
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU [3]
NFSM 2-
NSHD 4-
OGU 1-
OHM 1-
OLU 4-
OOCC v.1 1962/63
OOFF 18-
OOND 2 années courantes
OONL [3]-5[7], 9- [11]-1966-
OONM 1-
OOU
OPAL 5-
OPET 6-7
OSUL 1-
OTMCL 9-
OTRM 1-
OTU 1-
OTY 6-
OWA 1-
OWTU [2]-
QLB 1-
QMBM [1964]-[1968-70]
QMG 7-
QMM 1-
QMU 6-
QQLA 1-
SRU 5[6], [9]
SSU [2], 4-

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OOCAR no.3, 1977-1981

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OOCAR July 1982-

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OPET [74], 1967-

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OONM 8-13
OPET 16, 1975- 18,1977

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ACG 1, 1976/77- 5, 1980/81
ACUAI 1-5 no.4
AEUB 1, no.1-5 no.4

BVAU 5
NWYWNH
OLU 2-5 no.4
OONL [1]-5 1977-81
OONM 2-5 no.4
QMFA 1

Atuagagdliutit. Nalinginarnik tusaruminasassunik univkât. Nuuk (Godthaab) Greenland, 1861-1950//

ACUAI 1883/84-1945/46

Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten. Nuuk, Greenland, Atuagagdliutit, v.91, 1951- (v.1- v.90, 1950 as Atuagagdliutit, fusionné à Grønlandsposten en 1951)

ACUAI v.92, 1952-

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ACUAI 1916-1917; 1939-45

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OPET 2, no.2, 1973-
OWTU [1976]

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OPET 1, 1973- 4, 1976

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OOSJ 1934-

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OPET 1, 1978-

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OPET 1, 1971- 3, no.5, 1973
OWTU 3, no.5, 1973

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OPET 12, 1966-
OWTU 19-20, 22

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MWUC 1945-1961
NBFU [1]-[11]-[13]-[16]
OHM 1-16
OONM 1-21
OTU 1-21

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OPET 76, 1969-
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OWA 79-
QMU 76-

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OPET [9, 1974-]
OWTU 10, 11, no.1-no.5

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OPET [2], 1969-
OWTU 6, 1973- 9, 1976

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OPET 1, 1969-
OWTU 4, 1973- 7, 1976

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OONM 1, [2-3]-[5]-
OPET 4, no.1-3; 6-
OWTU [1-7]
QMU [2-7]

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OTU 5-10
QMU 7, 9, 11-12

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OTU 1-4

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AEU 1968-1972
OPET 1968-1972

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ACU 5-
AEU 1-
AEUB 7-
ALU 1-
BVA 15-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIP [7]-
BVIV 1-
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU 1-
NBSAM 1-
NBSU 9-
NFSM 1-
NSHD 1-
NSHPL 5-
NSHS [2-3], 5, [6-7], 8-
NSHV 1-4; 6-
NSWA 8-
NWYWNH
OGU 5 années courantes
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-
OLU 6-
OLUM 9-15
OME
OOCC v.1- 1960- Index: v.1/10, 1960/69 in v.10, 1969
OONL 1-[4]-[11], 14- 1960-
OONM 1-
OOU 1-
OPAL 7-
OPET 6-
OSTCB [1]-
OSUL 1-[12]-
OTMCL [11]-
OTRM 3-
OTST 9-
OTU 1-
OTY 1-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QLB 10-
QMG 1-
QML 1974-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QMU 1-
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QQLAS 1-2, 5-[7-9]-
QRU 13-
QSHERU 12-
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ACUAI 65, 1969-

Drum Beat. Leavenworth, Kansas, North American Indian Cultural Group, v.1, no.1, 1971- v.1, no.3, 1972// *GR.

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OPET 1, 1920?- 22, 1931

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AEU 1-2
OLU [2]
QMM [2]

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OPET 7, no.1, 1976-
OWTU 6, no.3-4; 7, no.1-2, 1976

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ACUAI 1928/29-1932/34; 1938/40-1942/44

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MBC 6-
OPET 3, no.2, 1968- 8, no.3, 1973

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ACUAI 4, 1937- 14, 1947

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BVAS 13-
BVAU 2-
BVIV 2-10, 12-
MBC 20-
MWP [12-13]-
MWU [3]-
NFSM 1-[5]. [7-8]-
NSHD 1-[3], 7, 10-
NSHS 2, [3], 4-6, [7], 9-
NSWA 16-19
OGU 1-[7-8]
OHM 1[2-3]-[7], 9-
OLU 1[2-3, 7], 9-
OOCC 2- 1955-
OONL [2, 16, 22] 25- 1955-
OONM 1-
OOU
OPAL 1-[4]-[6]-[12]-
OPET 7-10
OSUL [1] 2, 4-6, 9-
OTMCL [17, 19, 21]-
OTY 2-4, 7-13, 16-
OWA 2-4, 9-11, 14-
OWTL 1 [2, 4-5] 6, 9-
OWTU 1-
QMG 13-
QMM 5-
QMU [1]-[5, 7-8]-12, 26-
QQLA [1954]-[1958, 1960]-[1969]-1975
SRU [1] 2-6
SSU 1-[7]-

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ACU 3-
AEU 2-
ALU 1-
BVA 1-
BVAS 3-
BVAU 1-
BVIP 1-[5]
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 1-
MBC 1-4, 7-
MWU 1-
MWUC 1-
NBFU [1]-
NBSAM 4-
NFSM 2-
NFSMM 8-
NSHD 1-
NSWA 2-
OGU 1-
OHM 1-
OKQ 1-
OLU 1,3
OME
OOCC 1- 1962-
OONL 1-[13]- 1962-
OONM 1-
OOSS 6-
OOU 10-
OPAL 1-4, 7
OPET 4-
OSTCB 1-
OSUL 1-
OTMCL [9]-

OTRM 1-
OTSTM 1-
OTU 1-
OTY [1]-
OWA 1-
OWTU 1-
QMG 3-
QMM 1-
QMRAQ
QMU [1]-
QSHERU 10-
SRU 1-
SSU 3-

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ACG 2, no.3, 1978/79-

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OPET 1, 1967- 9, no.2, 1974

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OPET 1, 1971-
OWTU 9, no.14- 10, no.12, 1976

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OPET 73, 1973-
QMM 7-

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ACU 1-3, 5-10, 12, 14, 17-
AEU 1-
BVAS 25-
BVAU
MWU 23-
NFSM 1-14, 21
OOG [1948-49]
OONM [1]-
OPET 21-
OTRM [1-]
OTU 21-
OWA [19]-
OWTU [17-18]-
QMM [2]-[13]

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ACUAI 1, 1959-
QQLA [1, 1959- 23, 1981]

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OPET [11, 1972-

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ACUAI 1908/09-1934/35

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ACUAI 1963/64

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ACUAI 1953-
OONM 1954-64, 1965-1969 [1970-1978], 1979-

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ACUAI 1968-
QQLA 1976, 1978

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ACUAI 1906-1952

Grønlandske selskab, Copenhagen. Skrifter. Copenhagen, Denmark, 1914-

ACUAI 1, 1914-

Grønlandsposten. Nuuk (Godthaab), v.1, 1942- v.9, 1951// (1952 fusionné à Atuagagdliutit pour constituer Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten.)

ACUAI 1942-1951//

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AEU 6-
MBC 24
OONL no.20/21- 1978-
OTRM 6
QMRAQ

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BVAS 3-16, 18-25
NBFU 10, 15, 19-20, 22-23, 25
OONM 1-
OPET [no.4-
OWTU 3-4, 6-26, 28-

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BVAS
NBFU
OONM
OPET
OWTU

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OWTU [Ser.2, no.9, 1969- no.19, 1970]//

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BVAS no.76-
BVIV no.58, 1965-
NBFU [no.81-
OOCIT
OORD
OPET no.74, 1969-
OTU no.34-
OTY no.79-
OWTU no.79-

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ACG [8, 1974- 9, 1976]
OONM 8, no.7-
OPET [9], 1975/76
OTY 8-
OWTU 8, no.7-

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OPET 6, 1965; 9, 1968- 12, 1971
SSU 1, 1960- 3, 1963

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OPET 1974

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OPET [no.1, 1945-

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AEU ns v.6-
BVA 1-
BVAS 1971-
BVAU ns v.1-
MBC ns v.4-12 no.3
MWU 1-4; n.s. 1-4
NBFU ns v.3-
NSHD ns v.2-
OBRWI
OKQM ns v.2-
OLM
OLU ns v.1-
OOCC v.1, 1967- v.12, 1979
OONL n.s. v.1, 1967/68-[9]-12, no.3, 1979
OONM ns v.[1]-[8-9]-[12]
OOU 10-
OPAL ns v.8-
OPET 1, 1964/65-4, 1966/67; [ns. 1, 1967/68-12, 1979]
OSUL 1-4 no.3; ns v.1-[9]-12
OTMCL ns v.1-
OTU 1-4 no.3; ns v.1-
OTY ns v.1-
OWA ns v.1-[9]-12
OWTU 1-4 no.3; ns v.1-
QMG 4, no.3; ns v.1-
QMRAQ

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OOCIT 59, no.7, 1956-
OOG
OPET [41, 1937/41-72, 1963/69]
OSTMB

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OPET 1954-1961

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ACG [1, 1924- 7, 1930]
BVA 1
BVIV 1924-1930
MWU 1924-1930
OOU 1924-1930
SRU 2-7

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ACG
BVAU 1-11
BVIPA 11-12

OOG 1-
OPET [6, no.3-12]
OTU 1-
QMM 1-

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ACG
BVA [5-29]
BVAU [1-50]
OLU 24
OOG 1-36, 38-
OPET [3-59]
OTP [13-52]
OTU 1-
QMM 6-

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OPET 1, 1969, 2, 1970, 5, 1975-

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ACG 23, no.21
OPET [5, no.1, 1904-76, no.11, 1977]

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OOSJ 1916-1955

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ACG 9, no.7, 1978- 13, no.3, 1982
MBC [12]-
OPET 1, 1970-
OWTU 7, no.1-7, 1976

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OBRWI
OPET 3, 1974-

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AEU 1924-1971; 1972-1978
AEUB 38, no.1, 1961-
NBFU
OLU 1, 1924-30, 1953
OPET 1, 1924-48, 1971; 207, 1972- 211, 1973
OTP [1-14]
OWTU 1-29, 31-47

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Indian Voices. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago, 1963- Winter, 1968?// *C.

ACG [1964-1967]
AEU 1966/67-
BVIV [1965]-
BVIP
OOCIT
OPET 1963-1968
OWTU 1963-

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ACU 22
BVAU 23-
MWU 23-
NSHD 27-33
OON 1964-1971, 1973-74, 1979-
OONM 22-
OOU
OPET 24, 1964; 28, 1968- 35, 1975; 38, 1978-
OTU 22-
OTY 24
OWA 22-27, 30, 32-
QMU 40-

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ACG [1936-1942]
OONM 7-[9-11]

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OOCC [1, 1875- 42, 1976]
OONL [1875-1915]
OPET 19, 1915; 29, 1949-

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AEU 18, 20-21
BVA 41
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIP 41-
BVIPA 1-16
BVIV 1-
MBC [31-34]-35, 37-
MWU 1-
NBFU 1-30, 34-
NSHD 1-27, 36-
NSHPL [13] 14-20 [21] 22-27 [28]
OKQ 1-26

OLU 1-
OOCC v.1, 1917/20- Index: v.1/10, 1917/39 in v.11, 1940; 11/22, 19/
OOG 20-
OONL [2, 6, 10], 14-[29-33]-[35-36]-1923-
OONM 1-33, 37-
OOU 1-
OPAL 33-46
CPET
OSUL 32-
OTP [33]-
OTU 1-16
OTY 32-
OWA 1-[30]-[45]
OWTU 20-
QMG 1-
QMM 27-
QMU 1-[30-32]-
QTU
SRU 30-
SSU 1-

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OOCAR 1, 1982-
OOCM [1982]-

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OPET [12, 1972-

Journal of American History. Abilene, Kansas, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, v.51, 1964- Remplace Mississippi Valley Historical Review.

BVA 51-
BVAS 51-
BVAU 51-
BVIV 51-
MWP 51-68
MWU 51-
NBFU 51-
NBSAM 51-
NBSU 51-
NFSM 51-
NSAS 51-
NSHD 51-
NSHPL 51-
NSHS 51-
NSTT 51-
OKR 51-
OLH 51, 53-57
OLU 51-
OOCC 51- 1964-
OOND
OONL 51- 1964-
OOU 51-
OPAL 51-
OPET 51-
OSUL 51-[58]-
OTER 51-52, 54-
OTP 51-
OTU 51-
OTY 51-
OWA 52-
OWTU 51-
QMBM 51-
QMM 51-
QMU [51]-[60], 62-
SSU 51-

Journal of American Indian Education. Tempe, Arizona, Arizona State University, v.1, 1961/62-

BVAS 1971-
BVAU [2]-
MBC 1-
MWU [2]-[4]-
NBFU 17-
OONL 3, [9-10]- 1963-
OPET 5-9
OTER [8]-
OTY 12-
OWTU [3]
QMG [12]-
QMU [13]-
SRU 1-3, 5, 8, 12-
SSU [2]-

Journal of Anthropological Research. Alburquerque, New Mexico, v.29, 1973- Remplace Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.

ACU 29-
AEU 29-
ALU 29-
BVAS 29-
BVAU 29-
BVIP 29-
BVIPA 29-
BVIV 29-
MBC 29-
MWU 29-
MWUC 29-
NBFU 29-
NBSAM 29-
NFSM 29-
NSHD 29-
NSHPL 29-
NSHS 29-
OGU 29-
OHM 29-
OKQ 29-
OLU 29-
OME
OOCC 29- 1973-
OONL 29- 1973-
OONM 29-
OOU 29-
OPAL 29-
OPET
OSTCB 29-
OSUL 29-
OTER 29-
OTMCL 29-

OTP 29-
OTRM [29]-
OTSTM 29-
OTU 29-
OTY 29-
OWA 29-
OWTU 29-
QMG 29-
QMM 29-
QMU 29-
QSHERU
SRU 29-
SSU 29-

Journal of Arizona History. Tucson, Arizona, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, v.6, 1965-. Remplace Arizoniana. *A; GR.

OPET 14, 1973-

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BVAS 1-
AEU 3, 1978-
OLU [1-2]-
OPET 1, 1975/77-

Julianehaab. Efterskole. Beretning fra Efterskolen i Julianehaab. Nuuk (Godthaab), Seminarium,

ACUAI 1930/32

Kalâtdlit-nunâne landsrâdip, okalokatigissutai. (Goothaab), Grønlands Landsraad, 1951-1978// Remplacé par Kalâtdlit-nunâne landskugip okalokatigissutai.

ACUAI 1955, 1956

Kalâtdlit-nunâne landskugip okalokatigissutai. (En danois et groënlandais). Voir Kalâtdlit-nunâne landsrâdip, okalokatigissutai.

Kamikken; ugeavis for Godthaab. Nuuk (Godthaab), 1952-

ACUAI [2, 1951-4, 1956]

K'anorak'. Nuuk (Godthaab), 1967-

ACUAI 1, 1967-

Katunob. Greeley, Colorado, University of North Colorado, Department of Anthropology, v.1, 1960-

AEU 1-
MWU 9-
OONM
OOU
OPET 5, 1965-

Katunob. Occasional Papers in Mesoamerican Anthropology. Greeley, Colorado, University of North Colorado, v.1, 1960-

OPET 10-

Kaumatisiutit Kalâtdlitnunâne. Nuuk (Godthaab),

ACUAI [1901-1954]

The Kiva. Quarterly Journal of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Tucson, Arizona, v.1, 1935-

AEU [illegible].3
BVAS 1-
BVAU
NSHPL 35, no.1-
OPET [1, 1935-
OTU 34-
OWA 1-13, 34-
OWTU [1-29]
QMRAQ
SRU 1-38, 44-
SSU [14-29]

Law in Action. Windowrock, Arizona, v.1, no.1, 1968-v.2, no.2, 1968// Remplacé par DNA in Action. *C; GR.

OPET 1, no.1, 1968- 2, no.2, 1968

Little Bronzed Angel. Marty, South Dakota, St. Paul's Catholic Indian Mission of the Yankton Tribe of the Sioux Indians, v.1, 1924?- *C; M; GR.

OPET 50, 1974-

Little Sioux. St. Francis, South Dakota, Rosebud Educational Society, v.1, 1958-v.19, no.2, 1976. *GR.

OPET 18, no.3, 1975-

Lumni Indian News/Squol Quol. Marietta, Washington, v.1, 1973- Remplace Lumni Indian Review. *GR.

OPET 1, no.1, 1973

Lumni Indian Progress. Marietta, Washington, v.1, 1970/71-?// Remplacé par Lumni Indian Review. *GR.

OPET [1970]

Lumni Indian Review. Seattle, Washington, 1972?//Remplace Lumni Indian Progress; Remplacé par Lumni Indian News. Squol Quol. *GR.

OPET 2, no.1, 1972

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Many Smokes. Spokane, Washington, Medicine Chief of the Bear Tribe Medicine Society, 1, 1966?- *GR.

AEU 1, no.3, 1966- 6, no.3, 1977
OPET 1, 1966
QMCICM

Maumeluk Report. Kotzebue, Alaska, Maumeluk Association, 1978?-

OOCAR 1978-

The Masterkey. Los Angeles, California, The Southwest Museum, 1926?-

ACG [4, no.1, 1930- 18, no.3, 1944]; 24, 1950-
BVAS 5-29
BVIP
BVIPA
OLU 1-29
OOCC
OONM 1-29
OOU
OTRM [1-6]-29
QMU [18]-[22]-[24]-[29]

Meddelelser om Grønland. Copenhagen, Denmark, Kommissionen for videnskabelige undersøgelser i Grønland, v.1, 1879- v.204, 1978// Remplacé par Greenland, Man and Society; Greenland Geoscience; and Greenland Bioscience.

ACUAI almost complete set
QQLA [1, 1879- 204, 1978]

Meddelelser om Grønland. Man & Society. Copenhagen, Denmark, Kommissionen for videnskabelige Undersøgelser i Grønland, 1, 1980- Remplace partiellement Meddelelser om Grønland.

ACUAI
QQLA

The Medicine Bundle. Great Falls, Montana, United Scholarship Service,

ACG [1980-1982]

Mesoamerican Studies. Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois University, University Museum, v.1, no.1, 1953-

OPET no.1, 1969; no.3, 1969
OWTU 8-10

Meteōre. Sukkertopen, Greenland

ACUAI [1963]-

Michigan Archaeological Society. News, v.1, 1953-1957// Remplacé par Michigan Archaeologist.

AEU [1-2]
OWTU 1-2

Michigan Archaeologist. East Lansing, Michigan, etc., Michigan Archaeological Society, v.3, no.1, 1957- Remplace Michigan Archaeological Society. News.

ACU 11-[18]
AEU 3-[6]-
BVAS 11-
MBC 11-27
MWU 11-
MWUC 1978-
NFSM 11-
OONM [12-14]-[16]
OORD 1
OPET 12, 1966-
OSTCB [12-13, 17, 23]
OTU 14-
OTY 15-
OWA 11-
OWTU 3-
SSU 1953-1980

Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology. Kent, Ohio, v.1, 1976-

AEU 1-
BVAS 1-
BVAU 1-
MBC 1-5
NFSM 2-
OLU 3-
OONL [1], 3- 1976-
OONM 1-
OME
OPAL 3-
OPET 1, 1976-
OTMCL 1-
OTRM
OTU 1-
OWA 3-
OWTU 1-
QMU [1]-
SRU 1-

Minnesota Archaeologist. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Archaeological Society, v.1, 1934-

ACU 30-
AEU [1-27]; 28, no.3-
BVAS 30, no.1 and 3; 31, no.1-
MBC [31] 32-
MWU
MWUC 1940, 1966
OONM [1-11, 14-21], 25-
OPAL 28, no.3 & 4
OPET 29, 1967-
OTU 5-
OWTU [29]-

Minnesota Historical Society Collections. St. Paul, Minnesota, v.1, 1850-1920//

OONL 1, 1850/56- 15, 1909/14, 17, 1920
OPET [1, 1872- 17, 1920]

Minnesota History. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, v.6, 1925- Remplace Minnesota History Bulletin.

AEU	
BVAU	6-36, 39-44
MWP	6-43, [45-46]-
NBSM	[12], 14-[30]
NSHD	6-
OONL	6- 1925-
OONM	6-
OOU	
OPAL	6-41
OPET	11-30
OTAR	9, 12, 14, 18-19, 21, 24
OTL	6-13
OTY	[42]-
OWA	39-
OWTU	[6-40]
QMBM	[1932]-
QMG	40
QMU	[6, 9, 11-13]-[24]-
SRL	[15, 18-19]-[21]-[28]
SRU	15, 18-28
SSU	[30]-

Minnesota History Bulletin. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, v.1, 1915/16-v.5, 1923/24// Remplacé par Minnesota History.

AEU	
BVAU	[1]-[3]-5
MWP	[1]-5
NSHD	1-5
OONL	1-5 1915-24
OONM	1-5
OOU	
OPAL	1-5
OPET	1-5
OTL	1-5
OTU	1-5

Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeology Series. St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota Historical Society, no.1, 196?-

OONM	[1967, 1969], 1974
OPET	7, 1972-
OWTU	7-13

Mission. Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania, Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, v.1, 1960?- Remplace Mission Fields at Home. 1928-1969. *M; GR.

OPET	42, 1974-

Mission archaéologique et ethnologique française au Mexique. Bulletin. Sierra Leona, Mexico,

QMRAQ

Mission de la congregation des missionnaires. Paris, France and Rome, Italy, Oblats de Marie Immaculée, 1862-1972//?

OOSJ	1862-1972

Missions catholiques. Paris and Lyon, France, 1868-1964//?

OOSJ	1868-1964

Missionary Record. Inchicore, Ireland, 1891-1930//

OOSJ	1894-1930

Mississippi Valley Historical Review. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, v.1, 1914-v.50, 1963/64// Remplacé par Journal of American History.

ACU	
AEU	
BRC	1-50
BVA	42-50
BVAS	1-50
BVAU	1-50
BVIV	1-50
MBC	16
MWP	39-50
MWU	1-50
NBFU	1-50, 1914-1964 (index)
NBSAM	1-50
NBSU	1-50
NFSM	[1-16], 46-50
NSAS	1-34, 36-41, 45-47, 49-50
NSHD	1-50
NSHPL	[44]-50
NSTT	49-50
OGU	1-50
OKQ	1-16
OKR	48-50
OLH	28, 40, 43-45, 47, 50 1914-1964 (index)
OLU	1-50
OOCC	1-50, 1914-64 Index: v.1/25-26/45, 1914/39-1939/59
OONL	1-50 1914/15-1963/64 1914/15-63/64 (index)
OOU	1-3, 5-22, 24-50
OPAL	1-50 1-50 (index)
OPET	1, 1914-50, 1963/64
OSUL	1-16, 18-50
OTER	1-50
OTP	1-50
OTU	1-50
OTV	[2-3]-[6-7]
OTY	1-33, 36-50
OWA	
OWTU	1-34, 47-50
QMBM	1-50
QMBN	[1914]-[1935]-[1950]
QMU	1-13, 15-25
QSHERU	
SSU	1-40

Missouri Archaeologist. Columbia, Missouri, Missouri Archaeological Society, v.1, 1935-

ACU	[11]-13, [15-21]-
AEU	1-
BVAS	1-
BVIV	34-

MBC 11-13, 16, [17-19, 21], 23-
MWUC 1935-1944, 1969-
NFSM 16, [18-19]-31, 33-
OOG
OONM 1-[21]-25, 27-
OPAL 1-8, 23-41
OPET [4, 1938-19, 1957]
OTU 19, 32-
OWA 30-
OWTU [6], 10-[12-13], 15-19, 21, 23-

Montana. Department of Public Instruction, Indian Education Program. Annual Report. Helena, Montana, 196?-

OPET 1966-1969

Montana. The Magazine of Western History. Helena, Montana, Montana Historical Society, 1956- Remplace Montana Magazine of History.

AC
ACU 6-7, 10-[15]-
AEU 6-
BVA 24-
BVAU 6-
BVIV 6-
MWP [18]
NSHD 18-27
OGU 6-7, 9-15, 17-/6-10 index
OHM 13-25
OONL 16, 1966-
OONM
OPET 19-21
OTMCL 25-
OW 14
OWA 14-
SRU 6-24
SSU 1956-

Montana Magazine of History. Helena, Montana v.1, 1951-v.5, 1955// Remplacé par Montana. The Magazine of Western History.

AC
ACU 1-5
AEU 1-5
BVAU 3-5
BVIV 1-5
OGU 1-5/1-5 (index)
OONL 1-5
SRU 1-5
SSU 1-5

The Moravian Voir The Moravian Missionary

The Moravian Missionary. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Moravian Church in America, no.1, 1856-v.115, 1970?// Amalgamé par The Moravian 1952; Fusionné à Wachovia Moravian and North American Moravian. *C.

OPET no.692, 1929- no.960, 1951; [v.97, 1952-

Morning Star People. Ashland, Montana, St. Labre Indian School, v.1, 1965- *GR

OPET 1, 1965-

Museum of Native American Cultures. News from MONAC. Spokane, Washington, Museum of Native American Cultures,

ACG 3, no.13, 1980

Museum of the Plains Indian. Newsletter. Browning, Montana, Museum of the Plains Indian, v.I, 1954-

ACG 1, no.1, 1954-1955

NCAI Bulletin. Washington, DC, National Congress of American Indians, 1945? - 1972?// Remplacé par The Sentinel Bulletin. *GR.

ACG 5, no.1, 1959, no.2, 1959
OPET 1945-1972

NCIO News. Washington, DC., National Council of Indian Opportunity, v.1, 1970- *C; GR.

OPET 1, 1970- 3, 1972

Nalivta nipâ. Holsteinsborg, Greenland, Knud Rasmussen Højskol, 1, 1969-

ACUAI 1, 1969-

National Association on Indian Affairs. Bulletin. Santa Fe, New Mexico, no.23, 1931?- Remplace Eastern Association on Indian Affairs. Bulletin. *C.

OPET no.23, 193- no.26, 1937

National Indian Association. Annual Report. 1902- Remplace Women's National Indian Association. Annual Report. *C.

OPET 1902-1938

Native Alaskan Series. Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Methodist University Press,

OPET

The Native American. Phoenix, Arizona, Phoenix Indian School, v.1, 1900- v.31, no.12, 1931// Remplacé par The Phoenix Red Skin. *C; W.

OPET 1, 1900- 13, no.12, 1931

Native American Arts. Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, no.1, 1968- Remplace Smoke Signals.

ACG no.1, 1968, no.2, 1969
BVAS no.1-
BVIP
OOCC
OPET

Native American-Philanthropic News Service. Newsletter. Washington, DC, Native American-Philanthropic News Service, American Indian Program, Phelps-Stokes Fund,

ACG 1979

Native Arts West. Billings, Montana, 1980-

ACG [1980-1981]
OONM [1]-
OSTMB

Native News and BIA Bulletin. Juneau, Alaska, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1960- *GR.

AEUB 9, no.3, 1972- 13, no.5/6, 1976
OPET 11, no.1, 1974- 13, 1976
OTMCL

Navajo Area Newsletter. Window Rock, Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area Office, 1977- Remplace Navajo Education Newsletter. *GR.

OPET [7, no.1, 1977-

Navajo Area Progress Report. Window Rock, Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Area, 1976//? *GR.

OPET 1975

Navajo Community College Newsletter. Chinle, Arizona, Navajo Community College, v.1, 1969-v.5, 1973// Remplacé par Navajo Community College. Presidents' Newsletter.

AEU 1-4, no.9;
OPET 1, 1969- 5, 1973

Navajo Community College. Presidents' Newsletter Chinle, Arizona, 1973- Voir Navajo Community College Newsletter.

Navajo Education Newsletter. Window Rock, Arizona, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Education Division, Navajo Area, v.1, 1971-v.6, 1977// Remplacé par Navajo Area Newsletter. *GR.

OPET 3, no.6, 1974- 6, no.9, 1977

Navajo Historical Publications. Bibliographical Series. Window Rock, Arizona, Research Section, Navajo Parks and Recreation, no.1, 1970-

OPET no.1-

Navajo Times. Window Rock, Arizona, Navajo Tribe Education Committee, 1959-

OPET [1972-1977], 1978-

Nebraska State Historical Society. Publications in Anthropology. Lincoln, Nebraska, Nebraska State Historical Society, no.1, 1952-

OONM 6-
OPET 1, 1952-
OTU 1-
OWTU 1, 3-4, 6, 7
SSU 1,2

Nevada. Indian Education Division. Report to the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Carson City, Nevada, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Education Division, 1969?-

OPET 1969-1970

New Breed News. Boise, Idaho, North American League of Idaho, 1970-1976?// *C; GR.

OPET 1974-1976

New Mexico Anthropologist. Albuquerque, New Mexico, v.1, 1937-v.7, no.28, 1943// Remplacé par Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.

ACU 1-7

New Mexico Magazine. Albuquerque, New Mexico, Department of Development, Publishing Division, v.1, 1923-v.48, 1970// *GR.

ACSO
BVA 51-
OPET 51-

New World Archaeological Foundation. Papers. Provo, Utah, no.1, 1959-

ACU 6, 8, 11, 14-
AEU 1959-1963, 1965, 1973-76, 1978
NBFU 14, 21, 25-26, 28
OLU 8-14, 16-19
OOFF [32-43]
OONL 1- 1959-
OONM 17/18-
OOUM 12-
OPET [8-
OWA 26-30, 32, 41-
OWTU 20, 28-29, 34, 36
SSU 5-7, [20-26]-[30], 32-38, 40-42

New York Historical Society. Quarterly Bulletin. New York, New York, v.1, 1917-v.29, no.4, 1945//Remplacé par New York Historical Society Quarterly.

BVAU 1-4, 13-15, 25-29 no.4
NBSM 8-29 no.4
NSHD 23
OLU [13-19]-[21]-[24-29]
OOCC [1, 1917/18- 25, 1945]
OONL [1, 1917- 29, no.4, 1945
OOU
OPET 53, 1969- 62, 1978
OTU 17-29 no.4

New York Historical Society Quarterly. New York, NY, 30, 1946- Remplace New York Historical Society. Quarterly Bulletin.

AEU	46-
BVAS	53-
BVAU	30-
NBFU	54-
NBSM	30-[34]
NFSM	55-
NSHD	31-64
NSHPL	[52]-55
OKQ	
OLU	[30-56]-
OOCC	[30]-[50]-64
OONL	[30, 1946-
OONM	[38-40]-
OOU	
OPET	53-54
OTU	30-
OWA	48-64
OWTU	[38-43]-[45-46, 48]-[50], [57-60]

New York History. Cooperstown, New York, New York State Historical Association, 1, 1931-1973?//

NBSM	1, 1931
OLU	1-
OOU	
OPET	[32, 1951-
OWTU	

New York State Archaeological Association. Bulletin. Rochester, NY, no.1, 1954- no.75, 1979// Remplace par Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology for New York State.

ACU	[60-60], 63-75
AEU	31-
NFSM	40-51, 53-
OHM	53-75
OLU	3
OONM	1-
OPET	23, 1961-75, 1969
OTU	42-
OWA	48-75
OWTU	46-
QMU	69-

New York State Archaeological Association. Occasional Papers. Rochester, New York, no.1, 1958-no.4, 1963//

OONM	1-4
OPET	3-
OWTU	1-

New York State Archaeological Association. Researches and Transactions. Rochester, New York, no.1, 1918-

ACU	[1]-
AEU	1-
NBFU	[8-]
NFSM	1970-
OONM	[1], 6-
OPET	[5, no.3-16, no.1]; 17, no.1-
OSTCB	[2-14]
OWA	1-8
OWTU	[1-16]

Niagi News. National City, California, *GR.

OPET	1973-1974

Nish Nau Bah. Topeka, Kansas, Indian Center of Topeka Inc., 1975-1982. Remplace Indian Centre of Topeka Newsletter. *M.

ACG	[1978, 1979]

Nishnawbe News. Marquette, Michigan, Northern Michigan University, v.1, 1971- *GR.

OBRWI	
OPET	1, 1971-
OSTMB	
OSUL	
QMRAQ	

North American Moravian. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Moravian Church in America, v.1, 1970- Voir The Moravian Missionary.

Northeast Historical Archaeology. Providence, Rhode Island, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, v.1, 1971- v.5, 1976?//

OOFF	7/9-
OPET	5, no.1/2, 1976

Northern Lights. Marvin, South Dakota, 1931-1972?//*GR.

OPET	[1932-1972]

Northwest Indian News. Seattle, Washington, University Unitarian Church, v.1, 1971- *GR.

OPET	1, 1971-

Northwest Indian Times. Spokane, Washington, Coeur d'Alene and Kalispel Tribe, 1969-1972// *GR.

OPET	1969-1972

Northwest Moccasin Trails. Alberton, Montana, Northwest Indian Bible School,

ACG	2, no.1, 1971- 2, no.3, 1971

Noticias indigenistas de America - Indian News from the Americas. Mexico, Inter-American Indian Institute, no.1, 1979?-

OOCC	
OPET	5, 1980-

Occasional Papers in Old Colony Studies. Plymouth, Massachusetts, Plimoth Plantation, no.1, 1969-

OLU	1-
OONM	1
OORD	1-
OPET	1, 1969, no.3
OTY	1-
OWTU	1-
QMG	1969-

Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity. Dée-Ha-Nè. Fort-Defiance, Arizona, v.1, 1972- *GR.

OPET	[1, 1972-

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, v.1, 1887-v.43, 1934// Remplacé par Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.

BVAS	1-22
BVAU	1887-1934
NBSAM	
NSHD	10-[19-20], 22-[36]-43
NSHPL	1-17
NSWA	1-17
OKQ	1887-1934
OLU	2, 4-5, 38-40
OONL	1, 1887-8, 1900
OONM	1-22, [28]-43
OOU	
OPET	10
OTY	1-12
QQLA	1-21

Ohio Archaeologist. Plain City, Ohio, Archaeological Society of Ohio, v.1, 1950- Publié en 1951-1954 par la Society sous son ancien nom, Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society.

AEU	17-
OONM	26, 1976
OPET	18, 1968-
OTRM	1-
OWA	20-
QMG	16-

Ohio Historical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Historical Society, v.64, 1955-v.70, 1961// Remplace Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly; Remplacé par Ohio History.

BVAU	1955-1961
NBSAM	
NSHD	64-[67]-70
OGU	[64, 66, 67, 69, 70]
OKQ	1955-1961
OONM	1955-1961
OOU	
OTU	

Ohio History. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Historical Society, v.71, 1962- Remplace Ohio Historical Quarterly.

AEU	74-
BVAU	71-83
NBSAM	
OGU	71, 75-79-
OKQ	71-
OONM	71-
OOU	
OSTCB	[71]-
OTU	
OWA	74-
QMG	[74]-

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, v.44, 1935- v.63, 1954// Remplace Ohio Archaeological et Historical Publications; Remplacé par Ohio Historical Quarterly.

BVAU	1935-1954
NBSAM	
NSHD	44-[52]-[54]-[59-61]-63
OGU	[63]
OKQ	1935-1954
OLU	40-51, 53-59
OONM	1935-1954
OOU	
OSTCB	59

PCAS Newsletter. Costa Mesa, California, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Voir aussi Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Quarterly.

ACU	18, 1979-
QMRAQ	

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly. Costa Mesa, California, v.1, 1965- *M.

ACU	14-
AEU	9-
NFSM	9-
OWA	[1]-
QMRAQ	

Pacific Northwest Indian Centre News. Spokane, Washington, 1969-

ACG	1, no.1, 1969

Pacific Northwest Quarterly. Seattle, Washington, University of Washington, v.27, 1936- Remplace The Washington Historical Quarterly.

ACU	27-[34]-[38]-[42]-
AEU	27-[30]-
BRC	60-62
BVA	
BVAS	27-31, 33, 35-37, 39-
BVAU	27-27-53 (index)
BVIPA	27-42
BVIV	27-43, 49-
NSHD	27-
OGU	27-59, 62-
OHM	33-47, 54-
OLU	27-47, 50-53, 56-

OOCC 62-71, 1971-80
OONL 27-[49]-[54, 59]-1936-53 (Index)
OONM [27-71]
OOP
OOU 29-37, 39-
OPET 34-43
OSTCB 66-
OSUL [27]-43, 58-
OTMCL 66-
OTSTM [1-53] (index)
OTU 27-
OTY 62-
OW 55-
OWA 55-
OWTU 41-
QMBM 1936-[1946]-
SRU [37], 39-[50]-[53]-[62]-[64]-[66]
SSU 50-

Padres' Trail. St. Michael's Mission, Arizona, v.1, 1937- Remplace Travelling the Padre's Trail Franciscan Fathers. St-Michael's, Arizona. *GR.

OPET 35, no.4?, 1973-

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Papers. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University, v.1, 1888- *K.

ACU 1-
BVAU 1-
BVIP 2-
MWUC 1-
NBFU 1-
NSHD 1-
OOCC 1-
OONM 1-
OPET 1-
OTU 1-
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OWTU 1-

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OLU 42-
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OPAL
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OTU 3-11
OTY 38-
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AEU [1], 3-
ALU [12]-
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BVAU 1-
BVIPA 1-
BVIV 15-
MBC 1-7, 9-15, 21, 23-34, 39, 42-58, 60-
MWU 6-
NBFU 16-
NFSM 1-3, 7, 9, 11-15, 18, 20-
OHM 16-
OOCC 6-[12], [16]-, indexes 1/25; 1954/80
OONM 1-
OPAL 5-11, 13-, 1-25 (index)
OPET 9, 1964-
OSUL 1-7, 9-17, 59-
OTMCL
OTP [1-5, 11], 18-
OTU 13-
OTY 16-
OWA 15-
OWTU 1-3, 7, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 20-34, 36, 39-
QMU 9-
QTU 16-
SRU 1-

SSR 1-
SSU 5-8, 10-

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ALU no.1-
ARS v.[5]-[10]-
BEPN [11-12]
BNP v.5-
BVA 15-
BVAS no.1-
BVAU no.1-
BVIP no.15-
BVIV no.1-
MBC [1933-1943]
MWFW v.[5]-
MWU no.42-
MWUC no.1-
NBAB no.41-
NFSF no.1-11, 14-19, 22-23, 26-29, 31-32; v.5
NFSM no.1-
NSDB no.1-18; v.3-
NSHD [1931-1947], [1951-1957], 1962-
NSHPL 1964-
NSSCG v.17-20
OGU 1-
OHM no.1-
OKF v.5-
OKQ
OKR v.6-9, 11-13, 15-
OLU no.1-
OOAG no.1-
OOCAR [7-18]
OOCC v.1, 1931/34-
OOFF no.2, 5-8, 44-46, 48-93, [108-]
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OOM 2 années courantes
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OONL no.1, 1931-
OONM no.1-
OOO [1-3], [5-6]-[10]-
OOP
OORD no.1-
OOT [1935-1945]-
OOU [6], 10-
OPAL 2-12, 15-
OPET no.1-
OSTCB v.5-
OSUL 64-71, 100-111, 121-219
OTDR v.8-
OTM no.1-18; v.3-[7]-
OTMCL no.1-
OTRM v.4-
OTU no.1-
OTY v.13-
OWA v.15-
OWTU no.1-
QLB v.10-
QMBM 1931-36
QMHE 1959-
QMJB v.[4]-
QMM v.4-
QMU 5-
QQCS no.17-44
QQER no.12, 30, 41-
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OPET 1956-1971

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OTY 16-
OWTU 15-

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OONM 1-
OPAL [8]-
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OTU 8-
QMU [15]-

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OOG 1950
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OTU 17-
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AEU 16-28
ALU 1-28
BVAS 1-28
BVAU [1]-28
BVIP 1-28
BVIPA
BVIV 1-28
MBC 1-28
MWU 15-28
NBFU 1-28
NBSAM
NFSM 1-28
NSHD 9-28
NSHPL 20-28
NSHS 24-28
OGU 21-22, 24-
OHM 1-[12]-28
OKQ 1-28
OLU 1-28
OOCC v.1-28, 1945-72 Index: v.1/20, 1945-1964
OOG
OONL 1-7, 12, 21-28 1945-72 1-20 (Index)
OONM 1-28
OOU 9-13, 16-28
OPAL 21-28
OPET 1, 1945- 28, 1972
OSTCB 1-28
OSUL 1-28
OTER 23-28
OTMCL 27-28
OTSTM 24-28
OTU 1-28
OTY 1-26
OWA 1-28
OWTU 1-8, 20-28
QMG 21-28
QMM 4-28
QMU 1-28
SRU 16-28
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OWA [4]-
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MBC [13]-
NWHRN
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OPET 1, 1962-
OTER 7-
OTY 9-
OWTU 8-

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OBRWI
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OON [5-81]
OPET [1, 1879/80- 81, 1963/64]
OTRM
OTU

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AEU 25-77
BVA [126-151], 153-
BVAS 1-194
BVAU [1-144], 146-
BVIP 1-
MWU [1-39]-
MWUC 1887-1955
NBFU [6-200]
NFSM 1-200
OKQ [1-200]
OLU [1-133], 136-
OOCC 1, 1887- 199, 1967
OON [25-200]
OONM [1-200]
OORD [30-81]
OPET [1, 1887- 200, 1971]
OTU [1-146], 149-
OWTU [1-199]
QMJB [55-162]-
QSHERU 28, 34, 38
SSU [1-200]

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ACUAI 1-15
AEU
AEUB 1-15
BNND
BVA 1-15
BVAS [4-5]-15
BVAU 1-15
BVIP 1-15
BVIPA 1952-1974
BVIV [4-5]-15
MBC [4]-15
MWP [1]
MWU 9-15
MWUC 1952-1968
NBFU [4-5]-[11]-15
NFSM [4-5]-15
OGU [5]-15
OLU [4-5]-15
OOCC 3, 1954- 15, 1970/72]-
OONL 15, 1970/72
OONM 1-15
OORD [1]-15
OPAL 4-5
OPET [4-13, no.2]
OTU 1-15
OTY 15
OWA 15
OWTU 6-15
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SSU 13-15

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BVA [1-50]
BVAS 1-50

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BVIPA 1-38
MWU 6-
NFSM 1-40
NSHD 1-50
OHM 1-50
OKQ 1-50
OON 1-50
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OPET 7, 21, 39, 46
OWA 1-50
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SSU 1, [40, 47]

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OWTU 1-6, 8, 10-

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OPET [10-
OWTU 7, 10-12, 16-19

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OWTU 2, 5-6

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OWTU 3-
SSU 1-

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OWTU 28-
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AEP 1-20
AEU 1-26
BVA 1-26
BVAS 1-26
BVAU 1-26 1-26 (index)
BVIV 1-25
OHM 2, 14, 17, 19
OLU 2-7, 12-18, 20-26
OOG 1-26
OONL 1-4, 7-26 1906-35
OONM 1-26
OOU
OSTCB 6-7, 8-22
OTL 1-23
OTSTM 1-26 (index)
OTU 1-26
QMU 14-[16-17]-26

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MBC	13
NSHD	13-
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OOCC	13, 1980-
OONM	13
OOU	13-
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OSUL	13
OWA	13
OWTU	13

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MBC	31-
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NFSM	[52]-
OONL	61, 1980
OPAL	48-
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OTU	2-
SSU	22-
QMU	58-

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QUELQUES OUVRAGES DE RÉFÉRENCES UTILES AUX ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES

La bibliographie est divisée en deux parties; la première contient des ouvrages de référence généraux utiles aux études autochtones d'Amérique. Quelques ouvrages ne sont que dans les grandes bibliothèques. La deuxième partie traite des peuples autochtones; elle répertorie des ouvrages sur les Indiens, les Métis et les Inuit et est subdivisée par sujets. Les ouvrages sur les Indiens sont également subdivisés par tribus et par régions. La plupart des ouvrages mentionnés dans la deuxième partie sont des publications récentes et générales et donnent une bonne idée des quelques centaines de livres disponibles actuellement sur les peuples autochtones canadiens.

PARTIE I

OUVRAGES DE RÉFÉRENCE SUR LES ÉTUDES AUTOCHTONES

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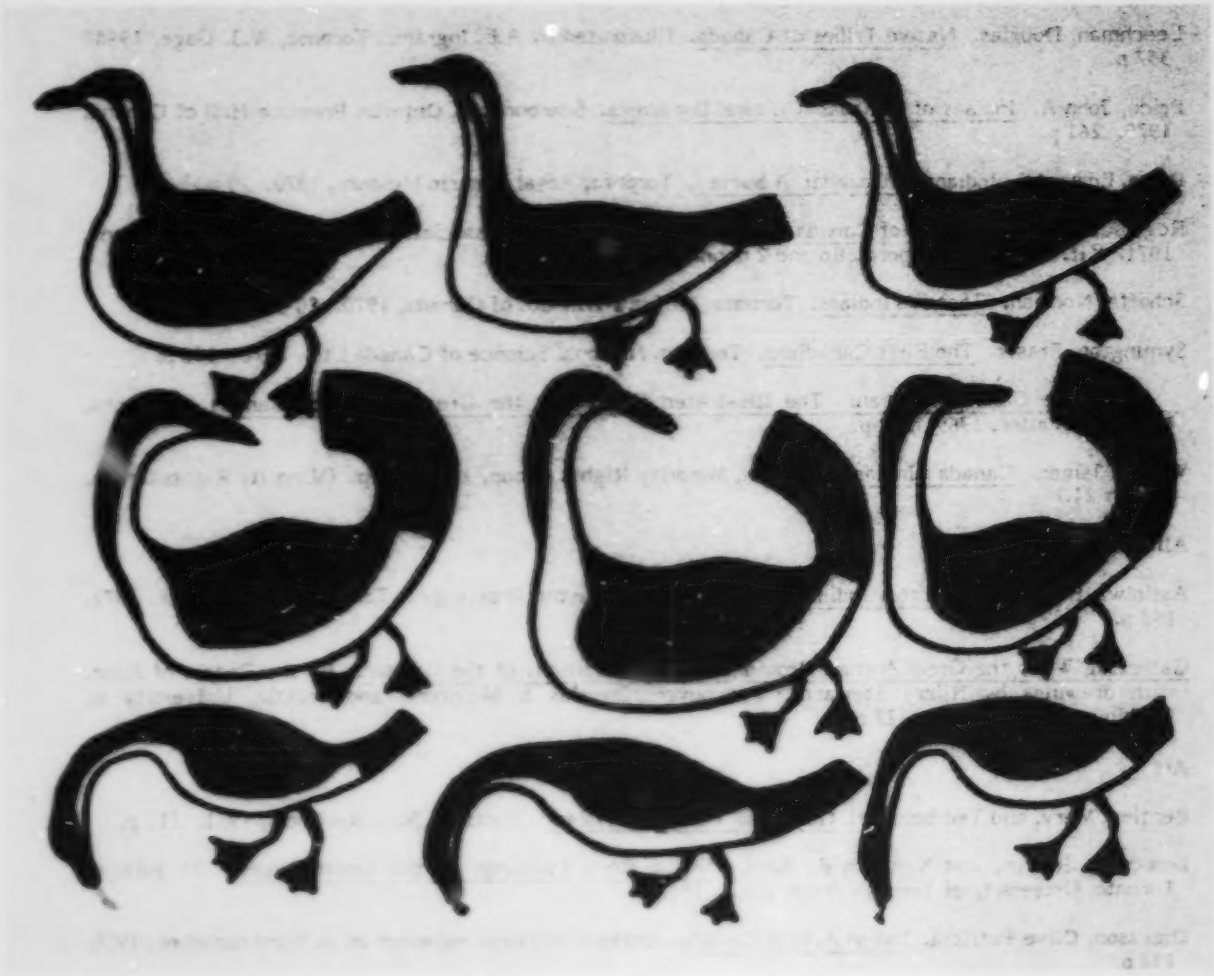

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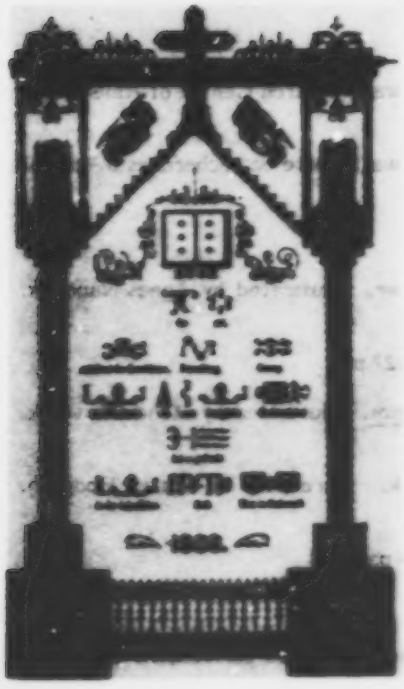

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ENQUÊTE SUR LES COLLECTIONS D'OUVRAGES QUE POSSÈDENT LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES CANADIENNES ET QUI TRAITENT DES ÉTUDES SUR LES AUTOCHTONES

Dans le cadre de sa série d'inventaires des ressources des bibliothèques canadiennes, le Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources de la Direction du développement des collections entreprend, en collaboration avec Mme Mora Corley Murchison, un inventaire des collections sur les autochtones au Canada. Le questionnaire préliminaire ci-joint est adressé à tous les établissements possédant des documents relatifs aux autochtones (Amérindiens et Inuits), quelle qu'en soit la nature.

L'inventaire a pour but de réunir des renseignements sur le contenu, la localisation et l'accessibilité des collections dans le domaine d'études sur les autochtones, qu'il s'agisse d'imprimés, de manuscrits, de documents audio-visuels et d'autres sources, afin de répondre aux besoins croissants de ces ressources chez les bibliothécaires, professeurs, étudiants, éducateurs, et le grand public. Cette enquête couvrira toutes les collections ouvertes au public.

Les réponses serviront à rédiger un rapport sur les ressources dans le domaine des études sur les autochtones qui, nous l'espérons, constituera une source utile de renseignements pour les bibliothécaires, ainsi que pour les chercheurs qui désireraient des sources documentaires pour des prêts entre bibliothèques. Le succès de l'inventaire et l'utilité du rapport qui en découlera dépendront toutefois de la collaboration du personnel des bibliothèques et d'autres établissements participants. Nous vous demandons par conséquent de remplir le questionnaire et de le renvoyer au plus tard le 15 mai 1982, à l'adresse suivante:

Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources
Direction du développement des collections
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N4

TR/CT Reg B 22530

Comment répondre au questionnaire

But de l'inventaire

Aux fins du présent questionnaire, sont considérés comme des documents concernant les autochtones ceux qui appartiennent aux classes E, KE, KF, PM, RA, Z, de la classification de la Library of Congress, de la Classification décimale Dewey et les documents connexes appartenant à d'autres catégories de classement (voir au-dessous).

L.C.		CDD	
E 51 - 65	Indiens. Amérique pré-colombienne	970.00497	Histoire (général, en Amérique; du Nord; voir aussi 970.1 comme option possible
E 71 - 74	Indiens. Amérique du Nord pré-colombienne	970.01	Archéologie (en Amérique du Nord)
E 77 - 78	Indiens d'Amérique du Nord (Par état, province et région)	971.00497	Histoire, au Canada
E 81 - 90	Guerres indiennes	971.01	Archéologie, au Canada
		972.00497	Histoire, au Mexique
		973.0497	Histoire, aux États-Unis
		973.343	Révolution américaine, participation des aborigènes américaines
		973.42	Guerres indiennes, 1790-1791
E 91 - 93	Indiens. Relations avec le gouvernement	323.1197	Relations gouvernementales (voir aussi 970.5 comme option possible)
E 94 - 95	Indiens. Lois, Traités	331.6997	Économie du travail
KF8201-8228	Indiens. Droit fédéral des États-Unis. généralités.	333.32	Propriété foncière (au Canada, etc.)
KE7701-7749	Populations aborigènes. Droit fédéral canadien	342.0872	Statut juridique, droit, etc. (au Canada, 342.710872)
		346.04328897	Revendications territoriales au Canada, 346.71043208897)
		362.8497	Problèmes et services sociaux

L.C.		CDD	
E 97	Indiens. Éducation	371.9797	Éducation
E 98 - A-Z	Indiens. Autres sujets (ex. art, danse, totems, etc.)	390.08997	Coutumes
		391.008997	Costume
E 99 - A-Z	Indiens. Tribus	349.3	Danses (parfois; voir aussi 793.3197 +)
		398.2097	Légendes
		704.0397	Art (en général)
		784.751	Chansons
		793.3197 +	Danses (parfois; voir aussi 394.3)
PM101-7356	Langues indiennes d'Amérique	497	Langues
RA801-844	Indiens - Maladies	897	Littérature
		155.8497	Psychologie
		299.7	Religion
		305.897:	Sociologie
Z1208-1210	Indiens - Bibliographie	Pour les bibliographies, cherchez sous 016 suivi d'un des indices Dewey ci-dessus ex: une bibliographie de costumes d'Américains aborigènes. 016.491008997	
Z7116-7122	Bibliographie de langues indiennes		

QUESTIONNAIRE PRÉLIMINAIRE

Prière de le remplir et de le renvoyer à l'adresse suivante:

Bureau de l'inventaire des ressources
Direction du développement des collections
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
395, rue Wellington
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON4

1. Nom officiel de la Bibliothèque ou de la collection: _____
_____

2. Organisme dont relève la bibliothèque ou la collection (s'il y a lieu): _____
_____

3. Type de bibliothèque ou de collection (par exemple, université, publique, gouvernementale, école, bande indienne): _____
_____

4. Adresse postale de la bibliothèque ou de la collection (inscrire le code postal: _____
_____

5. Autre adresse (s'il y a lieu): _____
_____

6. Téléphone (indicatif régional et numéro): _____
Télex (s'il y a lieu): _____
TWX (s'il y a lieu): _____

7. Nom et titre (s'il y a lieu) du bibliothécaire ou de toute autre personne directement chargée de la collection relative aux autochtones: _____
_____

8. Nom et poste de la personne qui répond au questionnaire (si ce n'est pas la même que ci-dessus): _____
_____

9. Année durant laquelle la collection a été montée (donner un bref historique)
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Votre collection comprend-elle l'un ou l'autre des types de documents énumérés ci-dessous? Pour l'indiquer, veuillez cocher les cases appropriées. N'utilisez qu'une unité de mesure pour préciser la dimension des collections et incluez les arrérages de catalogage et les documents qui ne doivent pas figurer au catalogue. Au besoin, vous pouvez inscrire des chiffres approximatifs.

IMPRIMÉS ET ARCHIVES

10. Livres appartenant aux classes E, KF, RA, PH, Z de la Library of Congress Classification, et de la Classification décimale Dewey (voir pièce annexe).

☐ oui ☐ Non

Fournir un seul des renseignements demandés ci-dessous

Nombre de volumes _____

Nombre de titres _____

Nombre de mètres linéaires de rayonnages occupés _____

11. Périodiques appartenant, comme ci-dessus, à la classe de la Library of Congress Classification, ou de la Classification décimale Dewey, et ouvrages relatifs aux autochtones qui sont conservés dans la collection de documents relatifs aux autochtones:

☐ Oui ☐ Non

Fournir un seul des renseignements demandés ci-dessous

Nombre de titres _____

Nombre de volumes _____

Nombre de mètres linéaires de rayonnages occupés _____

12. Publications officielles. Y a-t-il des publications officielles relatives aux autochtones?

☐ Oui ☐ Non

Si oui, veuillez décrire et estimer le nombre._____

13. Fichiers verticaux. (tirés à part d'articles de périodiques, brochures, rapports, manuscrits, etc.)

☐ Oui ☐ Non

Fournir un seul des renseignements demandés ci-dessous

Nombre de fichiers _____

Nombre de mètres linéaires de rayonnages occupés _____

14. Dossiers iconographiques

☐ Oui ☐ Non

15. Manuscrits et autres documents d'archives (par exemple, correspondance, journaux intimes, diplômes, albums de coupures)

☐ Oui ☐ Non

16. Objets d'art et pièces de musée

☐ Oui ☐ Non

DOCUMENTS AUDIO-VISUELS

17. Microformes

☐ Oui ☐ Non

18. Diapositives

☐ Oui ☐ Non

19. Films

☐ Oui ☐ Non

20. Enregistrements d'interviews, histoire orale, chansons et musique

☐ Oui ☐ Non

21. Autres (Précisez)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COLLECTIONS - POINTS FORTS

22. Si l'une ou l'autre des spécialités suivantes est bien représentée dans votre collection, veuillez l'indiquer en cochant la (les) case(s) appropriée(s).

☐ Documents rares (uniques, éditions limitées ou anciennes)

☐ Écrits originaux en langue autochtone (traduits dans une langue autochtone ou à partir d'une langue autochtone)

☐ Collection spéciale sur les différentes tribus

☐ Autres spécialités (par exemple: anthropologie, folklore, arts, costumes, langue et histoire, ethnologie, relations avec les gouvernements etc.). Veuillez préciser.

_____

_____

_____

COLLECTIONS - POINTS FORTS (Suite)

23. Un membre (spécialiste) du personnel s'occupe-t-il du développement des ressources concernant les autochtones?

☐ Oui ☐ Non

24. Quel(s) système(s) de classification (s'il y a lieu) utilisez-vous? Indiquez-le(s) système(s) utilisé(s).

☐ CDD

☐ LC

☐ DCU

☐ Autre(s)

25. Possédez-vous un dépliant ou un guide descriptif de votre collection? Si possible, ajoutez un exemplaire.

☐ Oui ☐ Non

26. Votre bibliothèque publie-t-elle des listes d'acquisition, des catalogues imprimés, des listes collectives, etc?

☐ Oui ☐ Non

Veuillez préciser. _____

27. La bibliothèque est-elle ouverte au public?

☐ Oui, sans réserve

☐ Oui, sous réserve

☐ Non

28. a) Quelle est votre politique de prêt entre bibliothèques?

b) Qui peut obtenir la documentation pour les prêts entre bibliothèques?

☐ Chercheurs

☐ Étudiants

☐ Public en général

29. Savez-vous s'il existe d'autres services dans votre établissement ou d'autres établissements dans votre région susceptibles de posséder des documents relatifs aux autochtones et auxquels aucun questionnaire n'a été envoyé?

30. Pouvez-vous nous fournir d'autres renseignements utiles pour cet inventaire?

31. Observations générales.

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